"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain Tuesday and probably Wednesday; increasing east winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXII...NO. 19,967. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

CREELMAN RAISES STORM AT INQUIRY

Calls Buckner a Liar and Shouts That Aldermen Are Playing Low Politics.

INVESTIGATORS IN A ROW

Tammany Man's Ridicule of Chairman Curran Threatens to Put End to the Hearing.

BLAME PUT BACK ON WALDO

Civil Service Commissioner Says That Police Head Took Entire Charge of Some Appointments.

James Creelman, President of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, spent more than three hours in the witness chair before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee yesterday afternoon, and when he left it he had laid directly at the door of Commissioner Waldo the responsibility for appointing to the police force the forty-seven men whom Commissioner James C. Cropsey, his predecessor, had passed over. Incidentally, Mr. Creelman took a fling at District Attorney Whitman by declaring that his efforts to bring about prosecutions for perjury in cases where witnesses before him wandered from the truth, had called forth the dictum from the District Attorney's office that such cases could not be prosecuted successfully before a jury, and so Mr. Creelman had abandoned his first effort to enforce the truth.

The Civil Service Commissioner, crouched low in the big witness chair, so low that his head scarce appeared over the lofty back, recalled to persons who had been present at the earlier hearing, the attitude of Mayor Gaynor when he was under the fire of questions addressed to him by Emory R. Buckner, counsel to the committee. He answered Mr. Buckner's questions with a wealth of detail which reduced the lawyer to leaning wearily against the counsel table, drumming on it with his fingers and sweeping the gallery with a tired glance.

But that was only when Mr. Creelman chose to answer, when the question put by Mr. Buckner seemed to him one which demanded a full explanation. The categorical answer of "yes" or "no," which a lawyer may demand and receive in a court trial was conspicuous by its absence in Mr. Creelman's testimony so long as he wanted to talk. At other times it was omnipresent.

Creelman Rages.

Mr. Creelman undertook to conduct his own examination from the moment that he took his seat in the witness chair. His voice was low and courteous, but his intention was apparent and his purpose firm. Time and again he ignored a new question by Mr. Buckner, while he swept on in an explanation which the lawyer sought to avoid, and twice he burst out with unexpected vigor, his ordinarily low voice raised almost to a scream, in bitterest invective against Mr. Buckner and the committee.

He called the lawyer a liar and characterized the investigating committee as "a petty, little Republican ring of politics," into which Mr. Creelman said he didn't propose to be dragged. The outburst was the second of which he was guilty through the afternoon, and despite the banging with his gavel of Chairman Henry H. Curran, Mr. Creelman concluded his remarks and settled back in the witness chair, the first time after having delivered an ultimatum that if he were not permitted to testify in his own way he should rise from his chair and leave the chamber. It was the threat of the Mayor repeated, and as in the case of the Mayor Mr. Buckner smilingly waited for the storm to subside and then continued apparently without change of tactics.

Mr. Creelman's first outburst came when Mr. Buckner, questioning him concerning the recertification by his Commissioner of Morris Pollock, a probationary patrolman who had sworn that he never had been arrested, although as a fact he had been arrested and tried for homicide growing out of a street car accident when he was a motorman, asked whether that kind of a man was not just the kind who would swear to a lie when he got a job.

"Not necessarily," responded Mr. Creelman. "Will you let me give you an illustration?" and when Mr. Buckner had consented, he continued:

"You made a statement according to the newspapers here the other day in questioning the Mayor which was an absolute, deliberate falsehood."

"Yes?" said Mr. Buckner, with a rising inflection.

"Now, I do not know that that was a falsehood," went on Mr. Creelman, apparently heeding the warning in Mr. Buckner's voice. "I only know that the statement had been made. Now, if you made that merely to draw the Mayor over a line of admissions—"

"Yes?" interrupted Mr. Buckner once more. He was leaning over the counsel table, staring straight at Mr. Creelman, and his lips were drawn back in the attitude of a smile, but there was no smile in his eyes.

"That might be considered the act of an honest but a little oversharp lawyer, using a legitimate device within the law," continued Mr. Creelman.

"What statement are you talking about?" Mr. Buckner suddenly burst out, as though he had contained himself as long as he could.

"The increase in burglary insurance," said Mr. Creelman.

Buckner Gives Him an Answer.

And then Mr. Buckner began to talk in a voice which shook with feeling. One hand was thrust in his trousers pocket.

Continued on Page 3.

BARNARD GIRL ELOPES.

Banker's Daughter Wires Her Parents of Marriage to Clerk.

A runaway marriage between Miss Frances Romaine, a Barnard senior, 18 years old, and Thomas Higgins, a clerk, son of Edgar F. Higgins of 137 Fourth Avenue, was the subject of gossip in Columbia University circles and in fashionable Washington Heights yesterday.

News of the marriage, it is said, came to Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Romaine, the bride's parents, in a telegram sent by their daughter from an office near the New York City Hall on Friday evening. It prostrated Mrs. Romaine, whose husband, a banker, is the junior member of the firm of Curtis & Romaine, 39 Broad Street. The Romaines live at 453 West 148th Street, Washington Heights. Both families refused to discuss the marriage last night.

Friends said that for some time the parents of Miss Romaine, who was an only child, had ordered her not to see Higgins, who is 21 years old and handsome. He worked for a time this Summer at his first job in a real estate office, and then abandoned it, it is said.

Since receiving the telegram, the Romaines have had no further word from their daughter, and friends who visited them yesterday afternoon said that Mr. Romaine had considered putting detectives at work to find her. She celebrated her eighteenth birthday only last week. On Friday afternoon she managed to get away from her parents' home by saying that she was going to visit a girl friend.

At the Higgins home, 415 West 146th Street, it was said that the family had received no information as to the circumstances of the marriage and did not know where Thomas Higgins was.

FORGER GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Stricken with Remorse for Betraying Employers to Entertain a Model.

Rudolph Masling, 52 years old, trusted bookkeeper of the New York Monotype Composition Company, 106 Seventh Avenue, entered the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters at 7 o'clock last night and told Lieut. William Fogarty that he had forged checks of the company for $1,000 and had used most of the money to entertain a woman with whom he was infatuated. Masling said he went to work for the firm last January, though his employers did not know that he had previously been in trouble and had served two terms in prison.

Regret for thus abusing the confidence of his employers, Roth & Winters, young men who had recently established the business, he said, led him to go to them and make a confession. They and the bank through which the forgeries passed agreed at his request to give him a few days to refund the money. His friends, however, refused to assist him and he had decided to give himself up. On his own accusation he was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of forgery. Masling said:

"I won't tell who the woman is, as I don't want to drag her into the case. She is a model. I would make good this amount if I had time, for my brother has written me from Germany that I am heir to an estate of $5,000. I spent my last $30 on this woman."

Masling's wife left him, he said, because of his former conduct, and is now living in Zehner, Luzerne County, Penn., where her relatives are wealthy and engaged in mining.

The police found Masling's picture and finger prints in the gallery and give this record of him: Arrested under the alias of Charles Winkler and sentenced Sept. 19, 1899, to two years and six months in Trenton Prison by Judge Fort for swindling, and sentenced for forgery to five years in Sing Sing Oct. 4, 1905, by Judge Newburger in General Session Manhattan.

TAFT TO AID POSTMASTERS.

To Put 36,000 More Under Civil Service Protection.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—It was practically decided to-day that President Taft will soon issue an executive order placing all fourth-class Postmasters in the classified service. This order, relieving 36,088 Postmasters from the uncertainty of political appointment, will be one of the most comprehensive and far reaching, as affecting the civil service, ever issued by a President of the United States.

That the President would take this step, his first act toward putting into practice his often expressed belief that all Government officers below the grade of Cabinet members should be removed from the influence of politics, became practically certain late to-day, after a delegation of Postmasters, returning from the annual convention of the association at Richmond, Va., had been received at the White House and by Postmaster General Hitchcock. The visitors submitted a monster petition, signed by about 20,000 Postmasters, asking that they be placed in the classified service.

After discussing the matter briefly with the delegation, President Taft referred the Executive Committee of the association to Mr. Hitchcock for further consideration of the matter. In a few days Mr. Hitchcock will submit to President Taft a formal recommendation that the petition be granted, and the President is expected to act promptly and favorably upon the recommendation.

In the entire country there were 49,672 fourth-class Postmasters at the end of the last fiscal year. By executive order issued in July, 1908, President Roosevelt placed the fourth-class Postmasters of all of the New England States and of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin in the civil service—a total of 13,634. Those still without the service number 36,038.

LOST 17 HOURS IN FOREST.

Almost Exhausted, Man Finds He Is Close to Railway Line.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—Thomas P. Egan, a manufacturer of this city, has been spending the Summer in the wild forests of Washington in the neighborhood of Seattle. Deciding to return to the city, Mr. Egan hired a guide, who took him part of the way of the six-mile trail to Seattle and then, after giving instructions, allowed the traveler to proceed by himself.

He followed the trail until dusk, when he lost his way, and for ten hours he wandered about in the big forest, feeling his way through the many vines, giant trees, and undergrowth. Several times he was tripped by the vines, and on one of these occasions he lay unconscious for hours—how long he does not know.

He often heard the sound of running water, but was never able to determine in which direction to look for it. For a time he thought the sound was an illusion. After a long search he discovered a brook almost hidden by a giant fallen fir.

When daylight came Mr. Egan, who was much weakened by his night of exposure, tried again to get out of the forest. For hours he toiled through the undergrowth of vines; then, when he had almost given up hope, he heard a low, rumbling sound. A train was passing within a hundred yards of him. It took him only a few moments to reach the track, and a short walk brought him to a station, where he later caught a train.

The great steamer HENDRICK HUDSON still in commission to Albany, 8:40 A. M.—Adv.

HAVE YOU BEEN REFUSED LIFE INSURANCE? We can place you. Box 135, N. Y.—Adv.

SCHEPPS SAID BECKER INSTIGATED MURDER

Captain of Hot Springs Police Swears He Repeated the Charge Many Times.

LAWYER ATTACKS WHITMAN

Arkansas Judge Calls Him Liar at Hearing—Testimony All In—Whitman Coming Home.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 23.—During a stormy session of the commission appointed to examine the Hot Springs witnesses from whom the Becker attorneys had hopes of geting statements that Sam Schepps while here had exculpated Charles Becker in the Rosenthal murder case, Police Captain Howell of the local police swore that Schepps, instead of exonerating the accused policeman had quoted Becker as saying that if Rosenthal was not killed before he had a chance to appear before the Grand Jury that he, Becker, would do the job himself.

The hearing was concluded and Mr. Whitman leaves for New York to-morrow.

At times the attitude of the opposing lawyers was extremely bitter, the hard feeling culminating near the end of the morning session when Judge L. E. Sawyer of counsel for Becker rose in his seat and walking toward Whitman denounced him as a liar. Mr. Whitman maintained his self-control, murmured "Arkansas," and smilingly continued with Capt. Howell.

The incident came as the result of a charge made by Mr. Whitman that John W. Hart, one of Becker's New York lawyers, and Judge Sawyer were deliberately resorting to tactics to delay the present proceedings so that they might get the testimony of additional witnesses before Commissioner Huff. Mr. Hart was trying to get the District Attorney to consent to the examination of one Michael Bergholtz of Argenta, Ark., a former friend of Schepps, who, it is understood, is ready to give testimony favorable to the Becker defense. Mr. Whitman said that he had consented to the examination of one extra witness in the person of Gilbert Hogaboom, and that he had made up his mind not to consent to the examination of any others.

"I know the purpose of all this," exclaimed Mr. Whitman, "and I will not consent to the examination of another witness not named in the papers issued by Justice Bischoff. These tactics are old in New York."

Judge Sawyer was on his feet immediately and his face was livid with anger.

"Do you mean to insinuate—" Judge Sawyer began.

"I do not insinuate," retorted Mr. Whitman, not waiting for Sawyer to finish. "I will make what I say an assertion if you so desire. The object of it all is to delay matters."

Arkansas Lawyer's Outburst.

"That is not so, and I want to tell you, Sir, that you are a liar," Sawyer shouted.

For a moment or so the excitement was tense, but Mr. Whitman remained cool and refused to retort in kind. Sawyer stood before him as if waiting an expected reply. Commissioner Huff begged Judge Sawyer to control himself. William J. Sheridan, the New York detective here in Whitman's interests, went up close to the District Attorney. Whitman did not move, but smiled sarcastically. Hart fidgeted about nervously. Sawyer started to say something to Assistant District Attorney Rubin, and Mr. Whitman turned to Mr. Rubin and told him not to talk with the "Arkansan." Bergholz was later allowed to testify. He said nothing that would help Becker's case.

A committee of prominent Hot Springs citizens, headed by Dr. Leonard Ellis, called on Judge Sawyer late this afternoon and told him that they considered that it was his duty to apologize to District Attorney Whiman for the insult that he offered him at the morning session of the hearing before Commissioner Huff. Judge Sawyer agreed to do so, and when he met Mr. Whitman to-night tendered the apology, which Mr. Whitman accepted.

The most damaging testimony to Becker came out in response to questions by Mr. Whitman, following Capt. Howell's testimony. Howell said that Schepps had told him that it was Becker's own money with which the assassins were paid; he said that Schepps said he had hidden in Becker's own home for awhile prior to his flight form New York. Schepps, Howell added, told him that when he was hiding in the Catskills, not only detectives of Commissioner Dougherty's staff found him, but that he was also met, shook hands with, and borrowed two matches from W. J. Burns's agent, who was in the Highlands looking for him. Futhermore Schepps told him that he had acted as a messenger for Becker in communicating with Rose, immediately after the murder, that he discussed the murder with Becker and that finally Becker sent word to Rose not to worry as he, Becker, would put Whitman on the wrong scent and the whole thing would blow over in three days.

New Witness Found.

When the interrogations were concluded Mr. Hart had the first chance at the witness. Howell told him that he had made an affidavit for Mr. Whitman in which he denied that Schepps had exculpated Becker, and indignantly denied that the affidavit had been dictated by any one other than himself. He said that he got $10 a day for guarding Schepps, and that his employment had lasted five days.

"Do you remember any one visiting Schepps while he was in your custody?" asked Mr. Hart.

"Yes, several persons visited him."

"Do you remember a certain man in khaki calling on Schepps?"

"I remember such a man."

Mr. Hart asked Capt. Howell to look around the room and see if he could find the man in khaki. Capt. Howell pointed to Michael Bergholtz as the man. Hart made Bergholtz stand up so that the Commissioner could see him. Capt. Howell said that Bergholtz had remained

Continued on Page 4.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

Kryptok Toric Eyeglasses set in stylish mountings at Spencers, 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MR. DOOLEY on the ORIGIN OF MAN.

The recent important papers by great scientists on this theme made a deep impression on the Philosopher of A-r-r-chey Road. His talk with Hennessy about it will no doubt be considered one of the best things Finley Peter Dunne ever wrote.

In Next Sunday's Times.

HAMMERSTEIN ASKS $100,000 IN LIBEL SUIT

Brings Action Against Miss Felice Lyne and Avers She Never Slapped Him.

SAYS HER STORY IS ROMANCE

Won't Be Used as an Advertisement, Impresario Declares—Miss Lyne Vanishes.

Oscar Hammerstein began suit yesterday for $100,000 damages for libel against Miss Felice Lyne, his London prima donna, on account of what she said to the ship news reporters when she landed last week from the Baltic on her return from England. She then is said to have allowed it to be known that she had struck the impresario in his own opera house, and that he had grossly insulted her.

She had sprained her thumb in the encounter, she said, and laughed at the idea that the story was merely a press agent yarn.

"It was very far from being fiction," she was quoted as saying. "I was very, very angry with Hammerstein because he had grossly insulted me. So I hit him with the first thing handy, which happened to be a heavy score of 'Faust,' which we were rehearsing. Any lady would have done the same thing if she had been as provoked as I was."

Mr. Hammerstein last night as he sat in the lobby of the Victoria Theatre declared that this story was not even a press agent yarn. It was absolutely and completely false. He was never hit by Miss Lyne. In fact, at the moment in question Miss Lyne, he declared, was nowhere near him.

"It is all got up for advertisement," he said. "The days of the lost diamonds are over and so some other story is used. I hardly thought it worth while to dignify the story with a denial, but I do not wish such a story about me to be used as an advertisement.

"What happened was this: Miss Lyne was rehearsing and her mother was in the theatre with her. I wished to rehearse something else, and so I told the conductor to stop his work with Miss Lyne. Surely I, the Director, had the right to have my wishes observed. But Miss Lyne's mother was furious. She came to me and protested and was very angry. But I did not see Miss Lyne and she never struck me. I do not know where she was, but I think she was downstairs. The whole story is untrue."

Mr. Hammerstein was particularly annoyed at the words "grossly insulted me."

"Such words," he said, "are so broad. They might mean anything. I never insulted Miss Lyne."

So yesterday he started suit against his prima donna, and his counsel, House, Vorhaus & Grossman, tried to serve the papers on her at the Hotel Aberdeen. They had not yet succeeded late last night.

The impresario is the more aggrieved as it is to him in the main that Miss Lyne owes her success. Born in the West, when she was quite a little girl the sweetness of her tones attracted the attention of Champ Clark and "Mark Twain." They urged her to study singing seriously, and in 1907 her father sent her abroad to study under Mme. Marchesi, the famous teacher.

In July, 1910, Mr. Hammerstein announced that he had discovered another Tetrazzini, but no one knew to whom he referred till last December on the opening night of his London production of "Rigoletto." Then it was recognized that once again his faculty for discovering great singers had not been at fault and that a new star of the first magnitude had arisen on the operatic horizon.

At the Hotel Aberdeen last night it was said that Miss Lyne and her mother had left early in the afternoon for their home in the West.

LEAVES $200,000 TO CHARITY.

Henry B. Armstrong, Recluse of Astor Family, Gives Estate to Rhinebeck.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 23.—Henry Beekman Armstrong who died in Red Hook several days ago, and provided that the clergyman officiating at his funeral should receive twenty-five dollars for his services, had lived as a recluse for many years. He was a cousin of Col. John Jacob Astor, but was not on friendly terms with his relative, and never visited his Rhinebeck estate, Ferncliffe, although his farm was not many miles distant.

A blasted romance in early youth is said to have caused Armstrong to retire to his little Dutchess County farm, where he lived alone. His chief pleasure was in reading, and he owned a very large library.

Armstrong's will was opened in the Surrogate's Court here yesterday. Starr Institute, at Rhinebeck, which was supported largely by Col. Astor, is one of Armstrong's beneficiaries. After giving his old home and the silver plate, books and paintings to relatives, he leaves the residue to his brother, James S. Armstrong, to be used for philanthropic and charitable purposes within the limits of Rhinebeck. The estate is estimated to be worth $200,000.

James S. Armstrong, who is employed on the Astor estate at Rhinebeck, received $30,000 under the will of Col. Astor.

KAISER AND HEIR NOW DON'T SPEAK

Prince When He Communicates with His Father Does So Through Court Marshal.

DUE TO REICHSTAG AFFAIR

Emperor Also Disapproves of His Son's Companions—A Story About the Kaiser and an Old Pilot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It is reported that the coolness between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince has reached such a pitch that verbal communications have been reduced to a minimum and even written communications have almost ceased, the Prince addressing his requests to the Kaiser through the Court Marshal.

"The Prince recently sent a bitter protest to the Kaiser because the latter sent a General to inspect the Prince's regiment, disregarding it himself.

"It was noticed that the Kaiser took no notice of the festivities on the Crown Princess's birthday last Friday and did not attend the gala dinner and reception given by the Princess in her Berlin palace, merely remaining in Berlin half an hour on his way from Wilhelmshaven to the shooting lodge at Rominten to pick up the Kaiserin and Princess Victoria."

Another Berlin correspondent says it is declared in Court circles that the Emperor has never forgiven the Crown Prince for the latter's Jingoistic demonstration in the Reichstag last November. His Majesty also disapproves of many of his son's companions and of his disinclination for the duties which would help to fit him for his position as the next ruler of the German Empire.

The estrangement between the Emperor and Prince has caused a deep impression at Court. Several of the Emperor's friends have made ineffectual attempts to effect a reconciliation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—An amusing anecdote concerning the Kaiser, said to have been told by a member of the German Yacht Club, is published in Excelsior.

One day, as the imperial yacht Hohenzollern was entering a Norwegian port, the Kaiser, impatient at the slowness of the vessel's speed, himself rang the bell indicating "Increase Speed." To the Kaiser's amazement the Norwegian pilot, an old sea-dog named Nordhuns, rushed to the telephone and cried to the engine-room, "Slow down. Take no notice of the bell!"

The Kaiser looked at the man who dared to speak thus in his presence, and said to the pilot: "Go and put yourself under arrest."

"I shall not leave this place," replied the old man firmly. "The ship is under my guidance, and I take orders from nobody, not even an Emperor."

The officers looked on in silence, for they knew that the pilot had the nautical regulations in his favor. Great was their surprise, however, when they saw the Kaiser quit the bridge, leaving the pilot alone.

The next day the Kaiser, who had recovered his good humor, decorated the old sailor, and named him his "official pilot in Norwegian waters."

WOMAN AUTOIST SAVES GIRL.

With Policeman at Her Side, She Races Up to Runaway Horse.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Mrs. Henry Rogers of this place drove her automobile at full speed this morning alongside a milk wagon attached to a runaway horse, so that Policeman Edward Ramsey was able to reach from the auto, and lift six-year-old Lillian Nevius from the seat of the wagon just before the horse wrecked it against a stone fence.

Before overtaking the running horse Mrs. Rogers sped nearly a mile, with the policeman at her side. The horse bolted at the centre of the village, just as S. P. Nevius, its owner, untied it. Ramsey and Mrs. Rogers saw what had happened at the same time. Mrs. Rogers slowed down her automobile, the policeman jumped in, and the race began. With her horn sounding to clear the way, Mrs. Rogers opened her throttle wide and started full speed after the horse.

The sound of the automobile behind him caused the runaway horse to swerve at the instant the rescue was made. Had Ramsey hesitated a few seconds the child would have been in the wagon when it was wrecked.

AUTO HITS BOY, FLEES.

Motorist Speeds On After Striking Down Edward Donaldson, Jr.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 23.—Edward Donaldson, Jr., the ten-year-old son of the Vice President of the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Company, was playing with a group of boys in the Thompson Park section of Sea Cliff this evening when he was struck by a speeding motor car, tossed into the air, and dropped by the roadside unconscious and with a broken leg. The car never stopped.

According to the other boys, the car was being driven at a furious speed by a young man whose passengers were two youths of his own age. The Donaldson boy was taken to the Nassau Hospital in Mineola, where it was said that he would recover.

Witnesses of the accident thought the number of the car was 12,164 N. Y., and this number is the register of the machine belonging to Elsie T. Halstead of 250 Clinton Street, New York. Morton T. Halstead of that address said he had heard that his car, which had been in Glen Cove all Summer, had been in some accident on Long Island, but that he did not yet know the details.

A DELIGHTFUL ACID DRINK—Horsford's Acid Phosphate is superior to limes or lemons—more healthful and satisfying for Summer refreshment.—Adv.

STRAUS MAKES CONDITIONS.

Any Party Nominating Him Must Accept the Rochester Platform.

Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive nominee for Governor, while denying that he had sent a message to Frederick K. Wilson, the editor of The Newburg Daily News, announcing that he would accept the Republican nomination for Governor, said to a TIMES reporter last night that he would accept the indorsement of any party if that party would also accept the platform adopted at Rochester.

Mr. Straus sent this telegram to Mr. Wilson:

"Your telegram of the 23d received. I appeal to the people of all parties to give me their support upon my public record and upon the covenants of my platform with the people of the Empire State."

The following telegram from Mr. Wilson had been received by Mr. Straus:

"The News, which is a Republican newspaper supporting Taft, is urgently advocating your nomination for Governor by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga next week. In the event of your nomination by the Republican Convention, would you accept or would your acceptance be conditional on platform or other contingent considerations? We would greatly appreciate a frank expression of your views on this subject for our own information and guidance. This, we believe, you will give, as we are entitled to it at your hands."

Mr. Straus said last night that he did not care to elaborate on his message, but when asked if he would accept a Republican indorsement he replied:

"I will accept the indorsement of any party if it will indorse our platform as well as myself."

OIL-BURNING BATTLESHIP.

British Vessel Soon to be Begun—To Carry Supply of 2,700 Tons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Immediately after the battleship Marlborough is launched at Devonport on Oct. 24 a sister ship will be laid down.

A distinctive feature of the second vessel will be the fact that she will burn oil, of which she will carry a supply of 2,700 tons.

LIVES ONLY FOR THE POOR.

Peer's Daughter Exists on $1.25 a Week—Has Sold Everything.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—The Hon. Albinia Brodrick, daughter of the late Viscount Midleton and sister of the present holder of the title, is living in a little cottage in Ireland on $1.25 a week and devoting her efforts to the relief of the distress of the Irish poor. She appeals in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London for money to assist her in her plans.

Miss Brodrick says that for the sake of the poor in the district where she works she has become certificated as a medical and surgical nurse, midwife, and sanitary Inspector. She sold her beautiful old furniture, china, knicknacks, and jewelry, but still has not sufficient money, so is obliged to beg.

"DOUBLE IT," SAYS MAYER.

"Go You," Says Smith—Will Become Brothers-In-Law at One Ceremony.

DULUTH, Sept. 23.—Meeting to-day for the first time in fifteen years, and learning that they are engaged to two sisters, is the experience of J. Mayer of New York and W. B. Smith of Chicago, traveling salesmen.

The men met in a hotel by chance and began to talk over old times in Elkhart, Ind., where they separated after leaving school. Mr. Smith volunteered the information that he was betrothed, and Mr. Mayer said he was, too. It soon developed that they were to marry sisters at Elkhart.

"Let's make a double wedding," suggested Mr. Mayer.

"All right," said Mr. Smith.

WILSON AHEAD IN WISCONSIN.

La Follette's Democratic Brother Says He Will Carry the State.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—William La Follette of Madison, Wis., a brother of Senator Robert M. La Follette and a lifelong Democrat, predicted to-day that the Badger State would land in the Wilson-Marshall column by a safe majority.

"There is a large independent Republican—call it progressive Republican, if you will—vote which will go to Wilson," said Mr. La Follette. "This sentiment is stronger among progressive Republicans than in any other State in the Northwest.

"Roosevelt sentiment among them is very light, and will continue so. If he places a full ticket in the field as he plans to do, it will not get more than 8,000 votes."

DOESN'T LIKE DOCTORSKY.

Friends Call Him "Dr. Sky," So He Changes It to Dukore.

Joseph Doctorsky of 55 East 105th Street applied to the Supreme Court for permission to change his name, and Justice Delany signed the order yesterday granting his request. The name he wished to assume was Dukore, as he said this would be easier to remember.

But this was not his only reason for wishing to make the change, Doctorsky said in his application. He declared that the peculiar spelling of his name caused him much embarrassment. Acquaintances and friends, he explained, took delight in mispronouncing his name in different ways when they addressed him. He said that most of them called him "Doctor Sky," and he desired to assume a name, therefore, which bore no relation to a physician or the heavens.

McLEAN HEIR GUARDED.

Detectives Accompany $100,000,000 Boy on Trip to Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 23.—Vinson Walsh McLean, the $100,000,000 boy heir to the combined fortunes of his grandfather, John R. McLean, the Cincinnati and Washington newspaper proprietor, and Thomas F. Walsh, owner of Colorado gold mines, left Newport to-day to join his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. McLean, at Atlantic City. He had a special car and a guard of detectives, as well as a retinue of nurses.

Several efforts have been made to kidnap the child, known as the richest baby in the world. On Aug. 4, 1910, his father emptied a pistol at would-be kidnappers. Following this attempt, the McLean heir occupied a steel cage on his morning trips in his perambulator, at Bar Harbor, Me. The following March a Lloyds policy against kidnapping was taken out by his parents. He is now about three years old.

L. Arnoff, 28 years, died Monday, 12 A. M. Funeral 1 P. M. Tuesday, 1,437 57th Street, Brooklyn.—Adv.

BOOM FOR STRAUS STIRS SARATOGA

Senator Newcomb Urges Indorsement on Gloomy Republican Delegates.

EVEN BOSSES SEE THE CRISIS

Murphy Victory at Syracuse Is Their Only Hope if Straight Nomination Is Made.

MACHINE INTACT, BUT SHAKY

Party Preservation the Thought of All—Root Leads the Hughes Element In Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—A cohesive and well-organized but thoroughly chastened company of old-time Republican bosses are here to-night planning for a State Convention through which they hope to regain for their party in some measure the lost confidence of the people.

There is practical unanimity among the leaders who have assembled here for the State Convention, which is scheduled to open Wednesday, that the party is facing a great crisis. The convention preliminaries are being worked out in an atmosphere of gloom. Every one of the leaders—and some of these have attended every Republican State Convention for generations—seems to realize keenly that wise counsel was never as urgently needed as just now.

All the Republican leaders who are taking a hand in the ante-convention activities are inspired by one common purpose, that of party preservation. Alike they realize that defeat in the coming election would spell disaster to them personally. But there is a wide divergence of opinion as to how such a calamity can best be averted.

Among the leaders are some men who are prepared to go to almost any length in their endeavor to make the Republican platorm and the Republican slate attractive to the voters. They are prepared to nominate men who will make their appeal to the imagination rather than the common sense of the voters, and in the same way and for the same purpose are ready to incorporate in the Republican platform, traditionally a conservative instrument, many of the "isms" with which Col. Roosevelt's Bull Moose Party has baited its hook.

Three Groups at Work.

As the convention preliminaries progress, it is becoming more and more apparent that the college of Republican leaders and bosses, who will be burning midnight oil here before the convention has worked out its programme and purpose, can be divided into three well-defined groups. These are:

An "Old Guard" group, of which William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is the head. This group is composed of the old-time bosses who have survived since the days of Platt and Odell. They are in favor of a programme which embodies the adoption of a "safe and sane" platform, in the old sense of that term, and will advocate the nomination of a candidate to suit that sort of a platform, one on whom they could depend if he should be elected.

A "progressive" group, composed of leaders who, when Charles E. Hughes was Governor, supported him in the reforms he worked so hard to accomplish. This group of leaders will contend for a platform embodying the Hughes ideas and for the nomination of progressive candidates without the Old Guard brand. United States Senator Elihu Root, who came here this afternoon as the spokesman of the National Republican organization, is the leader of this group.

There is a third small, but interesting group, headed by State Senator Josiah T. Necomb of New York, who believes that the convetion should indorse Oscar S. Straus, the Gubernational nominee of the Bull Moose Party. Some of the men in this group would be willing to have the Republican Convention adopt a platform as radically different from the Bull Moose platform as it well could be, and have Mr. Straus stand with one leg on each platform, provided he was willing to undertake such a difficult and ludicrous stunt, and provided further that Mr. Roosevelt and the other Bull Moose leaders would let him do so.

Senator Newcomb is a Progressive and a Hughes man, but no admirer of Roosevelt or the Bull Moose platform. He said to-night that he would put the name of Mr. Straus before the convention and vote for him in November.

"If this is to be an open convention, Mr. Straus will be nominated," said Senator Newcomb. "It is the only way in which the ousting of Tammany from control of the State administration can be adequately assured."

The Straus boom came in the limelight again when this evening Frederick W. Wilson, editor of The Newburg Daily News, displayed the reply from the Bull Moose candidate to a message which he had sent him.

Hughes Spirit Asserting Itself.

This is not a boss-ruled convention in the sense that it is ruled by a boss, whose word is law to the organization as was Thomas C. Platt's word for many years, and was the word of Gov. Benjamin B. Odell in a lesser degree after he accomplished Platt's downfall. William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee is, of course, entitled to the title of "boss" Barnes, but he knows that this is not the time or place for the use of the domineering "I." In his proclamations and conferences he is using the conciliatory "we."

New York, Kings, Erie, and other large counties are sending here delegations imbued with the idea that they have a duty to perform by compelling Barnes and other Old Guard leaders to abandon their reactionary policies, meet the Progressive spirit of the day, and give the Republican voters a platform and candi-

dates around whom they can really rally. Unless this is done, these county leaders know that they and their local organizations will disappear from the face of the political earth and that their local offices and the patronage they entail will be lost to them forever. They have not "met at Armageddon to battle for the Lord"; but they have "met at Saratoga to battle for their political lives."

The progressive spirit which Gov. Charles E. Hughes injected into the party is reasserting itself, and the Old Guard leaders, with Barnes as their spokesman, are at least giving outward expressions of being in accord with the programme. They are practical men.

While there is a deep-rooted impression here that a nomination from this convention is not worth very much more to the man who gets it than a few lines in the forthcoming "Who's Who," yet there are candidates in abundance for all places on the ticket. When they are asked why they are anxious to get on the ticket in a year when the Bull Moose Party has apparently split the Republican Party wide open, the answers are all about in this strain:

"Roosevelt has not split the Republican Party so wide open in this State as some people think he has. The Bull Moose sentiment reached top notch at the Chicago Convention of the Roosevelt forces. Throughout the State our reports are that the 'prodigal' Republicans are coming back into the fold. Just let the Democratic State Convention bend the knee to Tammany Hall by renominating Gov. Dix or nominating any other man popularly believed to be subservient to Charles F. Murphy, and the old Republican Party will have more than a fighting chance."

Put Hope in a Murphy Triumph.

That is the predominating note of hope sounded by all the leaders and the candidates for places on the ticket—that Charles F. Murphy will be permitted to rule the Democratic State Convention, and so enable the Republican orators to go through the State with the old warning cry of a Tammany invasion of the State Government. That they believe the Democratic State Convention will give them this opportunity is shown by the loose manner in which they are threatening to embody in their platform radical planks affecting New York City, such as a declaration for a State-controlled police force, and even a provision for the recall of the Mayor.

When the Republican leaders here heard from New York to-night a report that Gov. Wilson had issued an ultimatum demanding that Gov. Dix should not be renominated, they expressed considerable satisfaction. Chairman Barnes said it would brighten the prospects of Republican success.

The leaders feel that Gov. Wilson's attitude will force Charles F. Murphy to renominate Dix if he can. With Dix in the field the Republicans have a better chance to win than if he were out of the race. At the same time they also feel that if the Dix-Murphy element should be defeated at the Democratic Convention there would be a breach in the Democratic Party that would be bound to help the Republicans.

A political party, as differentiated from a disorganized mass of voters following a popular leader, is composed of two parts: Machine and voting constituency. As this convention is shaping itself up here, the Republican Party in the State of New York is not crippled so far as its machine goes, whatever may have happened or may be going to happen to its voting constituency.

Every incoming train brings its quota of old-time and new-time party workers, men whose voices have been heard in the State Conventions for years. A glance over the list still to come shows that when the convention assembles it will represent just as well-organized a working machine as it ever did.

A few of the brightly burnished accessories, like Timothy L. Woodruff, Controller Prendergast, and James E. March, have been shaken off on the rough political road that the machine has had to travel since the cry of the Bull Moose was first heard, but, so far as all its working parts are concerned, the G. O. P. machinery is intact.

The best prediction to-night is that before the convention activities have progressed much further a struggle between the Old Guard element and the Progressives who have remained in the Republican Party, is inevitable. Few of the delegations have arrived as yet, and the men who will lead the fights on either side have had no opportunity to count noses. But even after they have reached a point where they can take an inventory of their strength, everything will be done to avert anything that would be likely to take on the aspect of a party split.

There is nothing that the leaders fear as much at the present juncture as to have the conflict, which must come, appear anything but a fight for principles between men who honestly differ in their opinions regarding the best policy to pursue.

For all that, it is needless to say that jealousies exist, which may give full play once the fight is fairly under way. To-night it is noticeable that the leaders who stand with William Barnes, Jr., for a more or less reactionary programme are conferring apart from those who stand with Senator Root for the programme of the progressive wing of the party.

Root for Progressive Platform.

At the present stage of the convention preliminaries there is much talk about candidates in the hotel corridors where the small fry leaders assemble. Just behind the closed doors, where the big men are holding their conferences, the burning topic is the platform.

Senator Elihu Root had a talk with William Barnes, Jr., soon after he arrived here this afternoon. This evening Mr. Root is in conference with ex-Congressman Herbert Parsons, Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Republican Committee; William M. Ivins, and Frederick J. H. Kracke of Kings, all men who are known to work in the closest understanding with the Taft Administration. They are discussing the proposed platform.

Senator Root was sought out by a correspondent for THE NEW YORK TIMES while the conference was in progress.

"I have just arrived here and I am merely seeking information," said Senator Root. "If I knew anything of importance I would be very glad to tell THE TIMES."

"What sort of a platform do you think the convention should adopt?" Senator Root was asked.

"A Republican platform—a Republican platform," was his reply.

"Would it be a Progressive platform?" was the next question.

"Certainly, or I should say, most decidedly so," said Senator Root.

"The Republican Party is the party of progress, and our platform should be progressive in order to properly represent what our party has stood for and stands for to-day."

The arrival of Senator Root seemed to be a signal for greater activity among the Progressives and a getting together of the leaders of that group. It is pretty thoroughly understood here that with the Senator on the scene he will be the chief strategist of the Progressives, and that the convention will work out the purposes of the Administration, as outlined by the Senator peacefully or after a fight, which may rival the conflict that enlivened the National Convention in Chicago before President Taft was nominated and Col. Roosevelt driven out of the party. The resources and parliamentary skill that was displayed by Senator Root at the convention in Chicago leaves little doubt regarding the results, should the Old Guard group align themselves openly against him.

To-night it was learned that Senator Root, who is a delegate from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, in New York, would in all probability be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. A novel plan has been adopted with regard to the makeup of this committee. It is proposed to put on it every man whose name has been prominently mentioned for the Gubernatorial nomination. Nothing has been done yet in the way of drafting even a tentative platform, though some of the more radical propositions put forward in connection with that instrument, have been discussed informally by Senator Root, William M. Ivins, who will probably do the literary work on the platform; Chairman Barnes, Mr. Koenig, and some of the other leaders.

The first clash is likely to come over the platform in case Chairman Barnes should hold to his position that the direct primary law should be repealed and the State return to a modification of the system that was in vogue before the present law was adopted. Mr. Barnes will have little support in that contention from the large delegations from New York, Kings, Erie, Monroe, and Onondaga, but depends chiefly on the delegations from rural sections, where the increased cost of the new direct primary law and the Levy election law have made both these measures unpopular with the rank and file of the party as well as with the leaders. Mr. Barnes said to-day:

"I still hold to the conviction that the direct primary system is a blow at representative government, and that it should be repealed. I do not think there should be any objection to a plank recommending such action. As far as I can find out, no one wants direct primaries in this State. The up-State Republicans, at least, are tired of it and ready for a change."

It was learned to-day that Herbert Parsons and some other leaders believe that a woman's suffrage plank should be incorporated in the Republican platform this year to offset the supposed advantage gained by the Bull Moose Party by coming out for woman suffrage and inviting women to seats and a voice in their councils.

It is expected that this proposition will meet with less objection from Mr. Barnes and the other Old Guard leaders than will some of the other "progressive" planks which it is proposed to pluck from the Progressive platform for use in the platform to be adopted by the Republican Convention.

Talking of Judiciary Nominations.

Some of the conferences held here to-day have had to do with the prospective nominations for the Court of Appeals bench. Bar associations from all parts of the State have sent in recommendations for non-partisan nominations. According to the best information obtainable here this evening a majority of the leaders and delegates already on the scene seem to favor that suggestion. State Chairman Barnes, however, is bitterly opposed to that plan.

From all that can be gathered here, it is likely that Associate Judge Frank Hiscock will be renominated and that a committee will be selected by the convention before it adjourns, to which powers will be delegated to select a candidate for the other vacant place on the bench. This committee, it was pointed out, would await the action of the Democratic convention at Syracuse. Should the Democrats nominate on the non-partisan plan, the committee would have full powers to indorse the Democratic candidate for the bench selected at Syracuse. If, as is expected, the Democrats should decide to name a "straight" Court of Appeals ticket, the committee would be empowered to look around for some good Republican to place in the field for the other vacant place on the Court of Appeals bench.

BOOMS MANY, NO ENTHUSIASM.

Delegates Fail to Warm Up Over the Candidates for Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—While there are candidates a-plenty for the State offices on the Republican ticket, from Governor down, a strange lack of enthusiasm is the dominant feature to-night of a situation that has everybody guessing.

Half a dozen men say they are anxious to be nominated for Governor at the convention, which holds its first session on Wednesday, but the announcement is greeted without any great display of interest on the part of the delegates who are here. Most of the delegates have yet to come, but if no more ginger is to be injected into the proceedings than is apparent to-night the convention will be remembered as a cold-blooded conclave.

The bosses, great and small, are all here, but gloom prevails. Everybody appears to be waiting to see what "Boss" Barnes is going to do, and Barnes is apparently doing nothing except watching and listening. The leaders all say that the convention is to be "wide open," that no slate is to be made in advance, and that the best man will win, with the delegates acting as judges. This being the case, the funereal atmosphere is likely to linger until the convention is called to order.

Job E. Hedges's boom is the live wire to-night, but James W. Wadsworth and William S. Bennett are here confiding to their friends and any one who will listen how much they want the nomination. There is an undercurrent of feeling, which is constantly growing, to the effect that the right man has not yet been mentioned, and that at the psychological moment a dark horse will be sprung who will galvanize the party into sudden life. One guess is as good as another as to who this person is. Perhaps Elihu Root could tell.

Chairman Barnes showed for the first time a real interest in the Hedges boom to-day. He asked leaders from every part of the State what they thought of the New York man and how strong he stood with the delegates and the voters. Barnes got many reports favorable to Mr. Hedges's condidacy, but he would not commit himself regarding his own opinions. The Hedges boom is showing increasing strength, and if half of the claims of his managers are true he will receive more votes on the first ballot than any other candidate yet mentioned.

Wadsworth Arrives with His Boom.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the first of the active candidates for Governor to appear on the scene, arrived at noon and announced that his headquarters would be in full swing by to-morrow. Wadsworth has the backing of Barnes, but the State Chairman is keeping well into the background. He will be nominated by Judge William E. Carter of Livingston, and seconding speeches will probably be made by ex-Assemblyman Callan of Columbus County and Eugene Warren of Brooklyn.

Many people here believe that Mr. Wadsworth will be the strongest man the convention can select, but just as many others argue that his record as a reactionary and a member of the Old Guard will put him out of the running. The fact that Mr. Wadsworth fought the Hughes direct primary measures is being used already by the other candidates with telling effect. Mr. Wadsworth said to-day that his position on direct primaries was the same as it had always been. He is against the principle of direct primaries, but he believes that as the States is now committed to it, the people are entitled to a fair test of the law, which, he said, they were not getting under the Ferris-Blauvelt law, which, in his opinion, was not much different from the Hinman-Green bill.

Mr. Wadsworth believes that each party should be allowed to determine how it shall conduct its own affairs, under proper safeguards and limitations established by the State.

"The present primary law is a farce," he said, "and a change must be made."

When asked how many delegates he thought would vote for him, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"I do not make any claims whatever. I notice that Mr. Hedges asserts that he will have the support of 315 delegates in the convention. As a matter of fact, no one knows just what his strength is at this time. I do not know how strong or weak I am. That cannot be determined until the convention meets. The situation is such that it is useless to make any claims whatever. All I can say is that I am still in the race, and that I will make a vigorous campaign right up to the time the convention meets."

There is some talk to-night that if Mr. Hedges is nominated Mr. Wadsworth will be asked to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Wadsworth said this was too absurd to deny.

The New York County delegates will arrive to-morrow. They will at once have a caucus on candidates. The feeling among them at present is that Wadsworth is the strongest candidate in sight, but Hedges is their second choice. If a candidate must come from New York County they are for Hedges.

Wadsworth's strength is mainly among the Old Guard element. He says that he is a Progressive in the best sense of that much-battered team, but the Progressive element in the party apparently think otherwise. They do not want him.

Ex-Congressman William S. Bennet's boom got here to-day in person with Mr. Bennett. In fact it may be said that there is little to the boom, outside of the candidate himself. His friends are making the point that he is the logical man for the party to name as an answer to the Strauss candidacy on the Bull Moose ticket.

They point to the fact that while he was in Congress Mr. Bennet worked hard for immigration reform and, therefore, the Jews will be strong for him. They also say that he worked hard for the abrogation of the Russian treaty. The Bennet candidacy, however, is not making anything like the stir it did in 1910, when he polled over 300 votes in the convention.

Leaders Eliminate Whitman.

The candidacy of District Attorney Whitman received consideration by Barnes and other leaders. Mr. Whitman's record was gone over carefully, and it was decided that it would be bad policy to nominate him, and he was practically eliminated. The argument used against him was that his attitude in the Brandt case was still fresh in the minds of the people, and that if he was injected into the political situation at this time, when his work in connection with the Rosenthal murder and police reform was not finished, the people would believe that his recent course had been dictated by political considerations.

The Henry L. Stimson boom reached here to-day in the person of Fred Greiner, Postmaster of Buffalo. It did not meet with any ready response, however, and Mr. Greiner tucked it away for future use. Mr. Greiner started the boom in Buffalo several days ago. None of the leaders would express an opinion regarding it to-day.

"When I first suggested Mr. Stimson as a candidate," said Mr. Greiner, "it seemed to me that he was the strongest man that had been named up to that time. Now the situation may have changed, for several other names have been suggested, and Mr. Stimson may not be as strong as I thought he was. However, it is too early to tell anything about it. He may appeal strongly to the delegates, and if his name comes before the convention there may be a different story to tell."

The name of United States District Attorney Henry A. Wise was mentioned for the first time to-day as a possible candidate. He has many friends here, and is known as a good campaigner.

Several candidates are being mentioned for other offices below that of Governor, but none has actually established headquarters yet or brought his candidacy into the open.

Martin Saxe, ex-State Senator, is a candidate for Controller, as is A. B. Colvin of Warren and ex-Senator John Kissel of Kings.

Michael H. Blake of the Ninth District in New York would like to be State Treasurer. He was formerly President of the Board of Port Wardens, and was an appointee of Gov. Hughes.

Edward R. O'Malley, ex-Attorney General, is an active candidate for the same position, with a strong probability that it will go to him. Ulster County has a candidate in District Attorney Cunningham.

Mayor O'Neill of Auburn is being boomed by his friends for Lieutenant Governor.

FEW MACHINE LEADERS MISSING

And Profess to Know of Few Real Republicans Who Have Deserted.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 23.—Very few of the old, familiar Republican faces are missing from this convention. Of course the Bull Moose party, which has sought to rear itself on a foundation made of the bodies of Republicans, has waxed strong in some of the districts, but the men who deserted the old order to try a new political dispensation were never very conspicuous in conventions or conferences.

The seasoned Republican warriors who have engineered many successful campaigns pretend to have no recollection of any Republican of strength or prominence who has left the party. This, of course, is a mere pretense, for the reason that there is not a county in the State where efforts to build up a Roosevelt machine have not met with some success.

The oldtime Republicans are playing the same old game in the same old way. They are stoical and brave and have no fear of any enemy. Many State and district victories have enabled the majority of them to wax fat in this world's goods, and so they are serene and optimistic.

Some of them pretend never to have heard the name of Controller William A. Prendergast of New York, and when they are told about him they express polite regret that he has not been strong enough in rectitude to keep himself free of the tempter. Such men as William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; ex-Senator Nathaniel Elsberg, William H. Halpin, Frank M. Davenport, Bainbridge Colby, and other forward men in the Bull Moose party they recall only after some mental effort, but they dismiss each one with a word of sarcasm. Their comments ran like this:

"Hotchkiss is from Erie County, isn't he? No, from Westchester or New York County. Wouldn't it be a good thing, do you not think, for him to live in only one place? It would be handier when placing him on the rolls. But maybe there are so few on the Bull Moose rolls that the trouble isn't minded.

"Halpin used to be Hamilton's man, didn't he? That's as much as I know about him. He never came to any conventions, and so, of course, we could get along very well without him now.

"Colby lives in New Jersey, you know. Oh, yes, he does. I don't care if he was a candidate for Governor on the Bull Moose ticket. A little thing like a man living in New Jersey wouldn't stop the Bull Moosers from nominating him. The Bull Moosers are above geography.

"Prendergast used to be a good man, but he never did much for the party. He never did anything for anybody except Tim Woodruff. We can get along without Tim, although it was very entertaining the way Tim did cut up at conventions."

Brackett Knows of no Deserters.

Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga County was asked how many Republicans had deserted in his Senate district to fight under the sign of the Bull Moose. He replied:

"I don't know of a single one, and I am glad of it. I don't believe there is a single one."

Ex-United States Senator Frank Hiscock, old and bent, with a great shock of gray hair, sat in his rooms and curtly denied that he knew of any man of prominence whatever who ever fought under the banner of Republicanism who is now marching in the ranks of the deserters.

Just across the hall from his cottage sat ex-Insurance Superintendent Francis Hendricks of Onondaga County, once one of the most powerful leaders in the State. He worked with Thomas C. Platt, and the two men loved each other like brothers. Mr. Hendricks was sitting in a rocker before a grate of blazing coals. He was all alone. When asked if he knew of any men who had deserted to the Roosevelt party, he replied:

"Ask somebody younger than I am. I am too old to remember."

Delegates from all of the counties of less than 50,000 inhabitants unanimously declared that the Bull Moosers were having a great deal of trouble in getting enough signatures to their petitions to make their nominations effective in law. It was said that this trouble was especially conspicuous in Warren and other counties on the northern and western tier. When the circulation of these petitions began, it was said, the machine Republicans did what they could to interfere with them and prevent voters from signing, but when the people showed little interest in the matter, no further thought was paid to it.

Farmers Angry at Taft.

Other delegates said that the Republican loss would be heavy in the rural districts because of the bitter feeling of farmers against President Taft on account of his reciprocity programme.

The loss to the Republican Party through defections to the Bull Moose is greatest in Wayne County. Ex-Assemblyman E. W. Hamm has left the Republican Party for the Bull Moosers, and others who went with him were ex-District Attorney Charles T. Ennis, Dr. W. J. Hennesy, W. J. Gould, and John Pearsall. Republican leaders in the county make light of these defections. C. H. Betts, editor of The Lyons Republican, said that the desertions of these men and others like them really added to the strength of the Republicans.

"Whenever we wanted to poll an unusually big vote in Wayne County," said Mr. Betts, "we used to circulate a report that such men as those mentioned had left the party. This used to cheer the voters up so that they came out in crowds to vote."

Mr. Betts, in explaining how these men could be easily spared, said that Hamm got angry because he could not get a fifth term as a member of the Assembly; that Mr. Ennis voted for Hearst for Governor; that Dr. Hennessy wanted to be the County Chairman; that Mr. Gould came pretty near being beaten for School Trustee by a woman, and that Mr. Pearsall had been a candidate ten years for the nomination for Sheriff and was always turned down.

Wherever names were given of men who had gone over to the Roosevelt Party similar reasons were given. In every case it was declared that the deserter was a sorehead and had left the party because he could not get everything he demanded.

In Putnam County the most important deserter was Hamilton Fish, Jr. It was said of him that he left the party because he had ceased to have interest in politics. Ex-Assemblyman G. D. Gray of Dutchess County has been won by Col. Roosevelt. Ex-Assemblyman Byram L. Winters of Tioga County has gone over to the Bull Moose party, and Dr. A. C. Baxter of Oswego County is another backslider from old Republican doctries. Other well-known Republicans who have followed the same trail are R. C. Edwards and George Schoeffler of Oneida and E. F. Snyder of Rensselaer.

Too Few to Count, They Say.

There is no county in the State that has not something to tell of desertions of men like these and lesser ones to the Bull Moose camp. But the number is said to be too small to cut any figure in a State election. In all the counties where the most influential men are numbered among the deserters, the Republicans have always been in control, and it was said that if a few of the other disgruntled Republicans would go away from the old political home it would make things easier for those who remained steadfast to the old principles.

A careful search among the Republican candidates for proof that the Roosevelt party had taken much strength away from the Republican machine could not be obtained. And much of the information given was in good faith, and was the truth. Everybody admitted that there was a big defection in Erie County, but it was explained that this was due to the activity of Chauncey Hamlin, who is not only active but wealthy, and willing to spend his money freely to help Col. Roosevelt and amuse himself.

In Lewis County only two of the forty-six members of the County Committee went over to the Roosevelt side. This is largely an agricultural county, and the statement was made to prove that perhaps the reciprocity incident did not cut such a big figure after all in taking strength away from President Taft.

Say Roosevelt Strength is Waning.

Several staid Republican delegates asserted that signs throughout the State pointed to a waning of the Roosevelt strength. It was explained that this meant only the strength of Roosevelt himself. There were no indications, it was said, that the people are much wrought up over the State ticket of the Bull Moosers.

Congressman Luther M. Mott said there were no indications anywhere that the Republican candidates would be hurt much by the Roosevelt campaign. He said the danger to both old parties seemed about the same, and that the injury to each would create a situation like that of any year when conditions were normal. This seemed to express the general feeling of the delegates.

Representatives of the candidates for various offices are telling thrilling stories of the evils that will befall the old party if their candidate is not nominated, but these are accepted by everybody as "Alice in Wonderland" stories, and little attention is paid to them.

At any rate, William Barnes, Chairman of the State Committee, is not frightened. He says that he would rather go hungry with men of integrity than dine well with the other sort. He would not admit that this statement meant that he expected to go hungry afer this election.

"It was just a figure of speech," he said.

There still remains in the Republican machine plenty of men who know the ropes. If the Republicans lose the State this Fall, it will not be for want of seasoned and experienced timber to conduct the campaign. The names on the list of delegates and alternates is as familiar to an experienced reporter as the story he has himself written. The conditions are as unlike those that surrounded the Bull Moose convention as a Sunday School excursion is different from one of Timothy D. Sullivan's moonlight festivals. There is a clank and rhythm to the situation here that is delightful music to politicians who like to have things well done when slate making is going on.

Some of the old delegates, who were not too far lost in the sin of politics, advised that the Rev. Mr. Judkins, pastor of Christ Methodist Church of Glens Falls, be asked to open the convention with prayer. The invitation was about to be sent when Senator Brackett said:

"We don't want him to pray for us. We ought to pray for him. He's a Bull Mooser."

WOMEN GOING TO SARATOGA.

They Expect to Get Attention This Time for Their Suffrage Cause.

Women from the different woman suffrage organizations of New York leave the city for Saratoga to-day to be at the Republican State Convention to-morrow. Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffren, who will go from the Woman Suffrage Party, says that the men will undoubtedly make some concessions to them this time. Each delegate will find an open letter in his seat which will make sharp and pertinent remarks on woman suffrage. They say they ask the men to present the question to the people and they think it should be done.

"The men will read the letters," said Mrs. Suffren. "They read those we gave them last year. I have reason to think we will get consideration this time. If we don't, this will be the last time I will go to a Republican Convention. We women have walked around the walls of Jericho 777 times, and I think it is about time they fell. If the Republicans will not stand for us—well, there are other parties."

Miss Harriet May Mills, the New York State Suffrage President, will be in Saratoga, the guest of Miss Katharyn Starbuck, a Vassar graduate, who is President of the Saratago Woman Suffrage Association. Many of the women from the Eastern counties will attend. Miss Caroline Lexow will represent the Woman's Political Union with other of the union members.

An innovation in the relation of the politicians to the woman sufragists will be made in Utica, where the State Suffrage Association will hold its convention Oct. 15-18. Representatives of the Bull Moose, Republican, and Democratic Parties will attend to present their party politics to the women. Controller Prendergast will represent the Progressive Party, John D. Kernan has been asked to speak for the Democratic Party. The Republicans have not yet given the name of their representative.

WANTS STRAUS INDORSED.

Democrats Say Independents of Party Should Nominate Him.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—That the independent Democrats of New York State ought to indorse Oscar S. Straus and nominate him by petition is the opinion of a well-known New York Democratic lawyer now visiting Berlin. In explaining his suggestion to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, the lawyer, who does not desire at present to identify himself publicly with the proposal, said:

"Messrs. Osborne, Gould, Franklin Roosevelt, and Gov. Wilson's other Empire State Democratic friends can do his cause no better service than support Straus. They should, to that end, in my judgment, decline to enter the Gubernatorial convention and simply proceed to nominate Straus by petition.

"Let the Murphy-Dix combination nominate whom they please as the regular Democratic candidate. My point is that Wilson should not be deprived of the thousands of normally Democratic votes which will be cast for Straus."

STRAUS GOING ON TOUR.

Opens His Campaign Saturday After Garden Party at Bourke Cockran's.

Oscar S. Straus, nominee of the Progressive Party for Governor of New York, will open his campaign on Saturday. He will attend a garden party in the afternoon at the home of Bourke Cockran at Port Washington. The committeemen from Eastern Long Island have been invited to meet him there. In the evening Mr. Straus will address two meetings in Brooklyn.

On the following Monday Mr. Straus will begin a three weeks' tour of the State, and most of the time will be accompanied by Frederick M. Davenport, nominee of the Progressives for Lieutenant Governor. He will speak in Yonkers at noon, at Peekskill and Poughkeepsie in the afternoon, and at Troy in the evening. Mr. Davenport will be at Hudson on Monday afternoon and will join Mr. Straus at Troy for the night meeting.

MRS. KINGSLAND EXPLAINS.

Didn't Know Her Goods Were Dutiable—$3,500 Appraisal Thus Far.

Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland, whose 23 trunks were detained by the Customs officials on Saturday when she arrived from Europe on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, went before Gen. Nelson W. Henry at the Custom House yesterday with the explanation that she had been under the impression that articles bought by herself and daughters more than a year ago could come in free of duty. That was why she had not declared much of the elaborate contents of the baggage, she said. Only household goods and furniture, however, are freed from duty by more than a year's use abroad.

The appraisers expect to finish their examination of the trunks to-day. So far, it is believed, they have listed $3,500 worth of dutiable articles. Mrs. Kingsland is the wife of a nephew of Ambrose Kingsland, who was Mayor of New York in 1850, and who left her husband a fund in trust yielding an income of $18,000 a year.

BIDE TIME BEFORE ATTACKING MURPHY

Democratic Campaign Committee Sits for Three Hours, but Adopts No Final Plan.

O'GORMAN IS UNCHANGED

But Says Flatly He Hasn't Broken with Tammany Boss—Gov. Wilson Wrongfully Quoted.

Just what steps will be taken to prevent the renomination of Gov. John A. Dix if Charles F. Murphy persists in supporting him when the Democratic State Convention opens at Syracuse was still in doubt after the meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic National Committee at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Building yesterday. The committee was in session for nearly three hours, and when it finally adjourned both Acting Chairman William G. McAdoo and Senator James A. O'Gorman were noncommittal on the New York situation. Senator O'Gorman said that New York State had been considered, but "not thoroughly," and that nothing had been decided about a nominee for Governor. When he was asked flatly about the break between him and Mr. Murphy, which it is said has been the result of Murphy's stand for Dix, the Senator made a direct reply.

"I don't know of any break with Mr. Murphy."

Senator O'Gorman would not go into any detail about what had been said at the meeting concerning Murphy or Dix, but rumors were thick about headquarters. One was that Mr. McAdoo, who had come to the conference from Sea Girt where he had a talk with Gov. Wilson, had brought word that a Murphy candidate would not be nominated for Governor without bitter opposition from Gov. Wilson. He said that nothing had been done about the New York squabble, but that another meeting of the committee might be held any day.

One report was that Gov. Wilson had said to a man prominent in Democratic councils that he would not sacrifice his personal convictions to be elected President, and that he would "deal with Murphy in New York exactly as he had dealt with Smith in New Jersey."

A dispatch containing the quotation was shown to Gov. Wilson by THE TIMES correspondent at Scranton, Penn., last night, and the Governor emphatically denied that he had made such a statement to any one.

"The quotation is spurious," said he. "No one had a right to quote me on that matter, for I do not express my public purposes in that way."

It is understood, however, that Gov. Wilson is determined to keep Mr. Murphy from dominating the Syracuse Convention and that when he believes the right time has come he will have something definite to say.

Ten members of the Campaign Committee were at the conference at the National headquarters yesterday, including Mr. McAdoo, Senator O'Gorman, Rolla Wells, National Treasurer; Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Josephus Daniels, Willard Salisbury of Delaware, Judge Robert Hudspeth of New Jersey, A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy of Maine, and W. R. King of Oregon.

Senator O'Gorman, it is understood, is just as firm as ever in his determination to go to Syracuse to make a fight against any candidate of Mr. Murphy. He said yesterday that it was of little importance that he had not been chosen as a delegate, and added that he could arrange to go as a delegate from his own district within five minutes if he wished to do so.

Speaking of the threatened break with Murphy later Senator O'Gorman said that if a break should come he didn't see now any cause for it. He was asked if he had seen Mr. Murphy recently and replied that he had not. Then the story that he had played golf with Mr. Murphy one day last week was called to his attention.

"Yes, I have played golf with Mr. Murphy," he replied, "but I don't remember on just what day."

While the meeting of the committee was in session Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who represented Murphy on the platform committee at the Baltimore Convention, called at headquarters with two men and was shown into a room adjoining the committee room. A note was sent to Mr. McAdoo and he appeared a few minutes later to greet Mr. Fitzgerald. When the Congressman was leaving he was asked if he had come as an emissary from Mr. Murphy.

"I did not," he replied laughingly. "I simply brought two very good Democrats up here to meet Mr. McAdoo. I think the campaign is in very good hands," he added as he said goobye to Mr. McAdoo.

SOUTH AMERICA FOR WILSON.

Mining Man from There Says Countries to the South Fear Roosevelt.

South America is afraid of Col. Roosevelt, and is hoping for the election of Wilson, according to D. C. Stapleton, an American mining man, who has spent many years in Ecuador, and who has arrived at the Holland House from that country via Colombia and England.

"The situation in Ecuador has materially improved of late," said Mr. Stapleton yesterday. "In Gen. Plaza, the new President, the country has a man who proved during four years of a previous administration that he had great ability. His rule was marked by peace and prosperity, and the bonds of Ecuador on the London market were on a par with those of other South American countries.

"All South America is hoping for the election of Wilson. They think he would give the rest of the continent a square deal. In all those countries there is a feeling that the election of Roosevelt would be fraught with menace for every country to the south of the United States, and the cartoon printed the other day in one of the Buenos Aires papers, which depicted Uncle Sam as a spider catching flies, typifies a feeling toward the United States that is very largely shared. In London the betting is on Wilson."

OUSTS McNALLY RECEIVER.

Justice Tompkins Removes W. E. Paine for Bringing Hostile Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins of Nyack in a decision handed down to-day, removes William E. Paine of New York from the receivership of the Thomas McNally Company. Ex-Gov. B. B. Odell, Jr., who was the other receiver, will continue the work. The decision affects a $4,000,000 contract covering the construction in one of the most important parts of the New York aqueduct line.

Odell and Paine were appointed receivers of the McNally Company in 1909. The Georgia-Florida Lumber Company had previously obtained attachments against the McNally Company for nearly $300,000, but these were vacated when the receivers were appointed. Paine is President of the Georgia-Florida Lumber Company.

The lumber company recently petitioned the court that its attachments be restored, but this was opposed by Mr. Odell. Soon afterward the company asked that the receivership be vacated, and that it be permitted to finish the contracts of the McNally Company, urging that the court had no jurisdiction to appoint receivers.

Justice Tompkins denied the applications of the lumber company, and in his opinion said that "because of the conduct of Mr. Paine in connection with this motion, and his repudiation of his agreements, and his present attitude toward the court and his co-receiver and the untrue statements in his affidavit on this motion and in the petition made by his direction, some of which were apparently maliciously made, the court upon its motion should remove him from office."

Marble Crushes Young Sculptor.

Rosario De Sallo, 17 years old, a young sculptor, died in the arms of two campanions while being carried to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, in an automobile yesterday. De Sallo was employed in the marble works of Borgia & Co., 63 Mill Street, Astoria, where he was beginning to make a reputation as an artist. While at work about noon yesterday he was crushed under a heavy piece of marble, which slid from its fastenings. De Sallo lived in 320 East 115th Street, Manhattan.

GOV. WILSON NOW IN FIGHTING MOOD

Candidate, in Fiery Speeches in Pennsylvania, Shows New Side of Character.

CROWDS HEARTILY CHEER HIM

Tells Hearers He Wants to Fight for Liberation of Americans and Knows How to Do It.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Sept. 23.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson came here to-night to participate in the opening of the Democratic campaign in Pennsylvania, and he remained to be hailed as "the next President" by 10,000 people, who jammed their way into the city's largest auditorium.

Gov. Wilson campaigned his way up the State toward the town that is supposed to contain more Roosevelt sentiment than any other city in the country, and he was escorted back to the depot after his speech by a yelling and cheering multitude.

While Scranton is famous for the friendship that is supposed to exist between Father Curran, the spiritual adviser of the coal miners, and Col. Roosevelt, and while they still tell of the way the barefooted women in the homes of the miners knelt in prayer as Roosevelt passed among them two years ago, still there was no Bull Moose sentiment in open evidence to-night.

The 10,000 people who heard Gov. Wilson cheered his sentiment, when he said of Roosevelt that "the people are not going to be deceived by a colossal bluff any longer."

A little later, when Gov. Wilson demanded to know how Roosevelt was going to make the masters who have conquered the wage workers, put more money in the pay envelopes of their subjects, the people cheered heartily again.

As the Governor's speech progressed, and shaft after shaft was launched against the Roosevelt programme as one intended to give the people over permanently to industrial masters, the cheering took on steadily greater volume.

Gov. Wilson had been warned that the tariff was a ticklish issue in Pennsylvania, and that even the Democrats loved it, but he launched persistently into tariff evils, and declared that he wanted in America a return to industrial conditions where "a new entry in the race can at least show his paces before he is counted out of the running."

"I want to fight for the liberation of America," Gov. Wilson said, and he added with a snap of his jaw, "I know how to do it."

The people from their applause indicated that they believed both assertions.

"I am fighting," the Governor continued, "not for the man who has made good, but for the man who is going to make good—the man who is knocking and fighting at the closed doors of opportunity. There is no group of men big enough or wise enough to take care of a free people. The small classes that are trying to govern us are finding that we are kicking over the traces. I am willing to trust the liberty of the people to the utmost, and that is all I am willing to trust.

"And having once got the blood in my eye of the lust for the scalps of those who resist the liberties of the people, I don't care whether I am elected President or not. I'll find some way to keep fighting.

"What I long for is to return to the simplicities of life. I would rather be in jail than he haled as some of our industrial chiefs are haled.

"I feel proud that no rule of blood, no privilege of money picked me out to be a candidate. It may be a mistake, but you can't blame the system for it when some remote, severe, academic schoolmaster may become President of the United States. He is not connected at least with the powers that have been, and he has even had occasion to set himself against the powers that are. We are sports. We are not going to tie up to any particular family or class. That is the beauty of democracy.

"The question of the day is not the division of responsibility, but the measure of the liberty of the people. I am not interested in persons. I do not want to say anything about them, and I do not care what they say about me. I simply want to say to them at every point, 'Very true; it may be so; let us grant all that and return to the business of what you are proposing to do to put more money into the envelopes of the workingmen. What are you proposing to do to break up the lines of monopoly in the United States, to set the people free, and to give them direct access to their Government?' That is the heart of the question; that is all there is in the issues of this campaign."

The Governor's second Pennsylvania invasion found him a finished and rapid-fire stump speaker instead of the reticent rear-platform man who hesitated and faltered before the big crowds that cheered him on his way to the grangers' picnic at Harrisburg three weeks ago.

Instead of hesitating this time Gov. Wilson went at the crowds in a way that astonished the Pennsylvania committeemen accompanying him, and would, no doubt, have startled those who had fondly pictured the Democratic candidate as a "cold professor" if they could have heard him.

The Governor was yelled at and cheered at and whistled at by great crowds in three New Jersey and four Pennsylvania towns en route to Scranton. But the reception that outdistanced all the others was at Stroudsburg, in a rock-ribbed Democratic section.

It was raining hard when Gov. Wilson's train pulled into the station, but 4,000 people packed themselves about the Governor's car and fought with each other for a handshake.

Out of the crowd and on to the rear platform of Gov. Wilson's car A. Mitchell Palmer, the young Pennsylvania leader, stepped up into the arms of Gov. Wilson.

"I want to tell you people confidentially," said Gov. Wilson, smiling, as he patted the bulky Pennsylvania leader on the back, "that I don't see how your district could have a better representative in Congress than Palmer. And for that matter I don't think any Congressional district in the United States has a better one."

This set the crowd yelling, and when the Governor started to make a speech, leaning out over the railing at the rear of his car, somebody in the crowd cried out:

"Look this way, Governor."

"I'm glad to report that I am not double faced," remarked the Governor, continuing his speech.

"Ah, turn around, Woody," cried a long-bearded farmer.

"And I can't fire off on the swivel-gun principle," interpolated the Governor.

But the demands that he turn around became insistent.

"You know I'm not beautiful," he urged; "and I don't know which side I'm the best looking on."

From the crowd came the answer:

"On the Democratic side, Woody."

And then somebody said "Hip! hip!" and the "hoorays" came up in a volume that Gov. Wilson had not before experienced in his out-of-doors stump speeches.

The Governor had announced a few days ago that he was through with rear-platform speeches, as he had to leave behind too many ideas with compound fractures in them. But the crowd would not let him off with pleasantries.

"The delightful thing about campaigning," he announced in an entirely new manner, "is the chance it gives me to look into the faces of the people, and observe their kindliness, their confidence, and the deep compliment they pay me in believing I am dead in earnest in saying I want to be one of the men engaged in returning the Government to the people themselves."

A brakeman here took away the rear light from the Governor's car.

"You see," he said, "they realize there is no danger of a rear-end collision. Nobody else is running in our class.

"The interesting thing to the whole country is the way Pennsylvania, that has so long seemed entirely devoted to the special interests, is now turning away from the party that has not satisfied the people, and is intrusting its confidence to the party that is now seeking a new set of policies to serve the country as a whole.

"Now, to serve the interests of the people is easy to talk about, my friends, but it is mighty hard to do, because, in order to do it, you must restrain some of the greatest and best organized powers in the United States. And if you people want us to do it, you must not only vote for us but, after you have voted for us, you must stand behind us to the last ditch.

"Now, we believe that there is not any part of the country where the business interests are better understood than in the State of Pennsylvania. But I want to remind you of this: About half the voters in the United States are Democrats, and you don't suppose that inasmuch as Democrats are engaged in every kind of enterprise they are going to cut their own throats. One of the papers in Philadelphia said very wittily the other day that if the Democrats committed economic murder on the industries of the country they would also very surely commit economic suiside.

"It is a just-to-get-acquainted stop that we are making here. I want you to see whether I look on the outside what I profess to be on the inside. We are going to surprise all the Democratic candidates by notifying them at Scranton of their nomination. We expect them with blushing modesty to consent to accept the nominations; and then I am expected, I suppose, to get up and supply some of the fireworks of the occasion. But I am not loaded even with fireworks."

As the train pulled out, one man was seen chasing wildly after it. Gov. Wilson recognized him as Joseph Hodgson, a citizen of Scranton, who had come down to Stroudsburg on the Reception Committee. The Governor asked that the train be stopped, but it had gone nearly a mile before the order was carried to the engineer.

In the meantime the committeeman chased manfully on. He kept up his Marathon efforts until he fell exhausted at the rear platform. He was helped aboard, and given an easy chair in which to sit while getting back his breath.

A. Mitchell Palmer gave Gov. Wilson this report of the Pennsylvania outlook for votes:

"They say our tariff plans will make people lose their jobs. I tell them they are right, that our tariff plans have already made about sixty Congressmen lose their jobs, and the same plans are soon going to make a President of the United States lose his job, also. We are not losing votes even in this high tariff paradise by our plans.

"But a fondness for high tariffs is holding votes for Taft, and the Penrose machine is working for Taft like it never worked before, and with more money. The machine slept while Roosevelt won the primaries, but it is not going to repeat its blunder.

"Taft will run third, but a good third. He will get 350,000 votes, while Roosevelt will get 400,000 and Wilson will get from 60,000 to 75,000 better than Bryan went four years ago. Wilson will win, with 100,000 votes above his nearest competitor."

Gov. Wilson will go directly to Princeton to-morrow to vote in the primaries, and will then set out on his New England campaign without visiting his Summer home at Sea Girt.

COULDN'T DOWN SOCIALISTS.

Orators Kept Right On in Spite of Cordage Firm's Brass Band.

While the lawyers for the American Manufacturing Company were in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn yesterday noon arguing in the injunction proceedings before Justice Kelby in their effort to check the flow of Socialist oratory that enlivens the noon hour for the 2,000 workers of the cordage company at their plant in Greenpoint, the orators themselves were more oratorical than ever, pouring forth their doctrines to a large crowd through the enviable advertising afforded by the company's hostility.

While the lawyers trusted to the courts, the management relied on some injoining devices of its own in the form of a brass band, a hurdy-gurdy, and an anvil chorus played with great persistence on a string of sewer pipes near the point where the speakers tried desperately to make themselves heard.

The music served to start part of the audience a-waltzing, but many gave earnest attention throughout and seemed to catch the sentiments despite the din of the obstructors. The legal argument will be continued to-day, when Justice Kelby will make up his mind as to whether the company is to have a temporary injunction.

"I don't want to put anybody in the position of claiming martyrdom," the Court said, "but it seems to me that it would hurt nobody if your speakers would refrain from urging their propaganda for a day or so."

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CREELMAN RAISES STORM AT INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

The other shook in the face of the Civil Service Commissioner. The lawyer stood with legs astride, his body drawn to its full height, and his head thrown back.

"I will state for your benefit," he rasped out, "that the Manager of the National Surety Company, the largest institution in the country, as I am informed, made the statement that burglary insurance had increased to the degree that I intimated in my question. I have not practiced law very long, Sir, and I have not yet practiced it long enough so that I ever in my life asked a question in which I did not have, as I thought, a legitimate basis for that question. Can you give a better reason for putting a perjurer on the New York police force than an incrimination against me that I lied as to the burglary insurance?"

A round of applause which swept over the chamber from end to end greeted Mr. Buckner's reply, and in the din Mr. Creelman's reply, "I am not doing that, Sir," was almost lost. Chairman Curran rapped lustily with his gavel for order, and when he could make himself heard declared:

"Mr. Creelman, that statement of yours about Mr. Buckner's question as to burglary insurance in his examination of the Mayor has, in the judgment of the Chair, nothing whatever to do with the present examination, and the Chair feels that you would show a better spirit in the entire examination by refraining from future assertions of that kind."

The applause broke forth afresh, and when it subsided a trifle Mr. Creelman burst forth hotly:

"Mr. Chairman, I am being asked to express an opinion, and I am trying to illustrate my opinion, and I was interrupted by the counsel here, and if you will instruct the counsel to be less of a politician and a little franker in asking these questions—"

The Civil Service Commissioner had worked himself into a passion as he spoke, and, suddenly breaking off his remarks, he half arose from the witness chair, exclaiming shrilly:

"I propose to answer, Sir, in my own way, in just my own way, Sir, and this committee cannot compel me to answer in any other way."

Through the din of applause Mr. Creelman went on:

"I will not permit—" and then he was interrupted again. Finally he made himself heard, declaring:

"I do not propose to let any politics be played with my testimony. I am here to give you a frank, full answer and not to play politics, and that is what a lot of little petty politicians are trying to do, and I decline absolutely to be controlled by them in my testimony here."

Likens Curran to Bartender.

Mr. Curran had had no luck in quelling the noise of applause, and Alderman Frank L. Dowling, the Tammany leader of the board, who had sat silent, though fidgety and uninterested, throughout the hearing, suddenly exclaimed, addressing the Chairman:

"Why don't you go on with the hearing? You stand up there like a bartender pounding with your mallet."

Shrieks of laughter cut Mr. Dowling short, and for a moment it looked as though the hearing would be turned into a travesty, and perhaps end where it was. The Tammany leader kept on speaking, however, and in a hoarse voice which carried well above the racket, he declared:

"I want to say one thing, and that is, that the Chair has given out more false statements to the press than anybody I know of. Every day we see something in the press by the Chair. Now, I think this is going too far. We can ask questions and get along without this quarreling all the time, but you sit up there and pound with that mallet like a bartender, and I object to it."

The uproar prevented Mr. Curran's reply from reaching the ears of those in the chamber, but Mr. Dowling leaped to his feet and exclaimed pugnaciously:

"This gentleman here is always able to take care of himself, either in this investigation or the Board of Aldermen, at any time."

And then only did the excitement subside, and Mr. Buckner, who had been leaning against the counsel table, smiling and watching, resumed his questioning.

For a time Mr. Creelman replied as he chose, at length when he thought it necessary and with greatest brevity when it suited his convenience. But finally his temper was aroused again. It was when Mr. Buckner asked about George A. Hammond, one of the recertified patrolmen.

"The police records show that he had been arrested in 1905 for petit larceny and discharged; 1905, for violation of an ordinance and fined; 1905, as a suspicious person and discharged; 1906, the violation of an ordinance and fined. Without at all questioning the seriousness or triviality of the petit larceny and violating the ordinance, do you think a man—"

"I beg your pardon," interrupted Mr. Creelman, and when Mr. Buckner started to explain what he had meant to say the Civil Service Commissioner burst out again:

"I absolutely decline to submit to any further examination if you keep on inserting lies; you are not making a frank statement. You say, without considering the seriousness of petit larceny, the man was discharged."

"Here is the affidavit," volunteered Mr. Buckner, extending it toward him.

Lie is Freely Passed.

"You musn't lie here all the time," responded Mr. Creelman wrathfully, and Mr. Buckner, who smilingly kept his temper, again extended the affidavit. It seemed to anger Mr. Creelman still more.

"I decline to submit any further to an examination by a liar who is trying to spread facts in the record. If you want facts I will give you facts, but you mustn't misrepresent facts all the time."

Mr. Buckner stuck close to the line, passed over Mr. Creelman's lack of courtesy, and continued his questions, but it was only for the brief space of a few instants that Mr. Creelman could contain himself. Then he made his threat to leave the room. He interrupted one of Mr. Buckner's questions, turning to Chairman Curran with the remark:

"Just a moment. I will decline to be examined further unless you instruct this lawyer to stop this political trickery in his questions. Unless you do that I shall avail myself of my right to retire from the room.

"This is a petty little Republican ring of politics, and I don't propose to be dragged in it. I have no interest in politics. I am here a man whose word is as good as the word of any man connected with this committee, and I don't propose to be subjected any further to this sort of heckling. I want a perfectly straightforward, honorable set of questions put here, and if you won't do that, I won't answer any further questions. I have come here as the head of the Civil Service Commission, and I do not wish to be insulted by a lot of petty politicians and a little cheap lawyer who comes in—"

Mr. Buckner looked as though he could listen to Mr. Creelman's remarks without discomfort, but Alderman Robert F. Downing, the ex-Republican leader, sprang up with the exclamation:

"I am not here in the interest of politics, and if you refer to me as a Republican I can tell you it is false."

"I am not telling you anything in particular, but this is your mouthpiece, (indicating Mr. Buckner,) and he should be instructed to be more courteous," responded Mr. Creelman.

"We are going to act according to the evidence; politics has nothing to do with it, and I don't make any false statement, and if you say I do you are stating what is false, and you are stating a lie," said Mr. Downing.

"That is a very cheap statement to make for the newspapers," snapped Mr. Creelman. "And you are a very cheap man if you make it."

"You said I was a petty politician," declared Mr. Downing.

"You are," shouted back Mr. Creelman, "if you stand for this. You are a very low-down politician, low-lived example of a politician, if you stand for this; you ought to be ashamed of this, and the committee ought to be ashamed of this and the attack to blacken the city. Here we are, three Commissioners, ready to give you information."

Differs from Waldo.

"I won't justify myself about being ashamed, but when you state that this committee and the Republicans are playing politics I deny your allegation," Mr. Downing shouted back.

But Mr. Creelman made no response, and once more order finally came out of chaos. That he had told the committee what he thought of it and had brought in a reference strangely reminiscent of the Mayor in his remarks about blackening the fair fame of the city seemed to satisfy Mr. Creelman, and once more he lent his attention to Mr. Buckner. It was the last of Mr. Creelman's outbursts, and to the end of the hearing, which was delayed until after 6 o'clock, he made a fairly tractable witness, although he termed Mr. Cropsey, the present District Attorney of Kings and the former head of the Police Department, as an egotist and a man whose pride was so great that he preferred to resign his post to obeying the law. Mr. Cropsey, who sat where he could face Mr. Creelman, seemed to take considerable amusement out of the Civil Service Commissioner's remarks.

The conclusion of Mr. Creelman's testimony came when Mr. Buckner had questioned him concerning some fifteen-odd of the forty-seven men referred to the Civil Service Commission for recertification by Commissioner Waldo after they had been passed over by Mr. Cropsey. When Mr. Creelman left the stand Mr. Buckner had brought out several important facts. Among them were some directly at variance with the testimony before the committee of Commissioner Waldo.

In the first place Mr. Buckner brought out that of the forty-seven names submitted by Mr. Waldo he himself had removed some ten or so from the list, saying that he would exercise his authority to appoint these men to the force without the formality of having them re-examined by the Civil Service Commission. Of the remaining thirty-seven Mr. Creelman testified that he believed some ten or eleven had been stricken from the rolls.

It was with the twenty-six or twenty-seven remaining that Mr. Buckner chiefly concerned himself, and at the end of the day he had drawn the admission from Mr. Creelman that in some instances no examinations were held at all, the Civil Service Commission having recertified the men after reading through the reports submitted by the police investigation bureau, the bureau which since has been abolished. In other instances, it developed that the only witnesses examined to determine the fitness of accused men to be certified for appointment as policemen were the men themselves, the committee passing on them without further inquiry.

What Mr. Buckner evidently considered the incompleteness of these examinations, in the events where any examinations at all were held, led him to seek from Mr. Creelman the admission that there had been an effort to hustle on to the police force the very men whom Commissioner Cropsey had passed over, but Mr. Creelman would admit no such thing. He contended throughout the hearing that each case passed on by the Civil Service Commissioner had received all the investigation which the Commissioners deemed necessary, and that none had been slighted, though he admitted that his department was woefully short-handed at the time these investigations were made, and still had less men and money than it needed.

Gives Waldo's Testimony.

Mr. Buckner's first task of the day was to establish the fact that Commissioner Waldo had asked for the recertification of men Cropsey had passed over on the very day—May 23, 1911—when he was made Police Commissioner. This he finally established by Waldo's letter to Mr. Creelman, and having obtained from Richard Welling and Alexander Keogh, the other Commissioners, the fact that all decisions were the result of action by the whole board, he called Mr. Creelman to the stand. As a preface to his questions to Mr. Creelman Mr. Buckner explained:

The committee, Mr. Creelman, began this inquiry with which it has been charged by the Board of Aldermen at the point of appointments of men to the force, in an effort to ascertain, if it could, the character of men who constitute the raw material out of which Lieutenants and raiding squad leaders and Inspectors are afterwards created.

I called Commissioner Waldo in an attempt to ascertain two things: First, as to the character of these particular patrolmen who constitute a very small minority of those appointed by Commissioner Waldo, and, second, to ascertain, if possible, whose judgment it was that said: "A shall go on and B shall go off," and in pursuing this inquiry we called Commissioner Waldo, who testified to different portions of the record—I will only read you one answer, because it is typical of several answers:

"At the time of this discussion as to whether or not Commissioner Cropsey had been justified in passing over certain names, I returned the entire list to the Civil Service people and requested them to hold a detailed examination in each case, where there had been any question. In many cases they removed the names from the civil service lists and in many other cases they came to the conclusion, after careful investigation and consideration of the facts, that the man should be certified."

And again he said when I was asking him why he could not take time to read these reports which I read in two or three hours:

"Q.—Could you not take time to read the reports of cases of others except as to the bonfires and go down to Commissioner Creelman and say to him, 'Don't give me the men who fifteen months later are going to try to sell me out'? A.—I took the whole question up personally with Mr. Creelman, and I have every confidence he did the best any official could do."

And from time to time in the record—I think the record bears me out—in going over all the cases very briefly Commissioner Waldo repeated over and over again that he never investigated one of the cases rejected by Commissioner Cropsey; that he turned them all over to you; that he asked you to investigate into the character of every one, and that you did so, and that is the reason why at this time we wish to have the matter cleared up.

Waldo Took Out Ten Men.

In response to a question Mr. Creelman then explained that Mr. Waldo on the day of his appointment telephoned for an appointment with the Civil Service Commissioner, and, though it was set for 4 o'clock, failed to keep it until nightfall. Commissioner Keogh had left to keep an engagement, but Mr. Creelman and Mr. Welling received the Commissioner, who produced a bundle containing the records of the Police Department with relation to the patrolmen objected to by Commissioner Cropsey. Mr. Creelman went on:

Mr. Waldo took the records. They were placed on the table in the President's room, close to my desk, and in the presence of the commission he turned over these records, one after the other, and he withdrew—he would say now and then, "I will appoint that man," or "I am willing to appoint that man," and "I will take this with me," taking the record. I do not know how many withdrew, but my best impression is that there were about forty-seven in the original objection of Commissioner Cropsey, and I think that of those who were rejected for character there were about thirty-seven left with us, which were the cases the Police Commissioner desired to press, where he desired to press the objections. In the other cases he formally withdrew the objections by taking the records away and saying that he wished and intended to appoint these men.

Mr. Creelman could not recall that any man had been recertified without examination, though later developments showed that there were several. He said the records of his department only showed the action taken by the Commissioners, but suggested that he probably could recall details of specific cases if Mr. Buckner referred to them. Mr. Buckner then brought up the case of Patrick Doyle, whom Mr. Waldo appointed to the force May 29, 1911, after he had been rejected by Commissioner Cropsey.

It was alleged that Doyle had filed a fraudulent birth certificate, and the Police Department sent to Ireland for the correct one. Mr. Creelman could not at first recall it as one of the cases submitted by Mr. Waldo, but said:

As I tell you, this is not one of the cases—yes, this is one of the cases, as I remember, that Commissioner Waldo withdrew. I find from the application blank here that it is indorsed by the head of the Application Bureau "birth certificate," which means that this application was accepted subject to a subsequent production of proof of birth by the candidate, and as I find, it is "O. K.'d" here by Mr. MacDonald, the head of the bureau. That proof must have been produced before him.

Q.—Then I understand that the specific case of Patrick Doyle, where the Police Bureau of Investigation alleged a forgery, and had other evidence to corroborate it, was one case which you passed back to Commissioner Waldo at his request?

The Witness.—We did not pass it back to him.

Q.—Well, he took it back? A.—Yes.

Q.—He didn't ask you to investigate it? A.—Precisely.

Q.—Well that ends it? A.—That is my recollection.

Ordered to Certify Men.

It was in one statement early in his examination as to Doyle that Mr. Creelman placed all responsibility for the recertified patrolmen on Commissioner Waldo. He said:

Commissioner Waldo requested us to certify to him all of the persons on the list who had been passed over under the discretionary power of the Police Commissioner from the very beginning of the eligible list, and under the law we are required to certify when the appointing officer requests any person whom he in his discretion has passed over. We may not certify after a man has been rejected three times under the general discretionary power of an appointing officer; we cannot certify that man again except at the request of the appointing officer.

Mr. Buckner next took up the case of Thomas F. Harding, rejected by Mr. Cropsey, but appointed by Mr. Waldo on May 29, 1911, from Mr. Creelman's list. He, too, had filed a fraudulent birth certificate, but his case proved to be like Doyle's. His case was withdrawn by Mr. Waldo from the consideration of the commission. So Mr. Buckner passed on to the case of Philip Meixner, appointed on the same day, after rejection by Commissioner Cropsey. Meixner had sworn that he never had been arrested. It developed that he had been arrested for gambling. Mr. Creelman knew that his commission had made no special examination of the man, but seemed uncertain as to whether the case was withdrawn by Mr. Waldo. Mr. Buckner made the incident the excuse for an attempt to discover whether the commission had not passed some men without examination, and asked:

You see you have no record here of the examination into Doyle or Harding or Meixner, which makes you sure that those must have been cases which Commissioner Waldo himself withdrew and did not ask you to examine. Is it possible that you yourself went through these cases and simply said "that is all right," and sent it back, and there would be no record at all for us to find who did it? A.—No.

Q.—Do you now find any record of special examination into the case of Philip Meixner, who had been rejected by Commissioner Cropsey? A.—No, we do not find—there is nothing of that kind in the record which I know of, and I am quite sure our records will show all of the cases complained of that were recertified, summoned, not qualified, or acted upon in any shape or form, and this is not one of the cases, and therefore it was not one of the cases before the commission.

Wouldn't Believe Policemen.

And then Mr. Buckner shifted to the case of A. C. De Hart, rejected by Mr. Cropsey but recertified and appointed by Mr. Waldo. De Hart, it appeared, had been examined by the commission, and Mr. Buckner read a transcript of this testimony into the record. Mr. Buckner then asked:

Q.—I suppose if you can find out that a man is a liar, you would want to know it, wouldn't you? A.—I would not necessarily find that on the statement of any policeman on the face of the earth.

Q.—No, but Lieut. Stanton— A. (continuing)—Lieut. Stanton included. The law gives the candidate a right to a hearing, and we sit as a court and give him a fair examination, and we then come to a determination in our minds and in our judgment.

Q.—That statement of yours that you would not necessarily believe any policeman— A.—No, I said I would not get a finding necessarily on the statement of any policeman on earth.

Q.—Well, but this whole matter was brought about by Lieut. Stanton's investigation, was it not? A.—I suppose it was, yes.

Q.—Weren't all these cases with reference to Commissioner Cropsey's agitation, one way or the other, based upon Lieut. Stanton's investigation and on the white affidavit of the Police Department? A.—I think that brought it to our attention.

Q.—Yes, that is what I want, because the white affidavit of Lieut. Stanton asked a great many questions which you at that time did not ask? A.—Do you call that an affidavit?

Q.—Well it says at the bottom, "State of New York, City of New York, County of New York—Arthur C. De Hart, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: I am the person named above. I signed the foregoing statement. I personally wrote the answer to each and every question therein asked, and I do solemnly swear that each and every of said answers is full, true, and correct in every respect. Arthur C. De Hart. Sworn to before me this 14th day of May, 1910. Peter Dolans, Notary Public." A.—That seems to be an affidavit.

Q.—Would you call it an affidavit now? A.—Yes.

Q. (reading.)—We will ask you questions. Then you will have an opportunity to explain later. In making application here, you stated that you had never been arrested, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whereas, as a matter of fact, you had been arrested? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you leave that out of the record? A.—I forgot it. I was a boy of 12 or 13 years old when I was arrested.

Q.—How old are you now? A.—I will be 27.

Q.—You were born when? A.—Oct. 30, 1884.

Q.—You are 27 now? A.—I will be 27 this October, I believe.

Q.—You were about 15 when you were arrested? A.—I thought I was about 12 or 13 years old.

Q.—It was a good many years ago, fifteen, you think; you didn't think of it, you say? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is, you did not remember that this had occurred? A.—No, Sir; not when I filed my application.

Q.—How did you come to be discharged from the Edison Company?

Q.—Where did you get that information? A.—I do not recall.

Q.—Does it refresh your recollection if I hand you Lieut. Stanton's investigation, which says that he was discharged from the New York Edison Company for the reason that he did not stamp his time card correctly? A.—I cannot recall. It is probably that.

Q.—(Reading.) A.—We were playing ball one noon hour.

Q.—You were arrested for petty larceny. What were you charged with stealing? A.—I don't know that I was charged with stealing anything. I know what the boys stole that were arrested.

Q.—What did they steal. A.—Corn.

Q.—Were you discharged from the Edison Company for the reason that you did not stamp your time card? A.—I do not remember being discharged for that. I thought I was discharged for playing ball and accidentally breaking a window at the noon hour. It might have been that, though.

Q.—That will be all, Mr. De Hart.

Found Satisfactory.

"Secretary instructed to retain the name on the eligible list."

Q.—Did you examine any other witnesses besides Mr. De Hart? A.—I do not recall.

Q.—Did you think that that was a satisfactory explanation of admitting his arrest? A.—The commission found that as a matter of their judgment; yes.

Q.—You thought that a man who had been arrested at 15 when he was taking an examination at 26 or 27 that it ought not to be surprising if he had forgotten that he was arrested, not for being on the wrong side of the curb, but for larceny; you thought that was a sufficient excuse, did you? A.—We must have thought that at the time, yes.

Q.—Then when you came down to the question of the Edison Company and you asked him if he was discharged for failing to stamp his time card correctly, for attempting to commit a fraud on the Edison Company, and he told you that he thought it was for playing ball, but might be the other, you thought he would make as good a cop as any one? A.—I thought he would make one, yes; I must have thought so, yes. The commission acted as a whole. There were three Commissioners there. I can only state whatever the record of our judgment was.

Question 7, the question running: "Have you ever been complained of, indicted for, or convicted of any violation of law," was frequently on the lips of Mr. Creelman. As Mr. Buckner brought up case after case of applicants who had been arrested but had sworn that they had not been, Mr. Creelman explained that the applicant had offered the excuse that he did not understand this misleading question, that he had thought it referred only to arrest for a serious crime and not for disorderly conduct or various misdemeanors, and in each case, apparently, the Commissioner had accepted the explanation, Mr. Creelman explaining that he and his confrères had been convinced that the applicant had made an honest mistake, and had not intended to swear falsely. So frequent were these explanations by Mr. Creelman that Mr. Buckner wanted to know finally whether the Commissioner had not become suspicious of the excuse. In some cases Mr. Creelman said it had not served to save a man, but in many others he confessed that he and the other Commissioners had accepted it as the truth.

It was in connection with his testimony concerning the appointment of Morris Pollok that Mr. Creelman brought the District Attorney into the controversy. With Mr. Buckner putting the questions and Mr. Creelman replying, the testimony ran:

Q.—You said, "perjury here will be followed by prosecution"; you didn't want to forgive any perjury on the police affidavit, did you? A.—Do you want me to tell you the facts?

Q.—No, I want you to answer my question. A.—I want to know what you want to bring out in my testimony. Do you want me to answer categorically yes or no, or do you want the facts?

Q.—I want the facts. A.—I will tell you the facts. That we have attempted to get the District Attorney to prosecute for perjury and he has flatly refused to assist us, and we gave up any idea of prosecuting for perjury.

Q.—Then, the District Attorney having refused to prosecute for perjury, you thought they would make good men on the police force, did you, in the case of Arthur C. De Hart just passed? A.—Do you expect an answer to that?

Q.—Why certainly. A.—Well, you now say this is a perjury—how do you know it is a perjury?

Q.—Did you present the case of Arthur C. De Hart? A.—We did not.

Q.—I mean the one just passed, to the District Attorney's office? A.—We did.

Q.—Did you present any of these affidavits to the District Attorney? A.—We did in some cases.

Q.—But in the case of De Hart you didn't present? A.—We did not.

Q.—Then take up this case of Morris Pollock. We will have the Secretary read your examination? A.—I would like to make a statement just now if you want the facts.

Could Not Punish Perjury.

Q.—Certainly. A.—When I first became a member of the commission, the first week of my Presidency, the question of perjury came up and I was strongly in favor of prosecuting everybody who made a false statement before our commission. I sent Mr. Spencer to the Tombs Police Court. I think it was the first or second week, to the Tombs Police Court to swear out a warrant, and the Magistrate there referred him to the District Attorney's office. Mr. Spencer informed me that he had gone there, and that the representative of the District Attorney, to whom he was referred, told him that it was practically impossible to prosecute under our form of affidavit, which was the old form of affidavit, that the jurat was certified to by a Notary Public, and it would be practically impossible to get a Notary Public to swear that he had read the jurat and not merely attached it to the signature, and that they would not take up a case like that because there was absolutely no chance before a jury to prosecute. That brought up, or just before that, we had had this question up in the commission and my fellow-commissioners were strongly of the opinion that this question, "Have you ever been complained of, indicted for, or convicted for any violation of law?" was a very clumsy, stupid question, and that the candidates did not understand this question and that it was an unfair test as to whether a man understood that he was making a false statement or not; whether he understood that that meant was arrested. At that time I sent for the Chief Examiner, I sent for Mr. Rapelye, the Examiner who made such investigations as we made, we had no investigation bureau, and no money for an investigation bureau, and I consulted with them—and I also sent for the head of the Application Bureau—and consulted with them as to how we might cure this defect. The commission have come to the conclusion that it was an unfair thing to hold that a man who made a false statement under oath in answer to that question had intentionally made a false statement, but they didn't understand the question.

Pollok was another whose own testimony sufficed to get him back on the certified list, and Mr. Buckner read his record, showing that while in charge of a trolley car he had run down and killed a policeman and had been tried on a charge of homicide. Then, reverting to his examination before the commission, he went on:

Q.—You remember the appointment at this time? A.—I do not.

Q.—You realize that Mr. Waldo has sworn here that he has turned over all questions of promotions and appointments to you and the question of taking them from the eligible list? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you realize that, so far as the character of the men are concerned for appointment, you are the Police Commissioner? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you think a man ought to be clothed with a gun or a club who says under oath he has never been arrested when he has gone through trial for homicide? A.—That would depend on whether he understood the question.

Q.—Do you think that this is the kind of a man that may develop into a perjurer or grafter in our courts? A.—Not at all.

Q.—And in getting juries to believe thousands of these criminal cases? A.—I don't.

Q.—Never heard of that? A.—I don't know whether I heard it or not.

Excuses False Statements.

And it was then that Mr. Creelman broke out the first time with the accusation that Mr. Buckner had lied in putting his burglary insurance question to the Mayor. And when the storm had subsided Mr. Buckner took up the case of Policeman Charles W. Oehler, showing that he had been arrested for fighting in the street in 1902, for trying to kick in the door of a saloon in 1903, and for assaulting another man in 1907. Oehler was retained on the certified list despite the fact that he had sworn in his application that he had never been arrested but once and then discharged, and Mr. Buckner asked Mr. Creelman:

Q.—You think some men might lie under oath, but be perfectly all right to go on the force? A.—Yes, I think there might be a case where the false statement, even if it were a knowingly false statement, was so very slight that the man would hardly realize the gravity of his offense.

Q.—Don't you think that a man who knowingly lied to get on the force would be the kind of a man, if it became necessary, who would knowingly lie as to the confession of a prisoner? A.—That is the point we made in all our examinations of these men.

Q.—Don't you think that a man who would knowingly lie as to a confession of a prisoner, the next step would be that he would become a grafter? A.—Precisely. That is the reason why we have been so severe. We have had a thousand cases examined. We have summoned many men and have stricken them off for perjury.

Q.—Do you regard that you were severe in this case? A.—No; I do not recall what was the disposition of the case.

But Mr. Buckner was not content with this answer and demanded:

Q.—Don't you think these questions are clear, "Were you ever arrested?" A.—Yes, but I think some of the candidates were pretty stupid. The type of man we get on the Police Department are not Chesterfields, and they are not learned men, and they are not Daniel Websters. We have to use common sense in dealing with these fellows.

Q.—Do you think a man who is asked, "Were you ever arrested," and he put once when he was arrested three times for the same kind of offense—three times—has stated or sworn falsely knowingly? A.—At that time the commission found that he was not conscious of it.

Q.—Is not this the fact, which I will come to again later, that it was necessary for certain reasons practically to put all these men on the force that Commissioner Cropsey had rejected. Is not that the fact? A.—What do you mean?

Q.—The issue over Commissioner Cropsey's resignation having been forced by his rejection of these men, was not it the desire to strain as much of a point as possible and get as many men on the force which he had rejected as you could? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It was nothing of the kind? A.—And you have again falsely stated a fact here. That was not the issue. The issue was that Commissioner Cropsey had deliberately violated the law and deliberately refused to recede and obey the law, and nobody was more surprised when he disappeared from the force and more disappointed than I was.

Mr. Buckner took up case after case of men who had been rejected by Cropsey, recertified by the Civil Service Commission and appointed by Waldo. Sometimes it developed Waldo had withdrawn them from the Civil Service Commission, sometimes they had been recertified without examination, sometimes they had been examined themselves and reinstated without corroboration, and occasionally there had been corroborative witnesses. Again and again Mr. Creelman had recourse to that useful question, No. 7, which none of the applicants seemed thoroughly to understand, and who thus, to the satisfaction of the commission, explained their apparent perjury in their sworn applications.

It was well along in the afternoon when Mr. Buckner brought the questioning around to include Mr. Cropsey. It is the lawyer's contention that Mr. Cropsey's resignation practically was forced by his failure to appoint the very men afterward appointed by Waldo, and presently Mr. Buckner got to this phase of the subject with a question of whether or not Mr. Creelman had a conversation with Mr. Cropsey on the matter of appointing men to the force.

Calls Cropsey Haughty.

Mr. Creelman explained:

"I had a very full conversation with Mr. Cropsey. I told him that in passing over the first three names on the civil service list he had violated a mandatory law, and of course we couldn't certify that the appointments of any men below this number were legal. He explained that my predecessor, Judge Maguire, had allowed him to do as he saw fit, and the commission had arranged it afterward. I told him the only thing to do was to revoke these appointments and make them legally."

Mr. Creelman admitted that he had promised to do what he could to rectify Mr. Cropsey's previous appointments if he could find a legal way of doing it. The testimony ran on:

Q.—You said if you could find a legal way of doing it, it was all right? A.—Yes, but we could not find a legal way of doing it.

Q.—But you did not tell him then at that time, the time that he was at your office, that he must revoke these appointments? A.—I did.

Q.—Then how could you tell him at the same time you were trying to find a way to make it legal? A.—Because I told him then we could not find a way; that in my judgment we could not certify to them, and the only way out of it was to revoke those appointments, and he was very, very haughty about it and very tough-mouthed about it, and seemed to think more of his personal vanity in the case and personal opinion and pride in the case than he did in the law. I say this without the slightest desire to be offensive, because I have not the slightest feeling against Commissioner Cropsey, but I wanted to tell you what the situation was and the spirit in which he seemed to be acting.

Mr. Buckner then got down to Mr. Creelman's letter to Mr. Cropsey dated May 16 in which he notified him that his appointments had been illegal and that no precedent could prevail. The lawyer wanted to know why Mr. Creelman had not waited for a reply before sending his letter to Mayor Gaynor on May 17 calling the attention of the Mayor to conditions in the Police Department and, in the apparent opinion of Mr. Buckner, causing Mr. Cropsey's resignation. The testimony ran:

Q.—Do you remember why you did not wait for an answer from Mr. Cropsey, since you had had, as you say, this spirit of co-operation before you wrote the letter to the Mayor? A.—I do.

Q.—Why? A.—Because he would not obey the law; because he stood there stubbornly, like a mule, with his head in the air and his tail in the air, and his vanity was too great for him to let his pride down and to turn around and do what he was told to do. He had violated the law, and he was too haughty and too proud and too vain to obey the law.

Q.—I am sure that the committee and myself do not know anything— A.—If you want to repeat this, I will have to repeat and tell you why. You asked me why I did not wait longer.

Q.—Yes. A.—Simply because the Police Department was in need of patrolmen. It had certified it was in need of patrolmen; it had certified to us that it was in need of patrolmen. He had asked for this certification, and there was evidence that the Police Department was in need of patrolmen, and I did not propose to stand and wait and allow this thing, with these illegal appointments standing on our records, without acting. I went to the Mayor personally and I called the Mayor's attention to the situation. I told him that I hoped he could get the Police Commissioner to withdraw from his illegal position and revoke these appointments and proceed in a lawful way, and I fully expected that he would do it.

Q.—When you and Mr. Cropsey—I will not press this too much—but when you and Mr Cropsey had left with the conversation in that way, with the conversation in the condition that you told us about, did you regard it as unfeasible to see him again, the head of the Police Department, and to give him your final answer? A.—Yes, I became convinced, when he took no necessary action whatever, and when I learned that the Mayor had brought him down, and he had been to see the Mayor, and he had taken that attitude, taken the same attitude with the Mayor, I was convinced of it; I was convinced then that he was not going to withdraw his certifications.

Q.—Did the Mayor ask you to write him the letter? A.—He asked me to put it in writing, yes.

Q.—Did he tell you why he wanted the letter written? A.—No.

Q.—Did he discuss any relationship between him and Mr. Cropsey? A.—Not at all; not only that but I would like to say in this connection that no person in the city could have been more astonished than I was when I found that Mr. Cropsey had disappeared from the head of the Police Board, and nobody could have been more disappointed than I.

Q.—You thought after writing that letter to the Mayor in that way and the Mayor's transmitting it to Mr. Cropsey, that it was very surprising that Mr. Cropsey should resign A.—Yes, that any man should be such an egotist as to get out of the department rather than to obey the law.

Now Ready for Waldo.

Mr. Buckner read the reply of Mr. Cropsey sent to Mr. Creelman on May 19 in an effort to show by it that Mr. Cropsey had acted in the belief that the matter was not closed and that Mr. Creelman still was trying to find a way to permit the Commissioner to act as his knowledge told him was for the best interests of the department. Mr. Buckner explained that his only idea was to find out why these policemen were certified right back for appointment after Mr. Cropsey's resignation. He declared:

I want to find out whether the relations between his Honor the Mayor and the Police Commissioner, when Mr. Cropsey was there, were such as would tend to prevent prominent people who were competent to become Police Commissioners, from taking the job under present conditions.

Mr. Buckner closed his examination with this line of testimony, and it was decided to hold the next session at 11 o'clock to-day. Ex-Commissioner Cropsey probably will be present, but it is believed that it will be Police Commissioner Waldo who will hold the witness chair. Mr. Buckner was elated with the admissions he obtained from Mr. Creelman, and it is known that he feels they flatly contradicted Mr. Waldo's testimony, especially in so far as the Police Commissioner declared he left the certifying of all the men rejected by Mr. Cropsey to the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Buckner would like him to explain the ten or more cases he withdrew.

BOSTON HONORS CONGRESS.

Reception for the International Chamber of Commerce.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The reception which opened the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce to-night was a function worthy of the event.

The great ballroom of the Copley Plaza was thronged from early evening with noted Bostonians assembled to do honor to the commercial leaders of all lands, and the utmost comradeship prevailed.

"This will be our best congress," exclaimed one of the British delegates in his delight, and the sentiment was generally echoed during the evening.

The receiving line consisted of President Joseph B. Russell of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Mrs. Russell, Louis Canon-Legrand of the International Chamber of Commerce and Mrs. Canon-Legrand, Gov. and Mrs. Foss, Mayor and Mrs. Fitzgerald and Miss Rose Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. James Storrow, and Edward Filene.

The scene was gay and the polyglot nature of the assemblage added not a little to its variety. Each delegate received cards as he entered and the interchange of these tokens was a feature of the evening. In one corner the Chinese delegates held court, in another the Persians, here the Turks, there the Australians, and so on. Thus the prime object of the week's gathering, the exchange of ideas and the comradeship of trade, was attained at the outset.

Preceding the reception an informal dinner was given by the Boston Executive Committee to the members of the permanent committee of the congress.

Commissioner Creelman at Graft Inquiry

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The above announcement appeared in the "Journal of Commerce," "New York Times" and "New York Sun" on August 24, 1912. The Courts on August 26, 1912, enjoined the consummation of the contract and after a full hearing of the merits the injunction was dissolved on the tenth day of September, 1912. The Insurance Commissioner of the State of New York has approved the original bid of the National Surety Company as the best offer received by The Empire State Surety Company for reinsuring its business.

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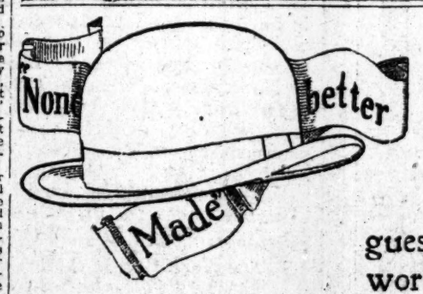

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849 Broadway. 1359 Broadway.
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NONE BETTER MADE

The Man Unconscious of His Clothes

THE acclimated New Yorker may find his Fall clothes at any of the Weber and Heilbroner clothing stores.

And he may live comfortably and at peace within them.

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Style is a composite and elusive thing—made up of differences and omissions.

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He may be excessively lapelled, plentifully patch-pocketed, creased to perfection—and have to resent the failure of passers-by to detect his good taste.

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You recognize the difference at sight.

Weber and Heilbroner ready-to wear clothes closely follow the fashions of the leading custom tailors of New York who serve these men of unconscious good form.

Fall suits, $20 to $40; Fall overcoats, $25 to $50.

* * *

Autumn haberdashery at these stores includes some unusual wide-end scarfs of heavy imported silk, at $1.

Very little difference between them and the usual $2.50 scarfs.

Weber and Heilbroner

369 Broadway 241 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortland 27 New 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Clothes at 27 New, 150 Nassau, 241 Broadway, 28th and Broadway, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

SOON GET DRIVER OF HOLD-UP AUTO

Detectives by Night Have Man Who Helped Rob Merchant in Ninth Ave. Yesterday.

ATTACKED ON WAY TO BANK

Thieves Jumped from Doorway and Blackjacked Produce Merchant —Policeman Criticised.

Another automobile robbery as startling for the boldness of the thieves as any which has taken place in this city occurred yesterday morning when two men held up and robbed John J. Popper, a member of the produce firm of Popper, Gray & Co. of 411 West Seventeenth Street, at Seventeenth Street and Ninth Avenue, taking from him a bag containing $891 in currency and silver and $1,000 in checks.

After the robbery the thieves, pursued by the man they had attacked and others who had seen the robbery, ran up Ninth Avenue to an automobile in which a third man was waiting with his engine running. The thieves jumped into the car and held the crowd and a policeman at bay with drawn revolvers until the auto had got under way. To discourage pursuit the thieves fired several shots at the crowd after the auto started, but no one was hurt.

Late last evening the police arrested a young man and charged him with complicity in the robbery. He was Stephen Dolce, 19 years old, a molder by trade, living with his parents at 14 Park Street, Brooklyn. According to Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who talked with the prisoner for some time before he was locked up at the Mulberry Street Station, Dolce admitted that he had driven the car away after the hold-up. More than that he would not tell last night.

The detectives caught Dolce through the number of the auto, as it was recalled by Mr. Popper and other witnesses and through the description of the auto as Mr. Popper gave it. He was sure it was a Thomas auto, and Mr. Dougherty began to feel some confidence that he was on the right track when he was informed over the telephone from the Department of State that the records showed that an auto of the number as recalled by the witnesses was a Thomas make. This number was 43,089, N. Y. It was licensed in April by Terry Dolce of 14 Park Street, a brother of Stephen.

Stephen, according to Mr. Dougherty, said that after the robbery he had driven the auto to the Bedford Garage in Brooklyn and had gone home. He was employed as a molder by the E. W. Bliss Company of Plymouth Street, Brooklyn, until three weeks ago.

For a long time it has been Mr. Popper's custom to take the firm's deposit to the New York County Bank, at Fourteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, every morning. Sometimes he walks to the bank guarded by one of his drivers, and sometimes he rides in one of the firm's delivery wagons. Yesterday he was obliged to go to the bank alone.

He started from his office with the money satchel under his arm at 9:40 o'clock in the morning. He set out for Ninth Avenue, only 150 feet from his store, intending to take a Ninth Avenue car at the corner and change cars at Fourteenth Street.

He had gone half the distance to Ninth Avenue, walking on the north sidewalk, when two well-dressed men, each seemingly some 25 years old, jumped to the sidewalk from behind a vestibule door connecting with the saloon of Thomas O'Shea on the corner. One of the men struck Mr. Popper on the head with a blackjack, while the other snatched the money bag. The blow stunned the produce merchant, but did not knock him down. The thieves ran around the corner of Seventeenth Street into Ninth Avenue in the direction of Eighteenth Street. Mr. Popper followed some twenty feet behind them, shouting for help. Philip Curry, a real estate dealer of 402 West Seventeenth Street and Henry Becker of 406 West Seventeenth Street, who had seen the robbery from the other side of the street, joined Mr. Popper in pursuing the thieves. The cries of those pursuing the robbers attracted the attention of Patrolman Thomas J. Martin of the West Seventeenth Street Station, who was in Seventeenth Street, some 150 feet from the place where Mr. Popper had been attacked. He started after the fugitives, drawing his revolver as he ran.

In the middle of the block in Ninth Avenue between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, drawn up close to the curb of the west sidewalk and with the engine already in motion, stood a dilapidated looking red touring auto, facing south, with another young man, dressed in a light gray suit and wearing a black derby, at the wheel. When the two thieves reached the motor car they jumped into it, and the chauffeur started the auto.

"Let her go, for Heaven's sake!" cried one of the thieves in the rear seat, as he stood up and leveled a revolver at the crowd that filled the west sidewalk. This man, it was said, wore a gray suit and a dark slouch hat, and was the same who had assaulted the produce merchant. His companion, who also wore a gray suit and who had a cap pulled far over his eyes, crouched in the rear seat of the automobile and leveled a pistol over the seat from the rear in such a way as to expose nothing but his head.

The automobile, to all appearances, was an old model, and was slow in taking on speed. By the time it had covered the half block to Seventeenth Street Patrolman Martin was just rounding the corner on a run and was not more than fifteen feet from the motor car. The man who was standing up in the automobile fired a shot directly at the crowd surrounding the policeman. A window pane in a cigar store directly across from the automobile cluttered to the sidewalk, and the crowd dispersed in every direction.

Patrolman Martin said later that just at this instant Mr. Popper, in his excitement, threw his arms around his neck, preventing him from pursuing the thieves. At any rate, the policeman and half a dozen of those surrounding him fell to the sidewalk in a heap after the shooting started. Two more shots were fired from the automobile as it crossed Seventeenth Street. When Patrolman Martin regained his feet the auto had reached Sixteenth Street and was making fast time. Martin pursued the car on foot, but it soon disappeared in Fifteenth Street.

The excitement of the robbery was succeeded by a warm controversy between Policeman Martin and those who had witnessed the affair.

"If I had your gun I'd have shot all three of those fellows," exclaimed one man, shaking his finger at Martin.

But Martin tried to explain that he was prevented from using his revolver by Mr. Popper and later was prevented from shooting at the thieves because a Ninth Avenue surface car and two trucks had driven between him and the auto.

"I was standing next to you, and I could have got them," declared another, who said he was a member of the West Side Taxpayers' Association. He said that he would have Martin's conduct investigated.

Soon after Police Headquarters was notified of the robbing the west side swarmed with detectives. Mr. Popper was unable to give much of a description of the auto. A number of witnesses came to the West Seventeenth Street Police Station in the day and from one of these the police gathered what they think was part of the license number on the automobile. It was said that these figures constituted part of the license number and that there were either one or two figures missing.

At 276 Harvard Enrolls 4,500.

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 23.—Harvard College opened to-day for its two hundred and seventy-sixth year with an approximate enrollment of 4,500 students. Many improvements are being made in college buildings, the old library is being razed, and new structures are under construction. The annual reception to members of the freshman class will take place to-morrow night. On Thursday evening at the Harvard Union another reception will be tendered the new students, and addresses will be made by President Lowell, President Emeritus Eliot, and others.

SCHEPPS SAID BECKER INSTIGATED MURDER

Continued from Page 1.

with Schepps about an hour and that he had overheard all that was said.

"Do you remember the substance of the conversation?"

"Yes. They seemed to be old friends and talked of old times."

Howell was asked if he had seen or read any other letters or papers of Schepps's besides the letter to Rose and that of Rose to Schepps. He said he had read a letter from a girl in Fallsburg to Schepps, but that as the letter made no reference to the murder he had permitted Schepps to destroy it. He said that Schepps telegraphed the girl subsequently not to write any more letters to him, giving as a reason that she was "a nice girl" and he did not care to have her mixed up in any way in the case.

Referring to the police circulars sent out for the arrest of the four actual murderers and of Schepps, Capt. Howell sarcastically remarked that he had to laugh every time he thought of the picture of Schepps sent out by Dougherty.

"Did Schepps ask you why he had been arrested here?"

"He understood that he was being held as a material witness."

"Are you in the habit of arresting material witnesses here without any process?"

"We are, where we get a picture or a circular from an important office like New York. We trapped this man here because we understood that he was wanted in New York in connection with the Rosenthal case."

"He didn't ask you to hold him, did he?"

"Yes, he did, after he found out what kind of a man I was. He said he didn't want to let the New York police crowd get a hold of him."

"You gave him a pretty good time while he was here."

"Well, I didn't misuse him any."

Nothing to Help Becker.

Howell said that Schepps had much liberty while he was here, and that he allowed him to talk to many people, but he was always present at the conversations. Howell said in response to a question that he went to Memphis last week.

"Do you remember meeting W. B. Masterson on your return?"

"I think I met him on the street."

"Do you remember telling Mr. Masterson last Wednesday that you didn't know anything that would either benefit or harm Becker?"

"I told him that I didn't know anything but what Schepps had told me, and that there was nothing in that that would help Becker."

"Didn't you tell Masterson that there was no information that would harm Becker?"

"I did not. I think what I said was misconstrued. I merely told him what I told this Detective Burns, that I knew nothing that would help Becker."

"Do you remember at the Arlington Hotel that night saying to Mr. Masterson that Schepps told you that if Becker had known they were going to kill Rosenthal he would have stopped it?"

"Mr. Masterson may have made such a statement to me, but I certainly never made that statement to him."

"I take it that you do not understand the language known as Yiddish or Jewish?"

"I do not."

Mr. Whitman here took up the examination of Capt. Howell.

"Were you present all of the time that this man Bergholtz was in a room in the Marquette Hotel with Schepps?"

"I was. At one time Policeman Moshier was in the room, too, but I was there every moment."

"Did Bergholtz ever say a single word in Yiddish or any other language save English, or did Schepps use any language but English?"

"They both spoke in English, nothing else."

"Was there any reference to Becker or was Becker's name mentioned at any time?"

"It was not. They talked of old times almost entirely."

"You would have noticed it instantly if Becker's name had been mentioned?"

"I would."

"In the testimony that you have given in response to the formal interrogatories have you told all that occurred relative to Becker, in conversations between yourself and Schepps?"

Directly Accused Becker.

"No, Schepps was awfully sore every time his name was mentioned. He was particularly sore at being accused of being the paymaster. He said that he was present when the money was paid, but that he did not pay it over himself."

"Did he say whose money it was?"

"He said it came from Becker."

"Did he say to you that he had heard Becker say, that if you boys or men don't do this murder, I will'?"

"He didn't say just that, he said 'the gang.'"

"State exactly what he said."

"He said that if the gang didn't get Rosenthal, that night, Becker, himself, would."

"Did Schepps say he heard Becker say that?"

"He did. He repeated it often. Every time he was in a bad humor, he would say something about it, and that is why it impressed itself on my memory."

"Did Schepps tell you that he went to Lollok's house the night of the murder?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you that he remained at Pollok's house off and on until Jack Rose gave himself up?"

"Yes."

"Did he tell you he was sent from Pollok's house to Becker's house and after that coming from Rose in Pollok's house and going to Becker's house he and Becker discussed the murder?"

"He did."

"Did he tell you that Becker told him to tell Rose not to worry and everything would be all right?"

"Yes, Sir."

"And this was two days after the murder?"

"Yes."

"And did he tell you that Becker told him two days after the murder that he must be careful, as the house was being watched?"

"He did. That came up by his telling me how Becker knocked the match from his hand when he was going to light a cigarette."

"Did Schepps tell you that he had seen Becker's counsel with another man come to Rose's house Wednesday night after the murder?"

"He said that he had seen men come from Becker to Rose, who was at Pollok's house, but he did not mention who they were."

"Did he tell you that Rose was very much frightened, as an alarm for his arrest for murder had been sent through the country?"

"Yes."

"And that alarm had been out for two days?"

"Yes."

"Did Schepps tell you that Becker told him he was afraid the District Attorney had detectives on him?"

"Yes."

Becker Told Schepps to Flee.

"Did Schepps tell you that Becker told him to get out of the country?"

"He did."

"Did Schepps tell you that Becker told him to advise Rose that it would all blow over in a few days and that he might be able to put the District Attorney on the wrong scent?"

"Yes."

"And all of these things were said to you by Schepps before any representative of the District Attorney's office of New York came here?"

"Before, I saw anybody."

Mr. Whitman asked Howell if he had told all of these things to Mr. Hart and Mr. Masterson. Howell said that he had.

"You are absolutely certain that Berkholtz said nothing to Schepps in your presence that you did not hear?"

"Yes. They could not have discussed anything without my hearing it. Why, I sat in between them. I repeat that they talked English all the time, and right across me. I would not have stood for anything else."

Howell said that when Detective Burns came here he, Burns, brought a letter of introduction to him from "Bat" Masterson.

"Didn't Burns state to you that he had been unable to get anything here?"

"Not to me, but to Mr. Hotchkiss, in my presence."

Mr. Hart interrupted by asking:

"He found through you, however, the fact that there was a letter in which Schepps had offered to perjure himself on behalf of his friend Jack Rose, didn't he?"

"No, he didn't find a letter. He found a newspaper clipping which had a copy of the letter Schepps had written to Rose and which we took from him when we arrested him," Howell answered.

Mr. Hart here asked the witness if Schepps had told him that he went into the Catskills after he fled from New York. Howell said that he did.

"Did he tell you how long he stayed there?"

Found by Detectives.

"He said he didn't stay very long because Dougherty's men caught him there. He said he was asleep when they came in and pulled the sheet off of him. The reason I remember that is that it struck me as being very funny. He said that the detectives pulled the covers off of him and that one said, 'Are you Schepps?' He replied: 'No, I'm Smith; get out of here.' He said he had a gun on the shelf over the bed, and that he got that after the detectives left, and left the town."

"Did he say how he managed to get to Hot Springs?"

"No, he didn't say where he got the money. But he did say that when he was on his way to the station he met one of W. J. Burns's operatives who, he had heard, was looking for him. He stopped the Burns man, shook hands with him, borrowed two matches from him, and then went into the station."

Mr. Hart called Howell's attention to a recent meeting he had had with him at the office of Mr. Sawyer, and then asked him if he had stated then that he could not recall Schepps ever having said anything that would hurt Becker's case. Howell laughed and replied that he believed he had made some such statement. He was clearly giving the impression that he had not intended to tell Mr. Hart what he knew until he was examined on the witness stand.

Mr. Whitman interrupted with this question: "But you did tell Mr. Hart that Schepps had told you that Becker said if the gang had not killed Rosenthal he would have done it?"

"I told that to Mr. Masterson in the presence of Hart."

"And you did tell Mr. Hart and Mr. Masterson that their case was bad, and that the further they got into it the worse it would be?"

"I think so. My statement in effect was that I had nothing that would help their client in any way."

"You won't be sure," said Mr. Hart, "that you told me and Mr. Masterson that Schepps had told you Becker said he would kill Rosenthal if the gang didn't do it?"

"I certainly said it to Mr. Masterson. My impression is you were there, but it is just possible that you had stepped out of the room."

Denounced Rosenthal.

In his first examination Police Capt. George W. Howell of Hot Springs, Ark., was asked:

"Did you have any conversations with Schepps in the course of which conversations he referred to one 'Jack' or Jacob Rose?"

"Yes, he spoke of him to me at different times and in different ways. I remember, for instance, that Schepps said that after the murder he had walked with Rose to the home of Harry Pollok, and that when he left Rose at Pollok's, he went to the home of Lieut. Becker."

"In other conversations did he mention the name of Rose, and, if so, when and where, and in whose presence?"

"Yes, on several occasions, but I do not remember the dates. Others were sometimes present. I was always there."

"Repeat what Schepps said about Rose."

"He said he went to Pollok's with him and then left him to go to Becker's house."

"What else did he say?"

"He talked a great deal. I cannot now remember all that he said."

"Did you hear Schepps say that he was the keynote to the situation in New York?"

"I did."

"When and where?"

"In the Post Office the day of his arrest."

"Did he say to you while here that he had ever been engaged in the white slave traffic?"

"He did not."

"Did Schepps accuse Rosenthal of being in that business and (quoting from a newspaper) 'did he say that Rosenthal had gone into the districts of others and interfered with their girls'?"

"He spoke about Rosenthal being in on the general line of graft."

"Did he say that had not Rosenthal been so dirty he would not have gotten in so bad?"

"I think so."

"What did he say about leaving Hot Springs?"

"He did not want to go back, and had he not been arrested said he would have gone away."

"Did he in any of his talks exculpate or say anything that tended to exculpate Becker in the Rosenthal murder?"

"No, he did not."

"Do you yourself know of anything that may benefit or tend to benefit Becker?"

"No, Sir."

New Witnesses Ready.

Douglass Hotchkiss, editor of The Hot Springs Sentinel-Record, was the next witness. His testimony was corroborative of Capt. Howell.

Just before the hearing was resumed to-night, John W. Hart, attorney for Becker, announced that he had found two witnesses who would swear to statements made by Schepps exculpating Becker.

As a preliminary to the calling of the witnesses Mr. Hart gave the District Attorney copies of affidavits sworn to by Hogaboom and Bergholtz. The affidavit of Hogaboom sets forth:

"Schepps said that he [Rosenthal] would turn his best friend and that he ought to have been bumped off long ago, and would have if something had not happened. He did not say what this something was. He said the gamblers did not like him, [Rosenthal,] because he would turn his best friend. Schepps further said one big mistake that was made was to leave the number on the car."

Bergholtz avers in his affidavit:

"I asked him why did they kill that poor fellow Herman Rosenthal, and he said: 'Mike, you have no idea what a dirty dog he turned out to be at the last of it.' That he had a place on Second Avenue, and had a bunch of gunmen hanging around there, and the gang wanted to kill most any one around there. Sam said that Rosenthal wanted to have Louie Kaufman killed."

Policeman Clarence Mosher was the first witness at to-night's session. He also corroborated much of the testimony given by Capt. Howell.

Postmaster Frederick Johnson, the second witness, said that, among other things, Schepps told him that he did not want anybody to think that Rosenthal was of any account. Schepps, he said, referred to Rosenthal as a cur who should have been killed. Regarding Becker, Schepps, Mr. Johnson said, told him that Becker was a grafter who was never satisfied. If a gambler purchased a bottle of wine, he said that Becker would send for him and tell him that buying wine indicated prosperity and that he would have to give up more money. He said that Schepps also told him that his evidence would send Becker to the electric chair.

McINTYRE SEES A PLOT.

Rose's First Lawyer, James M. Sullivan, Had Schepps Leave, He Says.

John F. McIntyre, leading counsel for Lieut. Charles Becker, charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, said yesterday that he had received a cipher message from his associate, John W. Hart, at Hot Springs, saying that three new witnesses had been discovered who would be of greatest value to the defense and that the evidence now unearthed showed that Sam Schepps had fled from New York on the advice of Attorney James M. Sullivan, who had planned to get Schepps out of the way in order that the blame for the murder of Rosenthal could be transferred from Rose to Becker. Mr. McIntyre also said that Becker would be prepared to go to trial on Oct. 7 and would object to further delay should the District Attorney ask it. Further than that, he ventured the prediction that the trial would not last longer than four weeks and that it would end in acquittal for Becker by a unanimous jury. He said:

"From the information I have received by cipher telegrams from Mr. Hart, one of our strongest witnesses will be Judge James L. Graham of Hot Springs. On his arrival Schepps went to Judge Graham for legal advice. We have discovered that Schepps, in conversation with Judge Graham, told him that 'Bald' Jack Rose wanted to saddle the crime of murdering Rosenthal on Becker. The evidence we have obtained shows that James M. Sullivan, attorney for Rose, urged Schepps to leave New York and go to Mexico. When I first read the letter written by Rose to Schepps at Hot Springs I was convinced that it had not been composed by Rose, but that it had been written at the dictation of a man who had a legal training. What we have discovered at Hot Springs strongly corroborates this.

"The hearing to-morrow at Hot Springs will bring out the proof we have that the flight of Schepps was the result of a conspiracy to clear Rose and implicate Becker. The witnesses we have at Hot Springs swear that Schepps stated to them that Sullivan told him to run away after Rose had retained Sullivan as his counsel. In his letter in response to the letter from Rose, Schepps wrote: 'Why do you want me to corroborate some lies?' The inference to be drawn from this is that Rose wanted him to unload on Becker."

Attorney Sullivan vehemently denied that he had urged Schepps to run away from New York or that he had sought to influence him to testify against Becker. He said:

"I met Schepps only once. After Rose was arrested, he called on me, gave the name of Brown, and asked what he could do for Rose. I did not know that he was Schepps. I was not retained by him and I did not tell him to leave town. I did not dictate the letter from Rose to him and did not know the letter had been written till I saw it in the newspapers. The way I caused the arrest of Schepps was this: The only person in town who was in communication with Schepps called on Harry Vallon. From this man I got the address of Schepps, and immediately turned it over to the District Attorney."

M. KOENIG DEMANDS APOLOGY.

Threatens to Cause Arrest of Waldo and Gaynor for Sam Paul List.

Morris Koenig, the Assistant District Attorney, whose name was given in the list of members of the Sam Paul Association, which Police Commissioner Waldo sent to Mayor Gaynor, has placed the matter in the hands of his counsel and may cause the arrest of the Commissioner, the Mayor, and Capt. Kinsler and Lieut. Duggan, who prepared the list, on the charge of giving libelous information to newspapers.

"There was no such name as Koenig on the membership roll of the Sam Paul Association," said his lawyer to-day. "There is no possibility of explaining it as error. It was clearly a false attack with the intent to injure Mr. Koenig, and through him the District Attorney's office. Since they have falsely connected Mr. Koenig with a set of ex-convicts, thieves, gunmen, and gamblers, neither the Mayor nor Commissioner Waldo has done anything in the way of reparation. They are both guilty of a misdemeanor, and if they fail to acknowledge the wrong they have done to Mr. Koenig, we will probably decide to bring them into the police court.

"The only consideration that has delayed Mr. Koenig in taking action has been that the vicious attack on him failed in its purpose. The newspapers all characterized it as an outrage at the time, and consequently the injustice planned by the Mayor and Mr. Waldo did not have its effect."

Mr. Koenig and his counsel are now preparing a full statement of the facts to transmit to the Mayor. If this is followed by an apology, the matter will be dropped. Otherwise Mr. Koenig plans to apply to Magistrate Corrigan of the Jefferson Market Court for a summons for the Mayor, Mr. Waldo, and the two policemen, charging them with a misdemeanor, in order to bring the matter to a speedy issue.

TALESMEN FOR GRAFT INQUIRY.

Jesse I. Straus in the Panel Drawn for Police Investigation.

A list of fifty talesman has been drawn for the extraordinary Grand Jury which will convene before Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on Oct. 7, when the trial of Lieut. Becker for the murder of Herman Rosenthal is called. The panel was chosen by Deputy County Clerk Gehring, Justice Dugro, Commissioner of Jurors Allison, and Sheriff Harburger. The list is as follows:

ABRAHAM, SAM, pants, 88 West Twenty-eighth Street; residence, 13 West Sixty-ninth Street.

ACHELIS, JOHN, merchant, 50 Union Square East; residence, 16 West Sixty-ninth Street.

BERRIAN, JOHN A., broker, 81 New Street; residence, Spuyten Duyvil.

BLACKALL, FRED S., President, 39 Cortlandt Street.

BLUM, ALFRED, silks, 72 Grand Street; residence, 116 West 119th Street.

BLUMBERG, WILLIAM I., manufacturer, 160 Fifth Avenue; residence, 316 West Eighty-second Street.

BODENHEIM, G. S., furrier, Flatiron Building; residence, 236 East Nineteenth Street.

BOND, ALFRED H., agent, 17 West Thirtieth Street; residence, 21 East Sixtieth Street.

BROCKWAY, ARTHUR A., lecturer, 2 Bible House; residence, 16 West Sixty-first Street.

BROOKS, WALTER, Treasurer, 936 Broadway; residence, 108 East Seventieth Street.

CLARK, SAMUEL A., President, 114 Liberty Street; residence, 129 East Fortieth Street.

CLARKE, SAMUEL J., insurance, 51 Wall Street; residence, 309 West 103d Street.

EARLE, FRANK C., manager, Pier 37, North River; residence, 2,157 Seventh Avenue.

FARRELL, THOMAS F., coal, 147 West Ninety-third Street.

GOLDBERG, ISAAC, real estate, 30 Liberty Street; residence, 50 East Ninety-sixth Street.

GUTMAN, MALVIN, retired; residence, 1,070 Madison Avenue.

HARRISON, MICHAEL, contractor, 214 East Fifty-second Street; residence, 110 West Eighty-fourth Street.

HIGGINS, CHARLES M., oil, 26 Broadway; residence, 93 Riverside Drive.

HOLLINGSHEAD, JOHN P., banker, 11 Pine Street; residence, 233 West Seventy-fourth Street.

HOLT, ROWLAND, publisher, 35 West Thirty-second Street; residence, 44 East Seventy-eighth Street.

HUNT, CHARLES WARREN, secretary, 128 Broadway; residence, 171 West Eightieth Street.

JACKSON, BENJAMIN A., agent, 168 Church Street; residence, 53 West Seventy-second Street.

JOHNSON, EUGENE A., real estate, 21 East Fourteenth Street; residence, 53 West Seventy-second Street.

KEE, SIMON J., paints, 42 Leonard Street; residence, 82 West Eighty-second Street.

KILGORE, GEORGE E., real estate, 150 Broadway; residence, 82 West Eighty-ninth Street.

KING, BENNETT J., real estate, 1 Madison Avenue; residence, 12 East Fiftieth Street.

KROTEL, LYON H., manufacturer, 24 Pine Street; residence, 183 East Seventy-first Street.

LAWRENCE, HENRY C., banker, 15 Wall Street; residence, 166 West Eighty-eighth Street.

MAYER, JOSEPH, publisher, 27 East Twenty-second Street; residence, 849 St. Nicholas Avenue.

McENTYRE, GEORGE C., 409 Greenwich Street; residence, 166 West Ninety-third Street.

McKEAN, JOHN H., builder, 200 East Thirty-eighth Street; residence, 174 West Ninety-sixth Street.

MENK, WILLIAM, importer, 225 Fourth Avenue; residence, 333 Central Park West.

MORDECAI, BENJAMIN, real estate, 135 Broadway; residence, 319 East 105th Street.

MORK, FICE, cigars, 348 East Twenty-third Street; residence, 2,173 Bathgate Avenue.

MORNGINN, LEWIS C., importer, 149 Fulton Street; residence, 273 West End Avenue.

MORSE, HARRY F., merchant, 3 West Forty-sixth Street.

MURPHY, GEORGE F., salesman, 88 Washington Street; residence, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street.

NILES, ARTHUR L., broker, 3 Wall Street; residence, 315 West Eightieth Street.

OELRICHES, CHARLES DE LANCEY, banker, 40 Exchange Place; residence, 772 Park Avenue.

RHODES, BENJAMIN N., coffee, 109 Front Street; residence, 202 West Seventy-fourth Street.

STAATS, J. HENRY, civil engineer, 29 Broadway; residence, 30 West Fifty-fourth Street.

STONEBRIDGE, GEORGE H., builder, 211 West Sixty-ninth Street.

STRASBERGER, ALAN S., merchant, 548 Fifth Avenue; residence, 128 West Twenty-seventh Street.

STRAUS, J. I., merchant, Macy's; residence, 49 East Seventy-fourth Street.

TIVNA, PETER, restaurant, 42 East Forty-second Street; residence, 71 West Eighty-eighth Street.

THOMPSON, FRANK, manager, 126 Liberty Street; residence, 257 West 129th Street.

TROUNOTINE, JOHN, manufacturing; 480 West End Avenue.

WILSON, JOHN C., insurance, 128 Broadway; residence, 305 West Eightieth Street.

WOOD, THOMAS C., 81 New Street; residence, 901 Lexington Avenue.

YOUNG, A. MURRAY, banker, 24 Broad Street; residence, 29 Park Avenue.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury will investigate police graft.

UNTERMYER SEES TAFT.

Wants Certain Papers from Government for Money Trust Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Samuel Untermyer of New York asked President Taft's assistance to-day in obtaining evidence for the pending investigation by a sub-committee of the House of Representatives into the so-called money trust. Mr. Untermyer is counsel for the sub-committee. When he called on the President he was accompanied by Judge E. J. Farrar of New Orleans, former President of the American Association, who is associated with Mr. Untermyer as counsel for the committee.

Mr. Untermyer, who visited President Taft in accordance with an arrangement made while the President was at Beverly, explained to Mr. Taft that he was anxious to obtain certain papers which he regarded as pertinent to the sub-committee's search for evidence to show that the Money Trust was National-wide in its operations. These papers were in the possession of the Government, and Mr. Untermyer and Judge Farrar thought that the most direct way of obtaining them was to apply to the White House.

The President told him to prepare a detailed statement of the papers they desired and explain why they were needed and the purpose to which they were to be put. He suggested that Mr. Untermyer cite legal or other authorities that would seem to justify a compliance with their request by the President. Mr. Untermyer and Judge Farrar said that they would do what the President wanted, and Mr. Taft assured them that when their statement was received he would take it up with the Cabinet officers concernod through their possession of the records desired.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has reason to believe that the papers sought by Mr. Untermyer and Judge Farrar relate to the controversy last year involving the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, following the formation of the National City Company, a corporation subsidiary of the National City Bank of New York. At that time it was contended that the National City Company had verged on a violation of the National Banking act, by acquiring stock of certain National banks, thus bringing them under the control of the National City Bank, the point being that one National bank was not permitted by the Banking act to control other National banks.

Secretary MacVeagh was represented as saying that the activities of the National City Company were not contrary to the statute; but Attorney General Wickersham was undersood to believe that the National City Company could not carry out its suspected purposes without coming in conflict with the Federal laws. However, the matter was simplified by the National City Company surrendering a controlling interest in certain National banks, a course which satisfied the Department of Justice.

Both Mr. Untermyer and Judge Farrar declined to discuss the object of their visit to the White House. The former left for New York in the afternoon.

FIDELITY

We read somewhere the other day that the temporal world rests on a very few ideas, notably on the idea of Fidelity.

It is certain that all business rests on a few ideas, and that Fidelity is perhaps the greatest of them all.

We do not underestimate the wonderful efficiency developed by this organization in the conduct of great building enterprises, but we are justified in believing that our Fidelity, in word and deed, is chiefly accountable for the present prodigious volume of our business.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

The Birthplace of
PLANTATION RUBBER
Ceylon's
"At Home" Day at the
International Rubber Exposition
Grand Central Palace
45th St. and Lexington Ave.
Friday Afternoon, September 27th.
ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOKS ON RUBBER AND TEA FREE ON APPLICATION.

Find Woman Didn't Kill Husband.

Mrs. Helen Wajewucki, of 74 East Twenty-fourth Street, Bayonne, N. J., arrested last week on a charge of having poisoned her husband to collect his $1,500 life insurance, was paroled yesterday after an autopsy which showed no trace of poison, but established peritonitis as the cause of death.

"The Big Store"

GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

GREENHUT BUILDING

Great Sale, Today, of

Oriental Carpets and Rugs

We purchased these goods, at great savings, from a prominent importer who was in need of ready cash. Included in the collection are a number of pieces of antique origin as well as semi-antique and choice modern Oriental rugs, in an unusually large variety.

Kermanshah Carpets

Size	Value	Sale Price
13 x 8 10	$295.00	$195.00
12.10x10.5	450.00	295.00
12.9 x 8 ft.	345.00	225.00
12.4 x 8.9	290.00	195.00
12.8 x10 ft.	425.00	295.00
13.10x 9	750.00	475.00
11.3 x 8.9	340.00	225.00
15.3 x10.6	650.00	395.00

Serapi Persian Carpets

Size	Value	Sale Price
12.3 x 8.5	$200.00	$125.00
12.5 x 9.9	250.00	160.00
12 x10.1	290.00	185.00
11.4 x 9.7	225.00	135.00
12.9 x 9.5	245.00	165.00
12.6 x 9.5	240.00	155.00
11.1 x 9.2	220.00	120.00
11.3 x 9.3	210.00	125.00

India Candahar Carpets

Values up to $295.00 in average 9x12 ft. size, choice; at.... $125.00

Mahal Persian Carpets

Size	Value	Sale Price
12.1 x 8.10	$170.00	$98.50
10.8 x 8.7	110.00	69.50
11.7 x 8.5	125.00	75.00
10.3 x 8.7	105.00	69.50
12.2 x 9.2	150.00	95.00
12.8 x 8 ft.	140.00	85.00
12.4 x 8.8	145.00	90.00
12.5 x 9.3	160.00	105.00

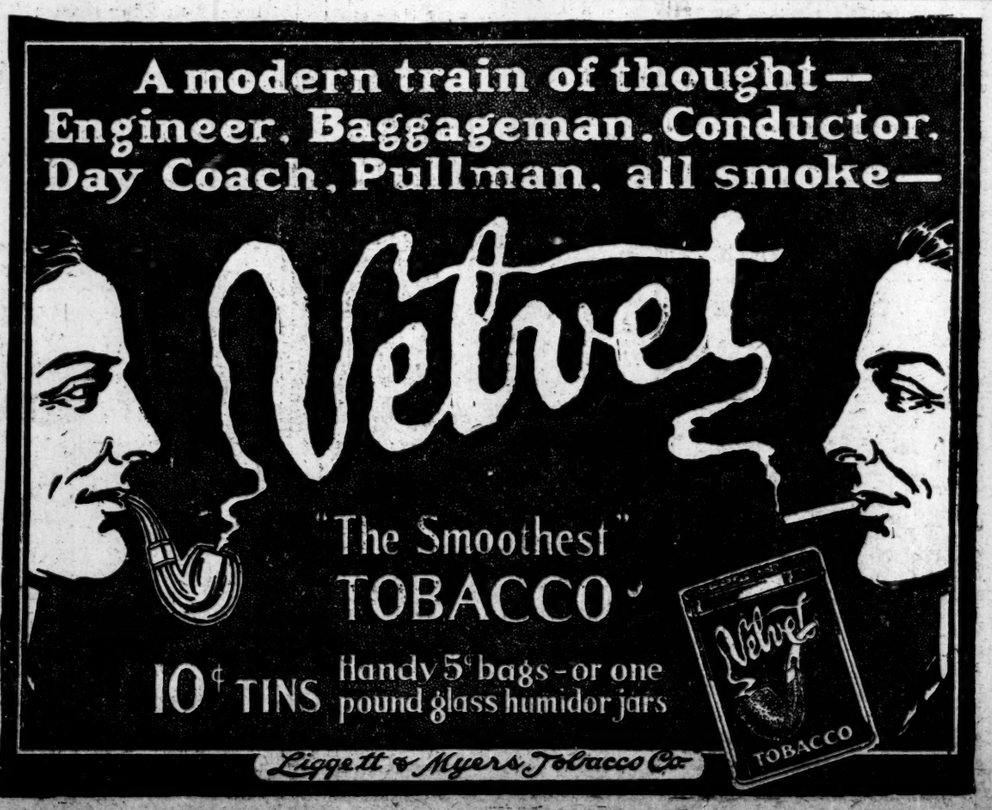
Smaller Size Oriental Rugs

	Value	Sale Price
Kermanshah rugs	$65.00	$39.50
Kermanshah rugs	75.00	49.50
Kermanshah rugs	85.00	59.50
Kermanshah rugs	110.00	69.50
Kermanshah rugs	14.00	9.00
Kermanshah rugs	9.00	5.50
Kashan rugs	250.00	180.00
Iran rugs	85.00	45.00
Kurdistan rugs	35.00	19.50
Beluchistan rugs	16.50	9.75
Carabaugh rugs	12.50	7.50
Tabriz rugs	12.00	7.50

(GREENHUT Building, First Floor.)

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o' Clock

A modern train of thought— Engineer. Baggageman. Conductor. Day Coach. Pullman. all smoke—



Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Proof Positive of More Value and More Style in Our Clothes

A clothes shop in New York that *doesn't* sell *only* garments bought from *other people's* clothes factories is about as hard to find as a collar button 'neath the bureau.

WE *are an exception.* WE *didn't* buy from *somebody's factory sample garments* back in *January.* We *waited* until *July 15th* and then bought CLOTH. Cloth to build into suits and overcoats *on our own premises.*

Cloth mills were then *dead*—finished with their run to supply these *factories that wholesale* from New York to New Mexico. We *aroused* the dead, and agreed to *keep them alive.* Had them rush through patterns they were working on for *Fall 1913.* Had them make up some *exclusive patterns* of *our own selection.* And got *right prices* on *everything.*

Nothing wonderful about this—ONLY we *couldn't have done it* unless we *made our own clothes* on *our own premises.* And that's the POINT.

The *cloth* started coming about six weeks ago.

The *new Fall clothes* just emerged from *our* tailoring premises. And *nothing* can *approach* them for the money in New York. *Mr. Show-Me,* and his friends, are invited to see them today.

OUR Advantages
Less Cost
Less Carrying Charges
Less Uncertainty in Correct Forecasting of Shades and Patterns
YOUR GAIN
Less Cost More Value
More Exclusive Patterns
Better Style

$15.50
$18.50
$20 to $30
Suits and Overcoats

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST. — NEW YORK — 5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV. — BROOKLYN — BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

NEW CHINESE LOAN OFFERED TO PUBLIC

Half of the $50,000,000 Arranged for by Independent Bankers to be Put on Market.

DR. MORRISON AIDED IN IT

Former Correspondent, Now President Yuan's Adviser, Spent a Month in London Negotiating It.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—The Chinese loan negotiations are about to take another dramatic turn.

Charles Birch Crisp, who has been conspicuous in the syndicate, announced yesterday that half of the $50,000,000 would be issued to the public this week. The prospectus, already printed, fixes the interest at 5 per cent. and the loan is issued at 95.

When Mr. Crisp was asked as to the remaining $25,000,000, he replied that the public were unlikely to get it at the same price as the first half, as a much higher figure would probably be demanded.

"As to the security for the loan, this will be the unpledged balance of the said gabelle," said Mr. Crisp, who pointed out that, of its total revenue of 47,510,000 taels, 23,510,000 taels was entirely free from any charge.

"The security we are getting for our $50,000,000," Mr. Crisp added, "is the same that the six-power group expected to lend $300,000,000 against."

It will be found that the purely political conditions which the six-nation group laid down have been dispensed with, the only conditions being entirely of an economic character. One of the stipulations provides for the control of the salt gabelle in the event of a default. Drawings for the redemption of the loan are to begin in the eleventh year, and the redemption will be completed in forty years.

It is announced on behalf of the London syndicate that when the matter of the new loan was first broached the syndicate approached the British Government in order to give the Foreign Office a chance of prohibiting the conclusion of the transaction. Nothing was said by the British Government to the syndicate in the nature of a prohibition.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—The issue of the independent Chinese loan is largely due to the efforts of Dr. Morrison, formerly correspondent of The Times in Peking and now Political Adviser to the President of the Chinese Republic. He spent a month in London conferring with financiers and politicians.

The work of A. Wendell Jackson, of New York consisted principally in bringing together the representatives of the Chinese Government and the bankers. He will soon return to the United States.

The contract between the Chinese Government and the financiers provides that the proceeds of the loan shall be used for the repayment of existing loans, for the reorganization of the Government, and for productive works.

Provision is made to prevent the impairment of the security by the issue of future loans, and one article of the contract safeguards the bondholders in the event of any revision of the customs or of any increase or abolition of the likin, (transit duty.)

There is no clause releasing either China or the bankers from the performance of the contract in the event of any Government assuming an attitude of disapproval toward the transaction.

The Chinese Foreign Minister has settled with President Yuan Shi-Kai on the lines of an energetic policy in Mongolia, says a Peking dispatch to The Daily Telegraph. He will send a strong protest against the clandestine entry of Russian troops into Mongolia and a proposal to repay to Russia the loans advanced to the Mongols. He will further greatly strengthen the frontier garrisons in Manchuria and confiscate all arms and munitions found in Manchuria, Mongolia, and Turkestan.

With regard to Tibet, it is added, the Chinese Government intends vigorously to protest against the British occupation of the disputed frontier and to instruct the Chinese Commissioner at Lhasa to enforce strictly the Chinese customs and regulations on the Tibetan frontier.

REFUSES WASHINGTON POST.

Dr. Dumba Not to Come to America as Austrian Ambassador.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Sept. 23.—Dr. Konstantin Dumba, Minister at Stockholm, has definitely decided not to accept the Ambassadorship at Washington in succession to Baron Hengelmüller. No other candidate is yet in view.

The American Naval Attaché, Capt. White, was received in special audience by Emperor Francis Joseph this morning.

WOOP YACHT BURNS.

Tarrytown Sees Another Boat Destroyed—Two Men Seriously Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The handsome yacht of William Woop of Ossining, a manufacturer of automobile bodies in New York, was completely destroyed by fire early this morning near the Tarrytown lighthouse. The boat had been to New York undergoing extensive repairs and was being brought to Ossining by John Lewis and William Watson, as Mr. Woop and his family intended starting on an extended cruise this morning.

When near the lighthouse the engine stopped, and in starting it it back fired. Lewis and Watson had to flee for their lives so quickly did the flames spread, and they were badly burned before they got aboard the tender. The boat was valued at $7,000 and was not insured. On Saturday night a yacht owned by Paul Hourigan, a real estate dealer of Albany, burned in the harbor and sank. Another had burned a short time before.

YEAR'S LEAVE FOR PHILLIPS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—William Phillips, Secretary of the American Embassy here, has obtained from the State Department a year's leave of absence from the Diplomatic Service. He will proceed to Boston in November, and intends to spend the whole year there.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—William Phillips, Secretary of the United States Embassy at London, who has obtained a year's leave of absence, will return to his home in Boston to become Secretary of the Harvard Corporation. Unless the mutations of politics decree otherwise, he will go back to his London post at the expiration of his leave.

WHOLE COMPANY ACCUSED.

German Soldiers Charged with Cheating in Shooting Competition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.—Remarkable court-martial proceedings against the entire personnel of the Sixth Company of the First Foot Guards, including the Captain, eleven non-commissioned officers, and 110 men, opened at Potsdam to-day.

The company is charged with dishonesty in connection with the target-shooting competition for the coveted Kaiser Prize of the Prussian Army last month. The First Foot Guards is one of the proudest regiments of the Household troops, and the Kaiser and all his sons have at one time or another served in it.

While the shooting contest was in progress at the Döberitz camp an officer of another regiment noticed that a private of the Sixth Company of Foot Guards put his hand into his boots and haversack and take cartridges out. A report was made by the officer to headquarters, and the shooting was immediately stopped. An investigation revealed an amazing state of affairs. Practically all the sergeants, corporals, and men of the company, it is alleged, were found to be in possession of many more cartridges than they were entitled to under the rules. Ammunition was secreted in boots, haversacks, and various parts of the men's clothing, and altogether 1,700 cartridges were found to which the men had no right. The company even had cartridges buried in bushes and trenches.

Capt. von Schlich, the commander of the company, who is one of those on trial, is charged merely with neglecting to exercise proper control over the action of his subordinate officers.

AGAINST LOW CABLE RATES.

French Company Not Likely to Follow Western Union's Example.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 23.—With reference to the report in Berlin that a reduction of the newspaper cable rates between Germany and the United States and France and the United States may soon be expected, as a result of the lower rates now in operation between England and America, M. Petri, head of the French Cable Company, stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-day that, while the scheme was under consideration here, there was no indication whatever that the French Government would follow the Western Union's lead.

"I might add," continued M. Petri, "that the German Cable Company has no intention of entering into a rate war, and, so far as France is concerned, it is unlikely that such a step will be taken. Although it will possibly be useful to the particular interests of the Western Union, it could not be advantageous to the French Company.

"Melville E. Stone conferred with us a few days ago, but, so far as is known, his views have not influenced the views of the French Company or the French Government.

"Statistics are now being examined with a view to arriving at a decision as soon as possible."

PEACE CONGRESS OPENS.

Members Invited to Attend Congress of Parliaments Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 23.—The nineteenth International Peace Congress was opened to-day with the customary ringing of the little Liberty Bell.

It will be recalled that on the initiative of Dr. MacDowell of Newark, N. J., Vice President of the Universal Peace Union, different nations contributed small cannon swords, bayonets, and other war relics, which were melted and converted into a large bell of peace, as well as a small model of it. The latter was presented to the Peace Congress at Antwerp by an American woman, Miss Mary Frost Ornsby. Ever since the tinkling of this little bell has opened the peace congresses.

The American delegates, Mr. MacDowell, John Miller Horton, and Mrs. Elmer Black, extended an invitation to those at the Congress to attend the "Congresses of All the Parliaments of the World," to be held at New York in 1913 and San Francisco in 1915 in the interest of universal peace. The invitation bears the signatures of 362 members of the United States Congress, 404 United States executive authorities, and officials of universities, and patriotic, social, commercial, and other societies of America.

The invitation was warmly received by the congress.

DECLARES ULSTER'S THREATS A BLUFF

Correspondent of a London Paper Says That the Talk About Fighting Is Only "Bunkum."

BUT BIG CAMPAIGN IS ON

And It Is Believed a Provisional Constitution Has Been Prepared—Unionist Council Meets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—The Daily Chronicle's special correspondent, who is accompanying the Unionist leaders in their anti-Home Rule campaign in Ulster, thus refers to the "performance of the Unionist Circus":

"The performances, of course, are not meant for the benefit of the Irish people. They are organized for the purpose of intimidating the Government and misleading the British electorate. Not a single vote in Ulster has been turned or would be turned if the performances went on until Christmas.

"There will be no fighting. Khaki uniforms and dummy rifles have frightened nobody. These God-fearing loyalists never fight unless they are at least five to one and the enemy are unarmed. All these threats about resistance, all this talk about 'dying in the last ditch in defense of our liberties,' are the sheerest bunkum.

"The astute lawyers who are running this movement have no more intention of injuring their finger-ends by picking oakum in his Majesty's jails than they have of exposing their bodies to the bayonets of his Majesty's soldiers."

BELFAST, Sept. 23.—The Ulster campaigners began an importan week to-day with the annual meeting of the Ulster Unionist Council. Four hundred delegates attended it. Sir Edward Carson, F. E. Smith, and the Right Hon. James Henry Campbell delivered stirring speeches.

Lord Londonderry moved a resolution which, in addition to confirming the Covenant, ratified the steps taken by the Special Commission, whose report was submitted, and instructed the commission to continue its labors.

The resolution was carried with enthusiasm. Its importance does not appear on the surface, because it is generally understood that the duty of the commission, which was appointed in September, 1911, was to prepare a provisional constitution for Ulster.

The leading members of the commission are the Right Hon. Thomas Sinclair, one of the leading promoters of the Ulster Convention in 1892; Capt. James Craig, M. P.; Edward Sclater, Chairman of the Unionist Clubs of Ireland, and Col. Robert Wallace, Grand Master of the Belfast Orange lodges.

Although the matter has been kept secret, it is believed that the draft of a provisional Government for the whole of Ulster was drawn up and approved.

Intense enthusiasm was displayed throughout the proceedings. All concerned are working at fever heat to make Ulster's protest a big thing.

Sir Edward Carson delivered five speeches in the last five days. He remained here to-night to rest, while Messrs. Smith and Campbell proceeded to Ballymena.

WILL NOT TAX COTTON.

Bonar Law's Declaration—Spinner's Argument Against Protection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—A. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in replying to a correspondent, emphasizes the fact that the Unionists' tariff reform proposals do not include a tax on cotton.

Sir Charles W. Macara, President of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, in an interview on the subject said:

"Everybody knows that there was never any intention of taxing cotton. Our case for free trade never rested on opposition to a proposed import duty on American cotton. It rests on the fact that Mr. Bonar Law's fiscal policy must add to the cost of building mills, the cost of mill machinery, the cost of spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing cotton fabrics. Add a little bit to the cost of each of these processes, and our export trade, which provides 80 per cent. of the industry, is gone.

"It is idle for the Tariff Reformers to contend that their policy will not have that effect. How is it that the United States, which grows two-thirds of the world's cotton crop, can only export 5 per cent. of the world's consumption of cotton cloth, while England, which does not grow a pound of cotton, can export four-fifths?

"To that question there is only one answer. It is the difference in the cost of the processes of manufacture in the two countries, a difference caused largely by their respective commercial policies."

DECIES CHILD CHRISTENED.

Valuable Gifts to the Daughter of the Former Vivien Gould.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The christening of the daughter of Lord and Lady Decies, the latter formerly Vivien Gould, took place this afternoon at the church at Stoke Poges. A large congregation was present. The font and altar were beautifully decorated with lilies-of-the-valley, white chrysanthemums, and smilax. Canon Barnett performed the ceremony.

The names bestowed upon the child were Eileen Vivien De La Poer, Eileen being a favorite name of Lady Decies, Vivien her own Christian name, and De La Poer a family name of the Beresfords. The godfathers were Lord Greville and Howard Gould, and the godmothers Lady Waterford and Mrs. Edward Lumb. The godmothers were not present, Mrs. George J. Gould standing proxy for Lady Waterford and Mrs. Drexel for Mrs. Lumb.

After the ceremony Lord and Lady Decies received a large number of guests at Sefton Park, where, among the gifts on view, were a necklace and diamond pendant from Lord Decies, a string of coral and turquois from Lady Decies, a pearl brooch from Lord Greville, and another from Mrs. Lumb. Mrs. Drexel gave a gold cup, and George J. Gould and Howard Gould gave checks.

Among those present were the Dowager Lady Decies, Lord and Lady John Hay, Lady Decies's two young sisters, Gloria Gould and Edith Gould; Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Anthony Drexel, Jr., Sir William and Lady Eavory, and Sir John and Lady Bell.

Before the ceremony Lord and Lady Decies gave a large luncheon party to the members of their families, and during the afternoon the villagers and school children were entertained at tea, while in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

QUITS WORK AS MINER FOR THE OPERA STAGE

Morgan Kingston, Who Worked Eleven Years Underground, Is Engaged by Dippel.

LONG CONTRACT IS MADE

Singer Began Work in Colliery When Eleven Years Old and Went to London to Study Three Years Ago.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Morgan Kingston, who three years ago, after working for eleven years as a miner in a Nottinghamshire colliery, was discovered to be the possessor of a tenor voice of exceptional promise, has just signed a contract with Andreas Dippel of the Chicago Opera Company, covering a number of years.

The contract calls for Kingston's appearance under the sole management of Mr. Dippel for ten months of the year as principal tenor of Mr. Dippel's operatic enterprises, beginning October, 1913.

Last year Mr. Dippel and Signor Campanini heard Kingston sing and were greatly impressed. Since then Kingston has improved wonderfully under tuition, and Mr. Dippel and Signor Campanini, after hearing him again recently, became so enthusiastic that the contract followed.

Although the particulars of the contract cannot be divulged, it can be stated that the salary is generous, while provision is made for the continuance of Kingston's training until his appearance in America next year.

Kingston, who is elated at this turn of the Wheel of Fortune, began work in a colliery when he was 11 years old. One day, about three years ago, according to Kingston, the manager of the colliery, who had heard him sing, brought a friend down to the mine to see him, with the result that Kingston later went to London and studied, ultimately coming under the notice of the Daniel Mayer agency, through which the Dippel contract was made.

DISCUSS PORCELAIN DISPUTE.

Ambassador Jusserand Confers with the Limoges Authorities.

LIMOGES, Sept. 23.—A long conference relative to the exportation of porcelain took place to-day between Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador at Washington, and the authorities here.

Difficulties have arisen owing to the abrogation by the United States of the invoice agreement with the Limoges Chamber of Commerce, by which the appraisement of chinaware and pottery exported to the United States was regulated.

Efforts are now being directed to finding a working arrangement which shall be satisfactory to the United States and to France.

At a dinner given by the Chamber of Commerce in his honor to-night, M. Jusserand expressed the hope that a satisfactory solution of the difficulties respecting the pottery agreement would be found. The forthcoming negotiations, he said, would be easier because of the good relations between France and the United States.

Manufacturers

The High Cost of Living.

CAN WE REDUCE IT? OF COURSE WE CAN. Why not roast coffee in a building on our docks? The coffee is received there. Why should the butter, eggs, poultry and meat man truck his goods from Jersey to his store when he can operate with cold storage facilities on the siding of all railroads, and this in the heart of New York City? The wholesale grocer will admit that we can save him enormous amounts when his present location and methods are taken into account.

New York Dock Co.
Industrial Buildings Dept.
10 Bridge St. New York

SAZONOFF AT BALMORAL.

Russian Foreign Minister to Have Interview with King George.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergius Sazonoff, left here for Balmoral Castle to-night.

He will have an audience of the King, with whom he will discuss Anglo-Russian relations and the situation in the Near East. He is accompanied by the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff.

Prior to leaving London M. Sazonoff had conferences with the Turkish Ambassador and the Bulgarian and other Balkan representatives.

Mrs. Birch Marries a Baron.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The marriage took place in London to-day of Baron Walter von Radeck and Mrs. Birch, formerly Miss Marguerite Vivianne Burton of Burlington, N. J.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

One Way In Which Every Housekeeper Can Reduce Her Cost of Living

Is to buy Groceries, Delicatessen, etc., at Macy's, where prices are always "lowest-in-the-city" and where quality never is permitted to deteriorate because of lowered price.

As an instance of economy opportunities provided by Macy's we cite the following; there are many others which await your choosing.

Sale of Hams at 15c. a lb. Continues

These Hams are of the very finest quality. They cannot be equalled in town for less than 19c to 20c a lb.

Whether we sell Hams for 15c or for 18c is more or less unimportant in itself. But this saving of 3c to 5c a pound on Hams is important in that it is illustrative of savings throughout the Macy Store.

The saving on other merchandise, where quality is not exactly standardized, is often not as easily detected, but it actually amounts to more. The higher the price, and the finer the quality, the greater is your saving by buying at Macy's.

Just as we avoid "skin-backs" and undesirable damaged qualities in these Hams, so we are careful to avoid all goods of questionable quality throughout the entire Macy Store. Just as we sell these Hams at a lower price than any other store in the city, so we sell regular, desirable goods of quality in every department *every day* in the year at a *lower price* than *any other store in New York.*

These Are a Few of the "Tuesday Specials" As Advertised in Sunday's Papers

Women's $4.50 Untrimmed Velvet Hats, at $2.97
Black only, with grosgrain edge. 1st Fl., 34th St.

Women's $6.00 Real Velour Hats, at $3.96
New colorings, soft effects. 1st Fl., 34th St.

Tailored Linen Shirt Waists, at 99c
Soft stock with tie; turn-back cuffs. 2nd Fl.

Striped Madras Waists, at $1.29
One pleat at shoulder. Laundered collar, turn-back cuffs. 2nd Fl., 35th St.

Misses' Convent Dresses, $9.74
Sizes 14 and 16 years, in navy and black serge. Pleated blouse and skirt, high collar, long sleeves. 2nd Fl., B'way.

20c Embroidered Cambric Edgings, yard 15c
Three to five inches wide. 1st Fl., Centre.

Linen Torchon Lace, 12-yard piece, 36c
One-half to one inch wide. 1st Fl., Centre.

Black Sateen-Serge Petticoats, 99c
Two styles, with sectional pleated flounce or tucked Van Dyke flounnce. 2nd Fl., 34th St.

65c Black Satin Messaline, yard 49c
26 inches wide. 1st Fl., 35th St.

$1.65 Scrim Curtains, pair, $1.24
White and Arabian, with deep hem and file lace insertion. 3rd Fl., 35th St.

All-linen Damask Napkins, dozen $1.39
Size 18 inches. 1st Fl., 35th St.

54-inch Double-face Cloakings, yard $1.49
Gray, Oxford blue, brown with check back. 1st Fl., 35th St.

Semi-Annual Exposition of Paris Modes on Living Models Will Be Held

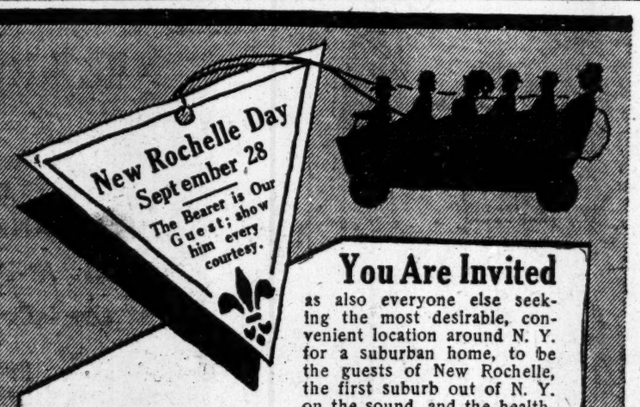
On Wednesday and Thursday of this Week

The Public Is Invited

The costumes, which are all originals designed by *Callot Soeurs, Worth, Drecoll, Paul Poiret, Doucet* and their contemporaries in Paris, are authoritative portrayals of

The Trend of Fashion

—for the new season. Every woman should see this exhibition. It will be held on the *Eighth Floor Promenade between 10 and 12 forenoons and 2 and 4:30 afternoons.*



You Are Invited

as also everyone else seeking the most desirable, convenient location around N. Y. for a suburban home, to be the guests of New Rochelle, the first suburb out of N. Y. on the sound, and the healthiest city in all the State, on

"New Rochelle Day" Saturday, Sept. 28

There will be no "demonstration," no decoration, no fan-fare—you will see New Rochelle in her modest, everyday attire, **then** you will know why New Rochelle, with her parks and pleasure spots, yachting and swimming; golf, tennis and athletics; fine schools, library and churches—is so renowned as the "City of Happy Homes."

Take the N. Y., Westchester & Boston new electric railroad (connects with 3d Ave. Elevated at Harlem River) to the "North Avenue Station, New Rochelle." Here you will find an Information Bureau where you will be furnished with a card entitling you to a 10-mile sight-seeing auto trip over the entire city, and a steamer ride on the Sound.

All the people of New Rochelle extend to you on this occasion the Keys of the Whole City. THE MAYOR.

GIMBELS

Store Open Daily Until 6 o'Clock

"FALL OVERCOATS ON FIFTH AVENUE"—

One of yesterday morning's papers had the above suggestive heading over its weather report.

Many a man whose Fall overcoat WASN'T ready doubtless wished that he had been a little more foresighted.

The splendid GIMBEL Stock of Men's Autumn Clothing is all ready to give him "quick action" today in repairing the oversight. It contains only such Clothing as the critical New York man wants. And the man who usually "takes what his tailor tells him to take" may have implicit confidence in the soundness of our clothing judgment.

Incidentally, the collection, as an exhibit of approved Autumn styles in clothing cut and materials, is instructive.

Besides, there's a special "plum" today in these

Men's $25 Silk-lined Fall Overcoats at $16.50

Yes—an actual saving of $8.50 on your new Overcoat at the very start of the season. But we ordered these Coats weeks ago, when the maker was glad of the work. Today, 'twould be a different story.

Soft all-wool vicuna, in black, Oxford and Cambridge gray, and Oxford blue.

LINED WITH GUARANTEED MERVEILLEUX SILK, pure dye, and silk or cloth-faced to edge of lapels.

Long enough to cover cutaway or evening dress coat, splendidly tailored, with hand-felled collars and hand-sewed button-holes. $16.50 each—$25 quality.
Fourth Floor

First of the New Paris SHIRTS for Men—$3.50

In all New York, these fine Shirts come only to GIMBELS—post-haste from the maker himself.

Sure of a cordial welcome from men who like the distinctive.

Made of finest French madras; and practically all done by hand—notably the button-holes.

Three styles—bosoms side-plaited, of striped madras, with "end-for-end" madras bodies to match; box-plaited, with figured madras bosoms; and with sixty-four very fine tucks; bosom and body of striped madras.

Cut for comfort; shaped for style; attached cuffs.

Another instance of GIMBEL alertness in providing furnishings of high character for men. $3.50 a shirt. Main Floor

Heard About the STETSON "GIMBEL Special" Derby Hat at $3.50?

Made especially for us by John B. Stetson in the fashionable low-crowned, flat-brimmed style, and obtainable only in the Gimbel Hat Store for Men.

Thirty other Stetson styles in soft and stiff hats at this price; and fifty, all told, up to $12.

Among them the remarkable STETSON VELOUR HATS at $5—better even than the more expensive imported velour hats. Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

ELIOT FOR WILSON; ROOSEVELT UNSAFE

President Emeritus of Harvard Says Colonel Is "Peculiarly Unfit" for a Third Term.

DOESN'T UNDERSTAND TARIFF

Troubled Times Demand Fairness and Sober Judgment—Roosevelt Lacks These Qualities, Which Wilson Has.

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, nas sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES the following letter discussing the great issues of the Presidential campaign and setting forth the reasons why he favors the election of Gov. Woodrow Wilson. Particular point is given to his criticism of ex-President Roosevelt's opposition to the arbitration treaties because he has recently returned from a round the world tour in the interests of international peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thousands of conscientious American citizens are considering carefully what vote they ought to cast at the coming Presidential election. For a month past—since my return home—I have been studying that question from the point of view of a non-partisan who has generally voted the Republican ticket, but sometimes the Democratic ticket, when that party has presented good candidates such as William E. Russell to be Governor of Massachusetts and Grover Cleveland to be President of the United States.

Every voter can cast his ballot at this election without anxiety concerning the future political associations he may thereby create for himself. Free Governments cannot long be carried on by three parties, hence redistribution of the voters is inevitable, and this Autumn's classification will be only temporary.

There are two principal issues in the present campaign. The first is the prompt and effective reduction of the high tariff; the second is the extent to which the Constitution of the United States ought to be modified by interpretation or in practice, in order to enable the National Government to deal with certainn grave measures of social, industrial, and political reform.

The parties and the candidates are distinctly separable on either one of these two issues, but not on the combination of the two. The Republican Party is strongly protectionist, and conservative on the constitutional questions. The Progressive Party is protectionist, but radical on the constitutional question. The Democratic Party advocates a tariff for revenue with no destructive immediate reductions, and on the constitutional questions is more conservative than the Progressive Party, and less conservative than the Republican.

Candidates on the Tariff.

The three candidates are to be distinguished as follows: President Taft is protectionist and conservative on all constitutional and legal matters, ex-President Roosevelt is obscurely protectionist and radical on constitutional and judicial issues, Gov. Wilson advocates the immediate reduction of the high tariff rates and moderation in constitutional, political, and industrial changes.

The voter, therefore, has a complicated situation to study, and naturally has difficulty in making up his mind which candidate for the Presidency will best represent his individual convictions.

The tariff issue in the present campaign is clearly defined. President Taft holds firmly to the theory and practice of protection, and that portion of the Republican Party, which gives him some measure of support, is protectionist in practice. The citizen who believes, as I do, that the existing tariff prevents the expansion of American commerce and trade, protects manufacturing industries from the foreign competition, which would be wholesome for them, supports artificial monopolies, raises the price of many necessaries of life, and keeps the country as a whole exporting the richness of its soil rather than the products of its skilled labor, can hardly vote for President Taft, however much he may wish to do so, because of respect for his character, resentment at the injustice with which he has been treated, and liking for his conservatism.

The Democratic Party, judged by its history and its recent action, seems likely under its new leaders to accomplish a judicious and effective reduction in tariff rates, and indeed is pledged to do so, so far as its platform and the words of its candidates can pledge it.

The Progressive Party, on the other hand, cannot be trusted to deal wisely with the tariff, because its membership is mainly drawn from the former Republican Party, which is responsible for the existing tariff and for failure to reduce it, and because its platform is about as protectionist as the Republican. Moreover, its candidate, ex-President Roosevelt, has never shown any acquaintance with tariff questions, any interest in them, or any comprehension of the disastrous effects of the tariff on American industries and on the prices of the necessaries of life to consumers. His present utterances on the subject are contradictory and vague, and yet likely to mislead the farmers, mechanics ,and operatives from whom he asks votes.

No Time for Radical Changes.

The platforms of all three parties are much alike in promising a large number of social and industrial reforms, many of them long known to be desirable, but some full of difficulties and dangers. The Progressive Party contains numerous social workers, ministers, young political reformers, and other disinterested persons of unquestionable patriotism, who think they can further their various philanthropic purposes by utilizing the energy and popularity of Theodore Roosevelt. It also contains men and women who warmly admire Mr. Roosevelt's private character and public career, and accept his proffered leadership with enthusiastic devotion.

It is over these social and industrial reforms that strong differences of opinion have arisen concerning the right ways of dealing with the obstacles which constitutions, courts, and laws have placed in the pathway of militant reformers; hence the grave constitutional and legal issues in the present election.

Since all social changes have industrial and political consequences, social reforms, like industrial, can be safely effected only by the method of cautious experiment with adequate notice, and not by the sudden, impetuous rush of an emotional multitude. The education of a new generation is often needed to give such reforms satisfactory effect.

The Democratic Party's platform and candidates, while less conservative than the Republican, hold out more hope, or expectation, of a wise dealing with the reforms proposed than the Progressive Party's do. In particular, the published sayings of Gov. Wilson are much more prudent and measured in regard to the proposed changes than those of ex-President Roosevelt. Indeed, Gov. Wilson's temperament, knowledge, and experience fit him to deal wisely, as President of the United States, with all these philanthropic projects.

The coming troublous years will call for fairness, sober judgment, and quiet resolution in the executive head of the Government. Gov. Wilson's career gives many indications that he possesses these qualities. Through thirty years of public life ex-President Roosevelt has proved to the American people that these are not his characteristics.

Roosevelt's Tendencies Alarming.

Far the greater part of the social and industrial improvements which the three National parties seem to contemplate—though not in equal number—can be effected by the central Government only by a dangerous stretching, or evading, of constitutional provisions, since they lie within the jurisdiction of the several States.

The National Executive, therefore, at this particular juncture ought not to be an impulsive, self-confident, headstrong man, impatient of restraints and opposition, and given to the use of extravagant language. Such a man is ex-President Roosevelt, as both his friends and his foes well know. He also exhibits from time to time a fondness for taking risks and a willingness to use force which would not be bad signs in an energetic youth, but are alarming in a mature statesmun.

The Republican Party desires to maintain the political usages of the American people, the independence of courts and Legislatures, and the checks which the founders provided upon the usurpation of power by one department of the Government at the expense of another.

The Democratic Party and the Progressive Party both advocate serious changes in the political usages of the people, the Progressive Party's proposals being more numerous and more serious than those of the Democratic Party. Some of these changes are expected to increase the direct control of the people over legislation, over the election of representatives in legislative assemblies, and over executive officers during the terms for which they were elected; while others are intended to diminish the power of courts both absolutely and relatively to that of other Governmental departments. These are grave matters, for they touch subjects which were critical at the time of the adoption of the existing Constitutions, and have been critical at several later epochs. They also touch the question how far the centralization of power in the National executive may safely go. On these subjects the Democratic Party and its candidates seem unquestionably more trustworthy than the Progressive Party and its candidates, so far as one can judge from their public declarations and from the personal history of the candidates themselves.

The candidate of the Progressive Party has shown himself capable, while in power, of taking grave public action—which of course seemed to him wise and right—in disregard of Constitutional and legal limitations, and, while out of power, of proposing rash changes in the relations of the judiciary to the other departments of the Government and to the voters.

Third Term Not Desirable.

Finally, at the forthcoming election, the people are called upon to express, not directly but by implication, their opinion on another Constitutional change—the question of a third term in the Presidency. It is ex-President Roosevelt and the Progressive Party that have sprung this important question upon the voters. Fortunately, the issue is clearly joined between the Democratic Party, which declares for a single term, and the Progressive Party, which has nominated a man who has already held the Presidential office for seven years and a half.

In all probability to give any one a third term in the Presidency, either with or without an interval between terms, would be an undesirable precedent. All observant citizens know that in the cases of Presidents Roosevelt and Taft preparations for securing a second term impaired the efficiency and dignity of the President in the last year of his first term. Every Presidential campaign ought to furnish the whole country with a valuable lesson in good manners, fair discussion, sound reasoning, and loyalty to ideals. It would be more likely to do so if the President in power could have no ambitions to be gratified and no personal claims on his party or the country.

In order, however, to arrive at the conclusion that it is not best to give ex-President Roosevelt a third term it is not necessary to discuss broadly the question of the best limit for Presidential service. It is enough to say that ex-President Roosevelt is a personage peculiarly unfit to be placed for a third time in the Presidential office, because he loves power, ardently desires to exercise the President's power again, and has prcoured his own nomination by direct personal effort, at the cost of splitting the party to which he owed his previous opportunities for a high political career. To these facts frank sayings of Mr. Roosevelt himself abundantly testify.

Moreover, ex-President Roosevelt has lately contributed by untimely criticisms, couched in intemperate language, to the defeat of the invaluable arbitration treaties of the United States with Great Britain and France, drawn by the Taft Administration, which would have made war between these countries well-nigh impossible. Holding the opinions he has often expressed about the beneficial effects of war on the individual and on society, he can manifestly be only a half-hearted believer in the judicial settlement of international disputes, and would probably prove a dangerous President, should questions of war arise. Yet international arbitration, justice, and peace have long been, and are emphatically to-day, noble policies of the United States.

Second and third terms may or may not be expedient on general principles, but this particular proposal for a third term is unquestionably inexpedient.

These considerations have brought me to the conclusion that it is best to vote for Wilson and Marshall at the forthcoming election. CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Asticon, Me., Sept. 20, 1912.

ROOSEVELT ELECTORS STAY.

Hold Their Places at Head of the South Dakota Ticket.

PIERRE, S. D., Sept. 23.—The Supreme Court to-day refused to disturb the Progressive Electors who are at the head of the State Republican ticket, and this leaves no Taft ticket in this State.

Headquarters in this city will handle the National part of the campaign for this State, with a separate Campaign Committee handling the State ticket.

ROOSEVELT BACK TO CRY OF 'THEFT'

Colonel, in Missouri, Devotes His Speeches to Denouncing the Republican Convention.

NO REFORM IN EITHER PARTY

People Cannot Break In with a Jimmy, He Cries—Calls Wilson Choice of Bosses.

Special to The New York Times.

JOPLIN, Mo., (ON BOARD COL. ROOSEVELT'S TRAIN,) Sept. 23.—Col. Roosevelt to-day undertook to storm Missouri, the State of Champ Clark and Gov. Hadley, and his line of attack was entirely different from that which he took in Kansas. His talk to the Kansas Progressives was on the issues in the Bull Moose platform, but in Missouri he directed his batteries against the "theft" committed at the Republican National Convention by the National Committee. The reason for this was that to make any headway in Missouri, the Colonel must convince those who, following Gov. Hadley's lead, talk about reforming the Republican Party from within.

Many Republican Progressives here are using this as an excuse for staying in the party, though their sympathies are naturally with the Bull Moose. Hadley is taking the same attitude that Senator Borah takes in Idaho, for he wants to be United States Senator two years hence, and doesn't see how he can get it unless he maintains, outwardly at least, his party regularity.

Hence the Colonel all day lashed vigorously at the "thefts and the thieves." At Joplin to-night and at Springfield this afternoon he devoted himself to hammering into the heads of the Hadley men that reform within the Republican Party was impossible.

"Why, friends," he cried, "the people can't get into the Republican Party. The National Committee has boarded it so that the people can't break in with a jimmy."

Then he went on to show how the National Committee had so packed its own ranks that the same crowd which held control at Chicago when the "theft" was committed would control the organization of the convention of 1916, and be able to repeat the "theft," and again perpetuate the old crowd so as to control the convention of 1920.

Hadley, who is to make a statement in a couple of days, explaining his position, seems inclined to go further than he had at first intended in the way of meeting the Bull Moose, and it is thought likely that he may take a position somewhat similar to that of Senator Cummins, who will vote for Roosevelt without taking an active part in the campaign.

So, in his Springfield and Joplin speeches, the Colonel dealt with him much more mildly than he did in Idaho with Senator Borah and in Utah with Senator Smoot.

"I wish to say that I immensely appreciate the way in which a man whom I had always admired, Gov. Hadley, stood with me in the primaries," said the Colonel. "I not merely hope, but believe, that Gov. Hadley will yet decide to stand with us; because, friends, I hold that no honest man has a right to stand with the men who stole the nomination from the people in the June Convention of the Republican Party."

To-night at Joplin the Colonel made his first reference to Champ Clark in illustration of his argument that the Democratic bosses still control the Democratic Party in each State where there is such a boss; that the nomination of Wilson was acquiesced in so that the bosses might retain that control; that in neither of the old parties can there be found any escape from bossism, and that in neither can the people rule. By way of illustration he showed how, after the people had voted for Clark by a majority of several hundred thousand, 200,000 of which came from Missouri, the Baltimore Convention presented the nomination to his beaten competitor.

This sort of talk was effective, for there is a great deal of soreness among the Missouri Democrats over Clark's defeat. In this State Clark is a popular hero. There is great bitterness against Bryan for his part in nominating Wilson over Clark, and the bitterness is extended to Wilson who, in the Missouri mind, is Bryan's candidate.

Missouri is usually a Democratic State, but went for Roosevelt in 1904, and Taft in 1908, so that its regularity is not ironclad. The same situation is presented here as in other States; that is, that the fight is between Wilson and Roosevelt, with Taft way behind. Here, however, are complications which are not found elsewhere—the neutral attitude of Hadley's followers, which makes against Roosevelt, and the bitterness of the Champ Clark men, which makes for him. If he can swing Hadley and Hadley's followers into line his prospects in Missouri will not be so bad. If he cannot he will have to cut Missouri out of the Roosevelt map. He is gaining strength, however, in Missouri every day.

The Colonel had no reason to complain about his Missouri audiences, which were large, and, generally speaking, enthusiastic. His first speech of the day, which was at Pittsburg, Kan., was a good deal of a frost. He spoke in a vacant lot on Broadway to an audience of Kansans that was unusually unresponsive for that State. It was perhaps accounted for by the fact that it is the home of Congressman Campbell, who declared against Roosevelt months ago, and has conducted such a fight as to make himself an issue in the State.

"You will have to hurry if you want to see Bosco," called out a blacksmith from his shop to the people going up Broadway to the place of meeting, and that remark summed up the apparent feeling of the people who went to see and hear the man Campbell is fighting.

A young woman standing in the front of the crowd fainted during the speech, and the Colonel stopped to order the crowd back, and send for water. His physician, Dr. Scurry Terrell, was sitting near him, and the Colonel sent him down into the crowd to revive the girl. When Terrell had brought her to, the Colonel went on with his address.

The bad impression made by the Pittsburg meeting was dissipated as the train got into Missiouri. At Lamar a Taft banner was flaunted at him, and the Colonel, noticing it, said:

"Any man who will indorse theft of a public office, is doing just what he would if he indorsed a pickpocket in private life—and no honest man should associate with him."

At Springfield the Colonel spoke to an audience of 7,000 people.

"I have noticed Taft banners in your town that are of the appropriate color of yellow," he said. "There never was a more yellow performance than that which gave Mr. Taft his renomination. Any man who supports that performance has a yellow streak in him."

Mr. Roosevelt told how in every Presidential primary State the people had voted for him by great majorities, except Massachusetts, "where we broke even." He said the will of the people, thus emphatically expressed, had been set aside by "fifty-three politicians on the National Committee, most of them shady."

"All of them!" yelled a man in the audience.

"Well," said the Colonel, "there was just about enough of the other kind to have saved Sodom and Gomorrah."

He said that the National Committee had got rid of three-fourths of the rank and file, so that the party would be more manageable, and asked what hope there was of reforming the party from within, constituted as it now is.

There were several short stops during the day, at all of which the crowds were large and friendly.

At one little hamlet all the children lined up and sang "America" before the Colonel could begin his speech, leaving him only about two minutes to make it in.

WOMEN'S CASH FOR COLONEL.

Form a Finance Committee to Get Funds for Bull Moose Campaign.

The first and only Woman's Finance Committee connected with a political party met for organization yesterday afternoon at the National Progressive Party headquarters, in the Manhattan Hotel, and Mrs. Amos Pinchot was chosen National Chairman.

There were eight women present yesterday, and there are twenty-one women, including some who are well known, who have promised to join the committee and work to increase the Bull Moose funds. Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the Progressive Party's candidate for Governor, took her first step in practical politics yesterday at the committee meeting. She was escorted to and from the headquarters by her husband. Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Everitt Colby, who is Eastern Chairman; Miss Helen Coster, Mrs. Philip Livermore, Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, and Mrs. Ralph Sanger were others present.

Mrs. Philip Lydig is among the women on the committee who appeared only in name yesterday, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Col. Roosevelt, who is given in the list of names as "Mrs. T. D. Robinson." The women come from all parts of the United States, from Deadwood, S. D., to New York. Other women members of the committee are Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of Chicago, Western Chairman; Mrs. Seth Bullock, Deadwood, S. D.; Mrs. James Garfield, Mentor, Ohio; Mrs. H. B. Tyler, Haverford, Penn.; Mrs. Elon H. Hooker, New York; Mrs. Charles Bird, Massachusetts; Mrs. Robert Bass, New Hampshire; Mrs. Victor Metcalf, Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. Frances Carolyn, Burlingame, Cal.; Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, N. Y., and Mrs. Joseph Stevens, New York.

The Finance Committee will give handsome engraved certificates to any one who contributes to the Colonel's fund. The certificates are like those used by the men for the same purpose. There are heads of Roosevelt and Johnson on the face and a Bull Moose appears beneath.

WON'T JOIN SPRECKELS.

Senator Works Will Vote for Wilson, but Doesn't Favor a League.

Soon after his arrival in this city yesterday United States Senator John D. Works of California, a Progressive Republican, who has come out for Gov. Wilson, conferred at the Hotel Walcott, where he is stopping, with Rudolph Spreckels, President of the Wilson National Progressive Republican League. Senator Works, who, it has been said, might enroll with the forces of Mr. Spreckels, said last night that he had not become affiliated with that body.

"I shall vote for Gov. Wilson," declared Senator Works, "but I have not been persuaded of the wisdom of forming an organization within the Republican Party for the support of a Democratic candidate. I believe, though, that Mr. Spreckels is sincere, and that he is not acting with inconsistency in forming a league whose activities shall revert to the Republican Party after having been directed to the cause of Gov. Wilson. Gov. Wilson, more than either Taft or Roosevelt, represents the Progressives of the Republican Party. It is not altogether impossible for me to come to Mr. Spreckels's way of thinking, only as yet I intend to cast my vote merely as an individual Progressive of the Republican Party."

BULL MOOSERS NAME CHOICE OF JUSTICES

James J. Fitzgerald and Hector M. Hitchings Selected After a Struggle.

THREE OPPOSED TO THEM

Hugh Gordon Miller and Abraham S. Gilbert Defeated—A Letter from Oscar S. Straus.

James J. Fitzgerald, a former Tammany Democrat, and Hector M. Hitchings were nominated last night for Supreme Court Justices at the National Progressive Party's Convention for New York County at the Carnegie Music Hall. It was after a long-drawn-out session that the nominations were made, and from the beginning there was a feeling that something might break loose at any time and cause the convention to end as it did last Monday night without any one being selected.

There were six candidates placed in nomination, but just before the vote was taken Judge Leon S. Sanders, also a former Democrat and Municipal Judge in the Second District, withdrew after making a speech in which he said that he would not place himself in a position where any one could say that he had left the Democratic party in return for the promise of a nomination by the Progressives.

This was the final vote: Fitzgerald, 85; Hitchings, 67½; Henry K. Davis, 27½; Hugh Gordon Miller, 26; Abraham S. Gilbert, 10½.

The convention was opened by the selection of James B. Reynolds, an Assistant District Attorney, as Chairman, and he announced at once that the nominations were in order.

The delegates were proclaiming last night that this was another sample of the "unbossed convention," and pointed out with much satisfaction that Mr. Gilbert, who has received the nomination of the regular Republican Party and the Independence League, had received but a few scattering votes. Gilbert's supporters worked their hardest for their candidate and spread about the hall a copy of this letter written to an inquirer by Oscar S Straus, nominee of the party for Governor:

Leon Lauterstein, Esq., Attorney at Law, 43 Exchange Place, New York City:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., wherein you write that it has been stated that it is my wish that the name of no candidate, however worthy or honorable, or however good his record at the bar, be considered if he does not belong to our party, and that it is stated that the contemplated resolution to elliminate Mr. Gilbert's name from the consideration of the delegates has my approval.

I wish to say to you that I have left the political management of the campaign entirely in the hands of the State and County Committees, and, further, that the statement above quoted in regard to my wishes is absolutely without foundation. I have made no such expression. On the contrary, I hope and expect that the very best men, and with the highest standing and ability, it is possible to find will be selected as the candidates of the Progressive Party. This is in full accord with the principles of the party.

I wish to state further that if I were a delegate to the Progressive Party's Judicial convention, I would oppose such a resolution as you refer to, which would preclude from consideration the name of any one for nomination solely for the reason that a candidate mentioned has already been nominated by some other party, as I would advocate entire freedom on the part of the convention.

I think this answers your letter fully and clearly.

The popularity of Mr. Straus with the delegates however, was much in evidence at all times at the convention and whenever his name was mentioned in the speeches the proceedings were interrupted for a hearty cheer.

Right at the opening of the meeting it was announced that every one would be given a chance to make a nomination, and to carry out this plan the Assembly districts were called off one by one. Mr. Fitzgerald was placed in nomination by William N. Chadbourne, representing the First District. The Second District, represented by David Goldstein, nominated Judge Sanders, the first candidate for Supreme Court Justice that the east side has ever put forward, he said.

Hugh Gordon Miller, hailed as one of the first Progressives, was nominated by Robert P. Levis of the Nineteenth District, and the applause that greeted his name threw a scare into the opposing camps. Half a dozen districts seconded the nomination.

Hitchings was nominated by James Grant Brown of the Fifteenth District, who referred to him as "of the Roosevelt type of Judge," and added that Abe Gruber and Mayor Gaynor could best testify to his fighting ability.

In several of the nominating speeches bitter attacks were made upon some of the present Judges in New York County, although they were not mentioned by name, and to this Judge Sanders took exception.

"You cannot win by vilifying the present Judges," he said, "but by putting up men for office in whom the people have confidence."

BARRED FROM THE TICKET.

Non-Partisan Candidate Loses His Chance Through New Primary Ruling

ST. PAUL, Sept. 23.—After having won the non-partisan nomination for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in the recent primaries Charles M. Start, who has been at the head of the Minnesota Supreme Bench since 1895, to-day announced his withdrawal from the race for re-election. He says that his acceptance of the nomination would involve a campaign which he is unwilling to make.

His act further complicates the situation resultant from the recent primaries. The Secretary of State holds that only one candidate, C. M. Stanton, who was nominated with Start, is now left on the ticket, and that F. A. Stewart, the third candidate, cannot claim a place on it.

TOWNSEND ATTACKS KNIGHT.

Congressman Says His Rival Violated Campaign Expense Law.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 23.—Congressman E. W. Townsend, who seeks renomination on the Democratic ticket, accused Herbert W. Knight, also of Montclair, who also wants the Democratic nomination for Congress, of violating the State and Federal laws relating to campaign expenses yesterday. Mr. Townsend declared that Knight could not qualify even if he won at the polls.

Mr. Townsend said he had received information from the Clerk of the House of Representatives showing that Knight had not filed his expenses, which the law provided must be filed not less than ten days before the primary election. The State Corrupt Practices act was violated, says the Congressman, when Knight sent out a campaign circular without stating who had paid for it.

Knight contends that he has four days after the primary in which to comply with the law.

FIRST FOOTBALL FATALITY.

Ceylon Starrin Dies of Injuries Received in Game at Gouverneur.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The first football fatality of the season occurred Saturday.

Ceylon Starrin, aged 15 years, of Gouverneur, while playing in the game there, was kicked in the stomach. He died this morning.

B. Altman & Co.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE STYLES IN WOMEN'S TRIMMED HATS

Will be offered this day (Tuesday), in the Millinery Department on the first floor, at the unusually low prices of $6.50 & 8.75

In the regular stock, at moderate prices, are a number of attractive models in Women's Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Feather Hats, and Dress and School Hats for Misses and Girls.

Also Ostrich and Fancy Feathers, Feather Trimmings, Flowers, Foliage, etc.

B. Altman & Co.

Will place on Special Sale this day (Tuesday),

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, in black, white or tan . . . per pair, 20c.

Women's black Cotton Hose per pair, 22c.

Women's black Silk Hose per pair, 70c. & 95c.

Women's black Silk Hose, with hand-embroidered clocks . . per pair, $1.50

A SPECIAL SALE OF MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, PAJAMAS AND COAT SWEATERS

Will be held this day (Tuesday), as follows:

Men's Plaited Negligee Shirts, Usually $1.50 to 2.00 each at $1.15

Men's Pajamas of Madras and Mercerized Fabrics, Usually $2.50 & 3.00 per suit at $1.35

Men's Coat Sweaters of Gray Worsted, Usually $4.50 each at $3.00

For this day (Tuesday), a Special Sale has been arranged of

WOMEN'S BUTTON BOOTS

at the unusual price of

$3.75 per pair

B. Altman & Co.

Have arranged for this day an Unusual Sale of

WINTER BLANKETS, BEDSPREADS, SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES,

at the following low prices:

Blankets . per pair, $6.00, 7.50 & 8.50
Bedspreads, satin finish . each, $2.90
Muslin Sheets, plain . each, 68c. to 1.05
Muslin Sheets, hemstitched, each, $1.05 & 1.20
Muslin Pillow Cases, plain, each, 18c. to 26c.
Muslin Pillow Cases, hemstitched each . . . . 25c, 28c. & 32c.

The store is open daily from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

Have now in stock the Autumn models of THE FASSO CORSET

Made exclusively for them in Paris on lines designed to conform with the prevailing fashions and to meet the requirements of every type of figure. This corset may be obtained in a variety of materials, for practical or dress wear, at $10.50, $12.50 to $17.50 and upward.

THE ESNAH CORSET, another exclusive model, made in B. Altman & Co.'s own workrooms from designs imported from Paris, is also being shown in the new styles, for slender, medium or large figures, at $8.50, $10.50, $15.00 and upward.

Corsets made to order from measurements at short notice.

Virginia Hot Springs

ON LINE OF CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY

Autumn Season

The most beautiful of all seasons in the mountains; the time of the year when Golf, Riding, Driving, Motoring, and all out-door amusements can be most enjoyed.

The New Homestead

2,500 Feet Elevation. Open all the Year.

Charmingly situated in the mountains of Virginia. The atmosphere is dry and bracing. Indian Summer lasting from October 1 through Christmas.

THE WATERS

The Springs are beneficial for both bathing and drinking. The HOT BATHS are noted for their efficacy in Gout, Rheumatism and diseases of the stomach. There are various mineral drinking waters on the grounds, having special qualities.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES $4.00

THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more $3.50 and $4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.00 and $2.50 School Shoes because one pair will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes, same as the men's shoes.

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

Look in W. L. Douglas store windows and inspect the very latest fashions, notice the short vamps which make the foot look smaller, points in a shoe particularly desired by young men. Also the conservative styles which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.

CAUTION.—To protect you against inferior shoes, W. L. Douglas stamps his name on the bottom. Look for the stamp. Beware of substitutes. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 78 own stores and shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, they are within your reach. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to factory for catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes sent everywhere, delivery charges prepaid. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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93 Nassau St.; 755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.; 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St. (Union Sq.); 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street; 1495 Broadway (Times Square); 984 Third Ave.; 1452 Third Ave.; 2202 Third Ave., cor. 120th St.; 2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th and 147th Sts.; 345 Eighth Avenue; 663 Eighth Ave.; 250 W. 125th St.—BROOKLYN 421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl St.; 708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave.; 478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.; 1779 Pitkin Avenue.

NEWARK—331 Broad Street, PATERSON—193 Market St., cor. Clark St.

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See Advertisement in Steamboat Column.

You need not be an average size to be made comfortable here.

Any man finds suits cut to his special proportions—men short, stout, slim.

Men so big that they've never dreamed of the economy and convenience of clothes ready to wear.

We cut gradations of size impossible for smaller merchants.

All the way from 32 to 54 chest.

Suits and Fall overcoats in exclusive patterns of the finest woolens.

At moderate prices always.

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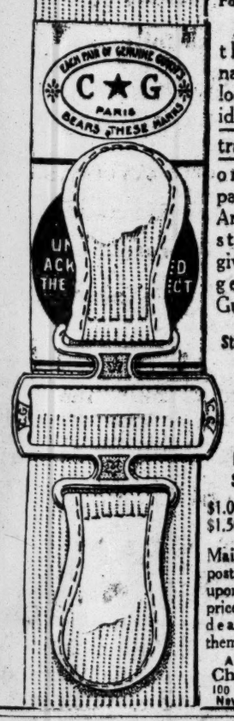

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Standard Style (Cotton) **50c** a pair

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Hygeia Distilled Water. Vitalized with clean air. For thirty years the standard of the U. S. Pharmacopeia.

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If it is for the Home you can probably get it at LEWIS & CONGER'S 42d St. and 15th St.

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FOR THOSE WHO LIVE BY BRAIN WORK.

REVEAL NEW MEANS OF FIGHTING DISEASE

Scientists Tell Hygiene Congress of Discoveries Affecting Plague, Measles, and Typhus.

TAFT WELCOMES DELEGATES

Says Spanish War Opened the Door for Us to Promote It by Hygienic Methods in Our Territories.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—With the prospect of the revelation of important medical and scientific discoveries, the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, meeting on American soil for the first time in the three-quarters of a century of its existence, convened in Washington to-day. Every nation in the front rank of scientific achievement was officially represented, and President Taft made a special trip to Washington from his Summer home at Beverly to welcome the delegates in his capacity as Honorary President. Surrounding him on the platform were many foreign diplomats, resident in Washington, and the chairmen of the foreign delegations to the congress. Resplendent in gold lace and varied uniforms, the military and naval delegates, including high officers of the French, Austrian, German, English, Russian, and Italian armies and navies, added color to the setting. It was the greatest international conclave of scientific men Washington had ever seen, with the world's foremost authorities on hygiene participating.

After the opening session and a reception by President Taft at the White House, the working sessions of the sectional meetings of the congress began in the afternoon, and important announcement came at the very outset. Five discoveries of great scientific interest and of potential hygienic value were sprung at the initial meeting of the section on Hygienic Micro-Biology.

One announcement was by Dr. Frederic G. Novy of the University of Michigan, who told of the discovery by him of one of the smallest and deadliest of micro-organisms which might prove of the greatest value in wiping out the bubonic plague, this micro-organism being peculiarly pathogenic to rats, and rats only. Measuring only one-billionth of a cubic centimetre in size, he said, this micro-organism would kill a rat in a single day.

Dr. Peyton Rous of the Rockefiller Institute for Medical Research of New York City announced the discovery of another new unnamed organism, which he said rapidly transmitted the growth of malignant tumors in chickens.

Drs. John F. Anderson and Joseph Goldberger of the United States Public Health Service announced three discoveries in connection with experiments on monkeys in studying measles and typhus fever. They said that monkeys would contract measles, which was communicated by the patient sneezing, not by the scaling off of dry particles of skin, as had been supposed. They announced also that in their experiments they had traced typhus fever to an insect—the louse—as a carrier, and that their investigations along this line had disclosed nearly 300 cases of the disease in New York City, as well as many others in Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, although it was thought that typhus had not visited America for some years.

The Continental Memorial Hall was entirely filled when President Taft arrived toward the end of the opening address by Dr. Henry P. Walcott of Boston, Chairman of the congress, on "The History of Hygiene Effort in This Country." The opening was delayed somewhat by President's Taft's train being an hour late. Dr. Walcott gave way to the President, who aroused the delegates to a high pitch of enthusiasm with his welcoming address.

"We need to develop under Governmental auspices a bureau or a department, in which the funds of the Government shall be expended for research of every kind useful in the practice and enforcement of hygiene and preventative medicine," he told the delegates.

"That something of this sort may grow out of the present United States Public Health Service, there is reason to believe," continued the President, "but it will need far greater appropriations and a widening of its scope of duties before it shall have filled the place that the medical profession of this country has a right to expect the general Government to create in the progress of hygiene and demography."

Referring to the subject of tropical hygiene, President Taft said:

"Our responsibilities in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and now of the Isthmus of Panama, have so enlarged our knowledge of the possibilities of successful sanitation under the most burdensome conditions, and have so impressed both professional men and the laymen at all familiar with the conditions with the necessity for more rigid and comprehensive health laws, and a stricter enforcement of them for the general public good, that if the Spanish war resulted in nothing else it was worth greatly more than it cost in this useful development of one of the most important functions that modern government has to discharge, as well as in making clear the need of an additional branch of general education in the matter of hygiene of the home and the individual.

"When we first went into the tropics our purpose was to make that region habitable for white people. We have demonstrated that as a possibility. Now we have gone beyond the mere provision for those who come from the temperate zone, and we are engaged in developing the tropical races into a strength of body and freedom from disease thta they have never had before.

"I consider it a proud record of the American Army that, through its Medical Corps engaged in hygienic work in the tropics, so many important discoveries as to the transmission of disease and the methods of stopping its spread have been given to the world, and all of this is dated chiefly from the time of the Spanish war.

"It is very certain that but for those discoveries the construction of the Panama Canal, which now, since 1904, has been going on with giant strides, and which will be completed within a year, would have been impossible. The possibilities of improvement through governmental hygiene of tropical countries are so great that it makes one who has any conception of what they are grow enthusiastic in the contemplation of what centuries may bring forth in this regard."

Dr. Walcott, resuming his own address after the President had spoken, outlined the progress of health legislation in different American States, and traced the development of present systems of hygiene and health protection from the days of Jenner down to Pasteur.

"On this side of the Atlantic," said Dr. Walcott, "the tendency is to bring matters of health regulations as close as possible to the people. To the carrying out of a comprehensive scheme of health protection there is at present no opposition save that offered by certain interests that fear in a programme of health regulations and protection a result that will diminish their pecuniary profits. I maintain, however, that a due regard to the health of the people of this whole country cannot and will not work the slightest hardship to any legitimate business."

Responses to these addresses of welcome were then delivered on behalf of the official delegates from the countries represented, beginning with Dr. Juan del Castillo of the Sanitary Corps of the Argentine Navy, and concluding with Dr. David Lobo of Venezuela. French, German, and English were the chief languages utilized for these speeches, though Turkish, Spanish, and other tongues were heard. President Amelie Kern of the French Society of Medicine spoke first in French, then repeated his speech in German and English. Dr. Max Rubner, the most eminent German present, speaking for the German Government, resorted to both English and German. Dr. Rubner is the President of the Permanent International Commission of the congress, and is scheduled for a special address to-morrow afternoon on the chief needs of the international hygienic situation. He sounded the keynote in his brief response to-day, when he said:

"We may look back upon our history with pride and satisfaction. Success did not come easily to hygiene. It had to fight hard against indolence, ignorance, and prejudice of all kinds. The struggle will not become less in the future, as the care for public health is often opposed to other elements, such as egotism and greediness of gain. Life's continual pantrophy always provides new dangers to public health. Hygiene must not rest, but always be ready to fight them. Science will show us the way we have to take. Technique will give us means of defense, and we hope that State and commune will be ready to protect health—the greatest property of mankind.

"But hygiene is not only the realization of the necessities which science has found out. Hygiene must sympathize with the sufferings of mankind. Unless we think humanely we shall not be able to sacrifice our lives to the great task. Only humanity has procured to us the voluntary help of thousands, and it may still help us in all parts of social work. We must always try to raise the number of helpers, for there is still a great amount of work to be done by hygiene."

The response by Dr. Juan G. Del Castillo, of the Argentine Navy, for his country, seemed to strike a sympathetic chord among the delegates.

"Both the Argentine Government and its people," said Dr. Castillo in fluent English, "have always paid most earnest attention to all that either directly or indirectly could refer to the welfare and happiness of our population, which, as you know, is being formed by men from all parts of the world, who want to build their fortunes under the freedom guaranteed by our liberal constitution and laws.

"Every day the appropriations devoted either to secure the benefits of public hygiene, or to stimulate the private action in that direction, increase enormously. It has come to be, with the National and State Government, as well as with every municipal organization of our country, such an issue as a public duty that I might truly qualify it here as a governmental obsession. That is, because we realize that everything that looks to the lessening of the causes that disarrange the health of men, disturbing their physical and mental strength, and, on account of that, that of the social organizations which they constitute, interferes, in a very serious way, with the calmness that must preside over the deliberations of every Government, and endangers at the same time the wisdom of their decisions in conducting the international affairs of their countries, as there are always very delicate relations with the other sovereign States of the world.

"Peace, undoubtedly the highest achievement of the most perfect social hygiene, and the most intense actual aspiration of the human spirit, will be easier obtained, in my judgment, the day when the benefits of public and private hygiene reach the most distant corners of the earth and the most humble homes of men."

At the meeting of the section on hygienic micro-biology this evening in the Pan-American Building, Dr. Daniel Warren Poor of the New York Department of Health read an interesting, but highly technical, paper on the filtration of the rabies and virus.

William R. Reineck of Philadelphia, discussing the transmission of disease by books, said that darkness, fats, and oils were favorable conditions for bacteria in books. It was impossible to disinfect them. Analysis of dust taken from books lying untouched for forty years in Florida, he said, showed that it contained diphtheria, typhus, blackleg, and tuberculosis bacilli.

Dr. Ira S. Wild of New York, in submitting a plan for teaching school hygiene, said that it was reasonable for the child mind to understand the dominating rules of life as they applied to the individual, and to preserve these individual rules for the life of a family as well as to grasp the relation of personal hygiene to the health of the family.

Dr. Wild emphasized the importance of beginning the hygienic instruction of children in the elementary grades and carrying it forward with the years of the child's school life. He suggested that children's interest might be maintained by correlating the study with simple experiments with animals and plants, showing how plant and animal life kept clean.

"If possible, schools ought to prepare children for citizenship," he said. "It will be recognized that a citizen who conforms with his hygienic duties and his sanitary responsibilities is of far greater value to his community than one brought up in ignorance of them."

GERMAN SAFEGUARDS OF FOOD.

Any One Can Send Food to Government Laboratories for Analysis.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—"The German Empire is proud of the fact that its pure food laws date back nearly thirty years," was a statement made to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to-night by Prof. Dr. Max Rubner, the "Dr. Wiley of Germany," Chairman of the official German delegation to the International Congress on Hygiene which convened here to-day.

Dr. Rubner is also President of the Permanent International Commission of the Congresses on Hygiene and Demography. He is a fellow of the Reichsgesundheitsrath, the Imperial Board before which all important questions of sanitation come in Germany, a fellow of the Prussian Scientific Deputation for Medicine, fellow of the Imperial Scientific Senate for Military Sanitation, fellow of the Prussian Academy of Sciences, Professor of the University of Berlin, and Director of the Physiological Institute.

"We have very strong public health laws in Germany," continued Prof. Rubner. "These laws are aimed at falsification of products and against impurities. There are imperial laws in the interest of pure food, and also State and municipal laws, but the principal law is imperial. In all the larger cities of Germany we have what we call nahrungsmitteluntersuchungstationen."

"What are 'hey?" Dr. Rubner was asked.

"Don't be frightened," he replied, smiling. "Far from being dangerous, they are most helpful. These nahrungsmittel-untersuchungstationen are nothing more nor less than nutrition laboratories. Some of them are established by the State, others by the commune. In these laboratories articles of food are studied in research work, and any man in the empire may send any article of his food to one of these nutrition laboratories for investigation. For falsification of foods or violation of our laws on this subject violators may be fined or jailed.

"The proper nutrition of the people," continued Dr. Rubner, "is as important as purity of the food. In the address which I am to deliver before the Hygiene Congress to-morrow afternoon I will give an expose concerning the characteristic points of nutrition of the people, and hope to demonstrate that it is possible to give a distinct expression of the changes of nutrition during the past twenty or thirty years. I hope to demonstrate in which points lay the larger of these changes.

"It is not only always the lack of income that is the cause of bad nutrition for the people, but nutrition is connected with other things. It is connected in different capitals of Europe with difficulties of lodging, with high prices of the lodgings, and because lodgings are very dear, many people use one room for lodging five to seven persons. Under these circumstances it is not possible for them to have a kitchen.

"Then their nutrition must only be by sandwiches, which they must obtain at an inn, and such nutrition is either very dear, or not so good as the nutrition that could be obtained in the home.

"It is also a fact that the manufactory work attracts not only the men but also the women and the wife in many cities nowadays, and when this is so nutrition in the home is not possible because man and woman both work in the factory.

"Still another problem is the education of the wife for the duties of the household. It is everywhere unsatisfactory. The young factory girl marries, and often she knows nothing about the household, she does not know how to cook food, nothing about food nutrition, the real worth of food, and such a family often loses much because the wife does not know these things.

"This insufficient nutrition of the family has a very important relation to the mortality of children when the children are attending school. Many children, whose parents both work in the factories, go to school hungry, and without proper nutrition one cannot imagine how much poor children can follow their studies. When such children observe other children who are well nourished, it is quite natural that there should be what you may call a spite against the better-fed children.

"That is the very worst education you can give to the poor child. Therefore, it is very necessary that we should make great efforts to reform these dangers, and the reform must begin in the school, with the education of boys and girls. It is necessary that everywhere the elementary school should become combined with education in hygiene, and for the girls with studies in good housekeeping. Then it is necessary that all children attending the elementary schools should be given sufficient food of a nutritive character. We hope in Germany, as you should here, by education of the people and by social work of humanitarian people, to avoid the worst of the influences of lack of nutrition of the people."

Dr. Rubner came to the United States ahead of the German delegation, and has been visiting universities and food productive centres of the West. After the congress adjourns, Dr. Rubner will spend three weeks in New York, delivering the Carpenter lecture on Oct. 3, the Harvey lecture on Oct. 5, and the Herter Series of lectures on Oct. 6 to 11.

BUSINESS MEN TURN TO HIM, TAFT HEARS

President in Happy Mood Over Reports That Reaction from Roosevelt Has Set In.

NO REVOLUTION IN THE WEST

And Indifference Is Disappearing in the Desire to Maintain Prosperity—Great Change in Kansas Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—In spite of low-hanging clouds and heavy rain, which would dampen the spirits of the most optimistic of men, President Taft was in a happy frame of mind to-day.

Almost for the first time since his nomination at Chicago in June reports regarding his candidacy that he received, some of which had come to the White House in his absence and others communicated to him directly this morning and this afternoon, were of an encouraging character. Whatever the basis for these reports, there appears to be no doubt that the President put faith in them and that he is convinced that the tide has begun at last to turn in his favor, although there is no evidence of confidence on his part that it will carry him ultimately to victory.

From the Taft standpoint, the best news of all was that Col. Roosevelt's Western trip had failed to demonstrate that the Colonel would sweep the West in November. The President and his political advisors have been watching Col. Roosevelt's progress from the Alleghenies to the Pacific Coast and back Eastward, to ascertain whether there was warrant for the assertions of the Roosevelt partisans that their candidate would return to New York with the almost certain knowledge of possessing a solid West, almost as solid as the solid South. It was stated here to-day that when Col. Roosevelt started for the Pacific Coast the Taft managers were wondering whether his presence would produce a revolution in his favor in the Western country. They convinced themselves that unless there was such a revolution in the voting population President Taft's chances of carrying a good many Western States would still be excellent. They are now convinced that the Colonel's swing around the circuit, while it developed wonderful enthusiasm in some places, was not a continual triumphant progress. They say, and there is no reason to believe that they are other than honest in the matter, that the possible revolution did not take place and that Col. Roosevelt's chances of polling a good vote in the Electoral College have disappeared. There were no predictions, however, as to the comparative chances of Wilson and Taft in the Western States.

Business Men Waking Up.

The encouraging reports which have been coming into the White House are mainly to the effect that business men are beginning to take a keen interest in the campaign and that President Taft has developed considerable strength in those circles. Up to a week or ten days ago, it is contended by friends of President Taft, there was a lethargic feeling throughout the country in regard to politics. This was attributed by the Republican managers to the prevalence of a prosperity almost unexampled.

Hundreds of thousands of voters, it was said, did not care a continental who was elected and argued that they would fare equally well under the administration of any political party. This feeling, according to the political talk heard to-day, tended to destroy party lines and make uncertain whether party men, particularly many who had always called themselves Republicans, would take the trouble to go to the polls on Election Day, or, if they did go, would bother about how they marked their tickets.

Now, however, it is asserted by the President's friends, greater interest is being taken in the campaign, and there has been a marked tendency on the part of the Republicans to return to their party allegiance.

This revival of party loyalty, it was said to-day, is particularly noticeable among men in business, who are influenced by the political tradition that it is not wise to make a change in the Government when the country is prosperous. The Taft managers, it is said, realize that they are under a great handicap because of the feeling of many Republicans that the President cannot be re-elected. Among such Republicans, it is pointed out, there is a feeling that to prevent Roosevelt's election it will be wiser to vote for Wilson than for Taft. But friends of the President profess to believe that if the idea becomes widespread that Col. Roosevelt has no chance of election hosts of wavering Republicans will vote for Taft, to preserve their party regularity.

Better Outlook in Kansas.

One of those who talked encouragingly to the President to-day was Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, who, in spite of the Bull Moose tendencies of his State, has remained true to the regular Republican cause. Senator Curtis explained that what the Taft organization had sought by resort to the courts had been accomplished by rousing public opinion, the Roosevelt managers in Kansas having agreed to withdraw the Roosevelt men named as Electors on the regular ticket, so that the Taft organization might put Taft men in their places.

Senator Curtis said that when he left Kansas Friday seven of the eight Roosevelt Electors had placed their resignations in the hands of William Allen White, and that unless Col. Roosevelt interfered the complications there would be ended.

The whole situation, he said, had aroused the old party spirit among Kansas Republicans, and there were threats throughout the State that every man on the State ticket who did not pledge himself to vote for the Republican Presidential candidate would be knifed. The Progressives, according to Senator Curtis, were thus in danger of having their Electors defeated and losing their whole State ticket and the Legislature.

Senator Curtis said that in a recent stumping tour of Kansas he found that whole communities which were nearly solid against President Taft two months ago were now turning to the President. There was no question, he declared, that there had been a great change of sentiment in Kansas and that the Progressives were out of it, as far as carrying the State was concerned.

COLONEL'S AIM TO BEAT TAFT.

Angry at Steel Exposures, Says Hilles, and Now Seeks to Elect Wilson.

DETROIT, Sept. 23.—Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Chairman, spent several hours in this city to-day conferring on the political situation, and left to-night for New York, where he will meet President Taft to-morrow. In an interview he declared that the tide had turned, and that sentiment for Taft was being stirred up by the trend of events.

"There is no longer much talk that Republicans will vote for Wilson to assure the defeat of Roosevelt," he said. "The pitiful showing thus far made by the third-term candidate has emphasized his weakness and indicated his position in the race as a bad third. Republicans are therefore determined to stick together, and what they can do when united was made manifest by the election in Maine.

"The only real danger is in those States in which the Republican majority is small, where Col. Roosevelt hopes to attract enough support to deprive the Republican ticket of a majority. He entered the fight with no other purpose. He went into the campaign for revenge and reprisal, because of the mention in the papers filed in connection with the Steel Trust suit of his part in the absorption by that corporation of its only real rival.

"His spectacular performances are all staged in the interest and for the benefit of the free-trade candidate of the Democratic Party. Conviction on this point has kept pace with the evidences of his waning strength, and has brought about a solidification of Republican ranks to such an extent that even now the re-election of President Taft seems virtually assured.

"Nothing will contribute more to the happiness and the prosperity of the country than the triumphant election of Mr. Taft. The defeat of Wilson would deal a crushing blow to the hopes of those who are determined to interfere radically with the economic conditions now existing."

Mr. Hilles went on to denounce Col. Roosevelt's "perfidy" to President Taft and the Republican Party, and concluded: "Mr. Roosevelt will disappear from the scene of activities in due time, but the Republican Party will survive. No one man is indispensable to the party, just as no one man is indispensable to the country. It is this knowledge which is gaining ground."

NO DEBATE ON TARIFF.

People Have Settled It, Says McAdoo, and Next Thing Is to Reduce It.

Acting Chairman William G. McAdoo of the Democratic National Committee made public last night a reply to the challenge of Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, for a joint debate between Democratic and Taft orators on the tariff question. The debate as proposed, he said, would hardly be a "square deal," because the Republicans could not supply their share of the audience. "In short," he said, "the Democrats would draw the crowd and your orators would get a part of their time."

His letter continued:

"Again, if a joint discussion is to be made complete, it should include representatives of the third term, or 'Bull Moose' Republicans. While it is true that they, like the Taft Republicans, favor maintenance of the high protective tariff, yet the problem should be discussed from their angle too, if we are to have a full and fair debate. Again, they might contribute a share of the audience.

"We don't mind putting one Democrat against two Republicans—a Taft and a 'Third Termer'—but wouldn't it be unfair to an audience to subject it to a protracted meeting and so much talk on a question which, unlike most questions, has only one side to it? The American people declared for tariff reduction when Mr. Taft was elected President, but they didn't get the reduction, although everybody, Republicans and Democrats, voted for it. The only question now is the election of a man who will effect that reduction. Is that a debatable question? I think not. That Wilson is the only candidate who will, if elected, reasonably reduce the tariff, is, I believe, so fixed in the public mind as to make joint discussion or argument unnecessary.

"I shall be glad at all times to receive your suggestions about the campaign and to give them careful consideration."

PREDICTIONS FOR WILSON.

Oregon for Him—Folks Says He May Carry Every State.

W. R. King, Democratic National Committeeman from Oregon, arrived in this city yesterday to attend the meeting of the Campaign Committee of the Democratic National Committee. He predicted that the Democrats would carry Oregon, as a result of the split in the Republican ranks due to the Bull Moose Party.

"Washington and California are also getting in line for the Democrats," he said.

Former Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri had this to say:

"There is not a State in the Union that Wilson may not carry. There is not a State in the Union that either Roosevelt or Taft are certain of carrying. Wilson is sure of at least three-fourths of the States, and, as the leader of a progressive Democracy, will have the largest majority in the Electoral College ever given a President." He added that he believed Col. Roosevelt would run second and get two votes to Taft's one.

Committee Hears Palmieri Charges.

Judge Virgil K. Kellogg of Watertown, ex-Judge Vasco P. Abbott of Gouverneur, Morris County, and Fred J. Collier, a lawyer, of Hudson, were selected yesterday as the committee to hear the charges against ex-Judge John Palmieri, nominee of the Progressive Party for Attorney General of New York State. The committee held two meetings yesterday, but its deliberations were not made public, and Provisional State Chairman Hotchkiss would not tell where the sessions were held. It was probable, he said, that no decision would be reached for a few days, and that a full report would then be made public.

May Take Straus's Place as Elector.

The place of Nathan Straus as a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket from New York probably will be taken by Samuel J. Bloomingdale of Bloomingdale Brothers. Mr. Straus announced that he could not serve owing to the fact that his brother, Oscar S. Straus, was nominated for Governor of the State by the Progressive Party. The State Committee will meet on the eve of the convention at Syracuse to select the candidate. It was erroneously stated in THE TIMES yesterday that Mr. Straus was an Elector on the Democratic ticket.

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Correct measuring, making up and laying of this type of floor covering is assured because of our long experience in this class of work.

Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street

4,000 PIANOMAKERS GO OUT ON STRIKE

All Factories in the City Not Affected on First Call, but Likely to be To-day.

UNION POLITICS, FIRMS SAY

Federation Just Showing I. W. W. Its Power, It Is Asserted—More Pay Demanded.

With the strike yesterday of 4,000 pianomakers in this city, fear was expressed last night by the manufacturers as yet unaffected that a general strike in all of the shops of the city, most of which are in the Bronx, would be in effect to-day. The strike was called by President Charles Dold of the Piano, Organ, and Instrument Makers' International Union, following a meeting, which was held Sunday afternoon in Turn Hall at Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. A vote in favor of a general walk-out was 349 to 70.

Among the firms affected by the strike were the Estey Piano Company, the Lindeman & Sons Company, the Schencke Company, the Stultz Company, the Behnung Piano Company, Winter & Co., Jacob Doll & Sons, De Rivas & Harris and Decker & Son. The Decker firm granted the demands of the strikers when forty of their workmen refused to return after the lunch hour and they expected to have their usual force at work when the whistle sounded this morning. The firm declined, however, to grant recognition of the union and insisted that an open shop would be maintained.

The strikers demand both recognition of the union and a 15 per cent. increase in wages. Early in the month notifications were sent to all of the manufacturers in this city and the ultimatum was announced that the employers would be given until Sept. 14 to grant the demands of the union. At a meeting held a week ago Sunday President Dold announced that no replies had been received, and a second letter was drafted, which gave the manufacturers a week of grace, with the proviso that the demand for an increase should be retroactive and should apply for the week in which time was given them to answer. Two letters were read at the strike meeting last Sunday, one from Decker & Son and the other from Henry Heiler & Sons, but neither was deemed satisfactory. Both firms declined to treat with the union directly, but asserted that their employes had been fairly treated and would be granted any consideration within reason which they might demand through a committee of their own members. No other replies were received.

The manufacturers yesterday were unanimous in the opinion that the strike was merely the expression of union politics. One manufacturer explained that it was an effort on the part of the Federation of Labor to show that it had not lost its grip on the piano industry. During the last year, he asserted, the I. W. W. has been busy attempting to organize the pianomakers, and had sought to gain recruits with the argument that the American Federation had lost standing since the McNamara dynamiting outrages. This spurred the federation leaders to activity, and they decided, he asserted, to call the strike as the best way of holding the men together.

"The majority of pianomakers in this city," said this manufacturer, "are making more money to-day than they have made since 1907. A good workman makes from $25 to $30 a week."

"Those figures are wrong," asserted President Dold of the union later. "The average pay of pianomakers is about $12 a week. Perhaps a few foremen receive the money mentioned, but certainly it is not what is paid to the average skilled workman."

There are many classes of pianomakers, and for that reason the attempt on the part of an outsider to determine the average wage is extremely difficult, especially as most of them are paid on the piece system. The tone regulator is usually the best-paid employe, but in addition to the regulators there are the bellmen, the stringers, action finishers, tuners, varnishers, and polishers.

At the factory of Strich & Zeider, at Robbins Avenue and 140th Street, it was said last night that none of their workmen had quit, although there had been some difficulty between union pickets and the employes at the noon hour.

"Our shop is non-union," said a representative of the company, "but our men are well paid and are perfectly satisfied. I do not expect that they will go out."

Winter & Co. say only seventy of their men went out and that these men had been intimidated by a crowd of strikers. At Jacob Doll & Sons, 100 Southern Boulevard, it was said that of 650 employes the maority had remained at work. The Mansfield company at Willow Avenue and 135th Street had a force at work throughout the day.

Two of the largest piano factories in New York remained unaffected by the strike yesterday. These were the factories of Steinway & Sons and of Sohmer & Co., both in Long Island City. The Steinways employ 1,100 men and Sohmer has 600. Both are open shops.

CONFESSES A BURGLARY.

Electrician, Fearing a Death by Live Wire, Surrenders to Police.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning a tall, well-dressed young man entered the East Twenty-second Street Station and opened conversation with Lieut. Gregg about as follows:

"I'm a burglar."

"You are, are you?" replied Gregg. "Well, this is no place for you."

"I dropped in to give myself up."

"Tell me about it," said the Lieutenant.

The young man flicked the ashes off the end of a cigar. Then he went on:

"It was on or about July 1 that I entered the home of the Rev. Paul Stratton at Walnut and Elm Streets, Yonkers. The minister's home is a few doors from the Day Spring Presbyterian Church, of which he is the pastor. The house was quite free of occupants, as I had occasion to know. When I got in I gathered together silverware valued at about $2,000. I got about $20 for the lot in various Yonkers and Manhattan pawnshops. I am Thomas W. Murphy. I'm 23 years old, and live in 142 Nephersan Avenue, Yonkers, and by trade I'm an electrician."

Detectives got the young man's story, and after investigating the Yonkers end learned that the police wanted somebody for just such a burglary as Murphy described. Before going to a cell Murphy said:

"Many times when I have been at work with live wires I have been in mortal fear of death. My conscience always troubled me. So I decided I'd rather seek a Sing Sing cell than be shocked to death."

Morgan Burglar Held.

Magistrate Corrigan yesterday held John Bernauer of 423 East 135th Street in Jefferson Market Court to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of burglarizing the home of J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., on Jan. 26 last. Bernauer confessed to the police that he had entered Mr. Morgan's sleeping apartments and had taken $10,000 worth of jewelry, including a gold cigarette case, engraved with Mr. Morgan's initials. Bernauer was arrested in a Bronx pawnshop last Friday. He had the Morgan cigarette case in his pocket. Harry Physick, Mr. Morgan's butler, appeared as complainant against Bernauer.

"Our Lady of Good Counsel" Reunion.

The annual reunion and barn dance of the young and old folk of the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in East Ninetieth Street, will take place to-night and Wednesday and Thursday evenings, in the school auditorium, 321 and 323 East Ninety-first Street. The Rev. James J. Talbot is in charge of the reunion and Michael F. X. English is the Chairman. The man from "Home" will be there with a fiddle and bagpipes to enliven all with melodies from Ireland. Prizes will be given each evening to the best dressed country couple. Tickets can be had from the Rev. James J. Talbot, 230 East Ninetieth Street.

HORSE KILLED BY LONG FALL.

Slips on Steep Grade and Goes with Driver Into Deep Cut.

A horse and truck driven by Herman Slachman of 1,831 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, loaded with barrels of tar and rolls of tar paper, were going east in West 158th Street, between St. Nicholas Avenue and Edgecombe Road, late yesterday afternoon, when the horse slipped on the steep grade, and, despite the efforts of the driver, who stayed on the truck, was pushed through the railing of an excavation, 50 feet deep, pulling the truck after him. Slachman was buried under the wreckage of the truck at the bottom of the excavation. The fall killed the horse.

Mounted Patrolman Bullman, of the East 152d Street Station, who witnessed the accident, sent in a call to Washington Heights Hospital for an ambulance and with a number of men, went to the rescue of Slachman. A ladder was lowered into the excavation, and Slachman when pulled from under the wreckage was found to be suffering from bruises and cuts. He was taken to the hospital.

LARGE WILLS UP TO-DAY.

Surrogate's Calendar Includes Hearne and French Estates.

Among the cases on the Surrogate's large motion calendar for to-day is the accounting of William H. Hearne of the estate of his father, Edwin R. Hearne, the Virginia capitalist, who died March 11, 1899. The only dispute in the accounting is over the custody of the $157,108-share of Mrs. Annie T. Hearne Heise, which attracted attention through the attempts of Mrs. Heise to get control of it.

Another accounting offered to the Surrogate for approval is that of the estate of Seth Barton French. It was signed in Paris on June 28 last by his widow, Mrs. Mary Walker French, and in this city on July 22 by the other executors, John Turner Atterbury, Charles Steele, and John Herndon French. The executors recite in their petition that Transfer Tax Appraiser Headley M. Greene appraised the estate on Feb. 12 last at $2,746,250.42.

Eugene A. Philbin and Charles K. Beekman, executors of the will of Adela A. Dortic, who died June 21, 1911, will also ask the Surrogate to approve an accounting up to July 24, 1912. They charged themselves with $961,862.70 and paid out $297,092.78, including transfer taxes under an appraisal of the estate.

A dispute over the guardianship of a twelve-year-old girl who recently came into the possession of a $5,000 legacy will also come before the court to-day. The child, Mildred Lamb, is now in the custody of her two aunts. Mrs. Cora R. Winship and Miss Florence Cooper, who declare that they have cared for the girl since the death of her mother, Mrs. Carrie T. Cooper Lamb, within a year of her birth. They assert that her father, Thomas Lamb, a driver, wasted in four months a $7,000 legacy he inherited in 1900. The two aunts join in asking that Miss Cooper, who occupies a highly paid position in a business house and is well indorsed as a business woman, should be named as guardian. The girl is one of the heirs of George W. Adams, who died intestate in 1909 and whose estate was in litigation until a month ago.

ROBERTS IN LITTLE DRAMA.

Acts "The Sheriff of Shasta" with Skill at the Fifth Avenue.

Theodore Roberts and his company made their first appearance at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday in a new one-act play, called "The Sheriff of Shasta." This is a little sketch of a Bret Harte flavor, with plenty of comedy and a touch of melodramatic tragedy. The lonely wife of a rancher gives shelter to a fleeing circus acrobat who has stabbed a man and is running from the Sheriff. When she sees him in tights and spangles she thinks he is like an angel. The Sheriff arrives at the ranch and becomes enamoured of the wife. At night, when she comes out to set the fugitive free, the Sheriff tries to make love to her and is shot simultaneously by her husband and by the circus man.

The wife and the circus man start away on horseback, but the Sheriff's constable sees them and kills the man, bringing the wife back home. Her husband then realizes her loneliness and his love for her, and promises her a happier future. The wounded Sheriff acknowledges his own mistake and departs to take the dead man to the camp and claim a reward.

JAMES M. BARRIE COMING.

Will See Maude Adams in His Plays for the First Time.

Charles Frohman received assurance in a letter from England yesterday that James M. Barrie, the playwright, would come to America this Fall, making his first visit in fifteen years. Maude Adams, who reached New York yesterday to begin rehearsals of "Peter Pan," is to play nothing but Barrie pieces this season on tour, and the author is desirous of seeing her act and also of helping her in the preparations of some of the new plays. Her season will begin on Oct. 16 in North Carolina, and it is likely that Mr. Barrie will sail from England shortly after that date. Miss Adams's second play of the season will be "The Legion of Leonora," which is Mr. Barrie's first long play since "What Every Woman Knows," and later she will appear in "The Ladies' Shakespeare."

Mr. Barrie's last visit to this country was fifteen years ago, when he saw "Rosemary" played by John Drew and Miss Adams. He then agreed to make a dramatization of "The Little Minister," provided Miss Adams would play Lady Babble, and later wrote "Quality Street" and "What Every Woman Knows" for her. He has never seen Miss Adams in one of his plays, however.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

The Manhattan Stock Company began an extra week at the Manhattan Opera House yesterday, presenting Rachel Crother's play, "A Man's World."

At the Harlem Opera House the stock company is presenting "Alias Jimmy Valentine" this week.

The Corse Payton Stock Company began its last week at the West End Theatre yesterday, offering "The Charity Ball."

"The Talker," played by Tully Marshall and most of last season's company, began a week's engagement at the Grand Opera House last night.

Marshall P. Wilder headed the bill at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, and included in the rest of the programme were "Fun in a Turkish Bath," B. A. Rolfe's "Ten Courtiers," Miss Robbie Gordone, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, the Six American Dancers, the Three Yoscarys, and Joe Whitehead.

The bill at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre was headed by McIntyre and Heath, and among the others who appeared were Maud Hall Macy and company, Mack and Orth, Olive Briscoe, George Keno and Rosie Green, the Four Lads O'Melodi, the Paulton Basketball Team, Billy Swede Hall and Jennie Colburn, Neil McKinley, the Lorettas, Bissett and Scott, and Ella Fondaller and brother.

Louise Dresser, in an elaborate musical act headed the list of entertainers at the Colonial Theatre yesterday. Her supporting company includes Henry Marshall, George Spink, and William Cripps. Other numbers on the programme were Daniel Frohman's production of "Detective Keen," Wilson McCay, Donovan and MacDonald, Kate Watson, the Big City Four, the Willis Family, Chick and Chicklets, and Gillette's animals.

The Alhambra Theatre had for its headline feature Edna Geodrich and company in "The Awakening of Minerva," and the rest of the bill included Kate Elinore and Sam Williams, Cross and Josephine, Belle Baker, Lambertl, the Frey Twins, Conlin, Steele and Carr, the Three Alex, and Bob and Tip.

At the Bronx Theatre the bill included "Night Follies in San Francisco," a new Chinese sketch; Mrs. Gardner Crane and company, Odiva, Fred Watson and Rena Santos, Bert Melrose, Bixley and Lerner, Mayme Remington, Dave Ferguson, and Ben Beyer and brother.

Gordon and North's production of "The World of Pleasure" began a week's engagement at the Columbia Theatre yesterday. This is a two-act burlesque, with plenty of special features and a large cast.

"The Pacemakers" is the attraction at Miner's in the Bronx; "The Merry Maidens" at Miner's Eighth Avenue; Dave Marion's "Dreamland" company at Hurtig & Seamon's; "The Golden Crook Burlesquers" at the Murray Hill, and "The Winning Widows" at the Olympic.

William Farnum in "The Littlest Rebel" began a week's engagement at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, last night.

The programme at the Orpheum Theatre, Brooklyn, included Blanche Walsh and company in "Countess Nadine," "The Trained Nurses," Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, "Honor Among Thieves," Andy Rice, Darrell and Conway, the Three Shelvey Boys, and Richard Wally.

At the Bushwick Theatre, Brooklyn, the bill included Victor Moore and Emma Littlefield, Bessie Wynn, Mabelle Adams and company, Felix Adler, Newbold and Gribben, the Four Rianos, Lloyd and Whitehouse, Van and Schenck, and Ergotti and Lilliputians.

TOMKINS OPENS RUBBER EXHIBITION

Welcomes Delegates to Congress in the Grand Central Palace in the Mayor's Place.

RUBBER IN ALL STATES SEEN

Crude Product of All Grades Worth $400,000 on View—Moving Pictures Show Methods of Gathering It.

The International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition was declared formally open yesterday at noon in the Grand Central Palace. The exhibits were not all in place, but they will be by to-day. The amount of raw rubber exhibited is tremendous. In fact, there is said to be more than $400,000 worth on view. Most of this is in the section devoted to Brazil.

Mayor Gaynor promised to come yesterday to open the exhibition, but he was unable to be present and sent as his representative Calvin Tomkins, Commissioner of Docks.

"Ever since the rubber industry, as we know it, began to develop, with the discovery of vulcanization," said Mr. Tomkins, "America has been the principal user and manufacturer of rubber. To-day we use more than one-half of the total production of the world's raw rubber. And in value the output of the finished products equals the value of steel production.

"In this great and representative exhibition two things especially will strike most people; first, the fine machinery, mostly American, which is employed either in treating the rubber in its earliest and crudest stages or in utilizing it in its finished forms for all sorts of purposes, from hose to overshoes, from tires for automobiles to toys for the nursery, from deep-sea cables to flooring, such as that over which those attending the exhibition walk when entering the hall. The second striking thing is the rivalry—a perfectly friendly but a very serious rivalry—which exists for premier position in the market between what is called wild rubber and plantation or cultivated rubber.

"Brazil is the home of rubber. Without the fine trees of the Amazon forest, which for centuries have been yielding the precious milk from which rubber is made, the mighty industry which the exhibition illustrates would have been impossible. It was hardly to be supposed that so valuable a national asset would be allowed to develop without rivalry. Thirty-five or thirty-six years ago some thousands of seeds were taken from Brazil and planted in India, in Ceylon, and in the Malay estates. The results of the successful germination of these seeds have been so remarkable that within a couple of years or so from now the output of plantation rubber will probably be at least as great as that from Brazil.

"As the world's consumption of raw rubber bids fair soon to exceed 100,000 tons a year—apart, that is, from the enormous quantities of reclaimed rubber which are used every year—we have here a very interesting situation, which is being watched with eager attention, not only in Brazil and in the East, but also by the manufacturing markets of two continents.

"Rubber has become indispensable to the progress and civilization of the world. Great scientific minds are devoting themselves to the elucidation of the many problems it opens up. The laboratories of Europe and America are engaged in a ceaseless round of experiments, both as to the character of rubber and the uses to which it may be put. Some day we are even promised rubber roadways and silent cities. The support given to this exposition has been worldwide. Twenty Governments are represented, and among those who are taking part in it are the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. I understand there are 100 foreign delegates to the Rubber Conference, which is to be held in connection with the exhibition—experts in rubber growing, rubber tapping, rubber chemistry, and rubber manufacture—who will contribute addresses and papers, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

"New York is the principal manufacturing city of the country and the greatest port in the world. We import most of the crude rubber, which we ship to the inland factories of the country, and, since we receive most of the rubber, it is opportune that we should also cordially welcome the leaders of the rubber trade."

The delegates to the Rubber Congress will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Grand Central Palace. Henry C. Pearson will preside. The topic for discussion at the first meeting will be crude rubber, and the special papers will be "Rubber Contracts," by Arthur W. Stedman; "The Plantation Industry," by Cyril E. S. Baxendale of the Federated Malay States; "Various Manihots Producing Rubber in the Central States of Brazil," by Dr. J. Santiago Cardwell-Quinn; "Possible Rubber Producers in the Temperate Zone," by Charles P. Fox of Akron, and "Some Effects of Acclimitization Upon Guayule," by Francis E. Lloyd, Montreal, Canada.

These societies will be represented by official delegates: American Chemical Society, American Society for Testing Materials, Society of Chemical Industry, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, German-American Technical Society, and Institute of Operating Engineers. The Brazilian Minister will attend the conference.

Cyril Bakendale, delegate of the Planters Association of British Malaya to the rubber exposition, in explaining the purposes of his organization yesterday said: "Our organization includes practically all the rubber-growers of the Malaya States, and the colony of the Straits Settlement. The organization protects the interests of more than six hundred plantations, employing 250,000 persons. The planted area now aggregates some 600,000 acres, and the yield of rubber in 1911 exceeded 11,000 tons, worth $29,000,000. Indications now point to the production of 22,000 tons of rubber during the present year.

The exhibits yesterday attracted many visitors, who wandered from the top floor, where the raw rubber was on view, to the bottom, where the finished manufactured products could be seen. The moving pictures of the rubber plantations were also very popular. Two rooms are devoted to these, and they are free to visitors to the exhibition.

AUTO SUICIDE TALE A HOAX.

Folsom Says Some One Started Story of Dramatic Death to Injure Him.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 23.—A hoax, complete in every detail and executed in such a way as to defy discovery at the time, was perpetrated upon the Los Angeles newspapers Saturday midnight, when the double suicide of Niles C. Folsom, a Los Angeles attorney, and Mrs. Thelma Bartee of San Diego was announced. The perpetrators acted with malice, according to the authorities, and vigorous search is being made for them to-day.

The story said Folsom and Mrs. Bartee leaped to death in an automobile, which Folsom had driven over Topango Pass, in the Santa Monica Mountains. Folsom is alive and well in this city, and Mrs. Bartee is said to be in San Francisco. Folsom declared he had no idea who the perpetrators of the hoax could be.

A man describing himself as K. Mason, a member of the National Guard, first gave the report of finding the bodies, but the real K. Mason declared he was not in the mountains and knew nothing of the affair. The bogus Mason is now being sought by the police.

Folsom, who is living with his mother, said: "The published account of my supposed suicide must have been inspired by some person who wished to do me harm. I have no enemies that I know of, and I cannot for a minute believe that any one I know would cause such an article to be printed.

"It is a fact that I know the chorus girl, and I also know the Bartee woman mentioned in the account. My relations with both these women were purely that of friendship, and neither of them considered me as other than a friend.

"At the time I was supposed to be engaged in carrying out this suicide pact I was at home in bed. It was said that I drove the machine at full speed over the cliff. This is dramatic, but it is not based on any fact. I cannot even drive an automobile."

CAMPA CAUGHT IN ARIZONA.

Mexican Rebel Leader and His Staff Now United States Prisoners.

TUCSON, Ariz., Sept. 23.—After a chase through Northern Sonora by Mexican Federal troops, following his raid on mining camps and the lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, Gen. Emilio P. Campa, the rebel leader, and his staff crossed the American line south of Tucson and are now prisoners of the United States. After positive identification by Dr. Ruffo, a friend, Campa, admitted his identity today and said he was tired of fighting. Dr. Ruffo was Surgeon General for Madero in the previous revolution.

Campa was captured by United States Marshal C. A. Overlock, Sheriff Nelson, and a deputy without resistance. He had sent two men into Tucson on Saturday night to obtain automobiles, but they were arrested, and after questioning they told of the location of the remainder of their party of ten.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 23.—A train guard, reinforced by troops from Naco and Cananea, worsted to-day a band of rebels, who yesterday resumed the destruction of property on the Southern Pacific lines in Sonora. The rebels fled to the hills.

Hostile Yaqui Indians burned a bridge on the Tonichi branch of the West Coast Line, and a south-bound train ran into it before its destruction was discovered.

NICHOLS SENT TO HOSPITAL.

Tamaulipas Governor Heeds Wilson's Request Regarding Jailed American.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23.—W. C. Nichols, an American fruit grower, for whose release the American Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, made a peremptory demand on Gov. Matias Guerra of the State of Tamaulipas, has been removed from the Tampico jail and placed in a hospital under guard. Nichols is ill and his life in jeopardy as a result of his confinement.

This action was taken by order of the Supreme Court Judge who had previously ordered Nichols's reimprisonment, and it has relieved a situation which was fast becoming acute. Nichols was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on the charge of having killed a Mexican bandit, and the court, in reconsidering the case, disregarded the confession of a Mexican who admitted that he was the slayer of the bandit.

BERMUDA MEN HERE TO FIND MORE SHIPS

Islanders Say They Are Neglected and Seek Better Transportation Facilities.

SUBSIDY WILL BE OFFERED

First Call on Regular Lines, and if They Won't Respond Others Will Be Sought.

Bermuda is growing, and feels it. She wants more recognition and better facilities for getting to New York and back. That is why a delegation of prominent residents of the islands arrived here yesterday. They don't think the passenger and freight transportation is what it ought to be, and they have come up to get hold of one or more steamship companies in order to extract a promise for greatly increased and accelerated service.

A. W. Bluck, member of the Colonial Parliament, heads the delegation of seven, the others being Dr. E. C. Wilkinson, member of the Legislative Council; J. D. C. Darrell, Manager of the Bank of Bermuda; H. D. Butterfield, Manager of the Butterfield Bank; E. F. Zuill, member of the Colonial Parliament and the biggest grower in Bermuda, who alone ships one-third of the celery crop; G. E. Winter, representing the Green Growers' Association; Henry Wilkinson, and E. Campbell Wilkinson.

"We represent the business community of Bermuda," said Mr. Bluck, "and we hope to put through a deal for more ships, and then we are going to the Legislature to get a subsidy for them. In brief, what we want for Bermuda, and what we need for the passenger and freight business that has developed between Bermuda and New York, is this:

"Four passenger steamers, having the following accommodation for passengers and freight:

"A steamer with passenger accommodations for about 175 persons, with chill-room accommodations equal to about 10,000 standard onion crates of green vegetables, and able to make the voyage between New York and St. George's in about fifty-three hours. Her gross tonnage should be about 3,600 tons. She should sail every ten days from Dec. 1 to June 15. She would sail from the Port of Hamilton on her return trip, calling at St. George's for outbound passengers.

"Second, a steamer with passenger accommodation for about 350 persons and chillroom capacity for 12,500 standard onion crates of green vegetables, and able to make the voyage from New York to Hamilton in forty-five hours. Her gross tonnage should be 3,500 to 6,000 tons. She should sail weekly from Jan. 1 to June 15 and every ten days during the rest of the year.

"Third, two 6,000 to 7,000 ton steamers with passenger accommodation for 350 each, and able to make the voyage from New York to Grassy Bay in about forty-eight hours. Each should make weekly sailings from Jan. 1 to May 1, and one should make ten-day trips from May 1 to Dec. 31 and the other ten-day trips from July 1 to Dec. 31.

"That, in short, is what we have come up after. We shall look over the situation here and then shall go to Quebec, as it is our intention to lay the matter first before the Quebec Steamship Company, which operates a line to Bermuda. Upon their answer depends our further programme. If we cannot get satisfactory assurances from this company, we shall come back to New York and take up the question with the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which also has a Bermuda service. In the event of an unfavorable answer from that company, we shall endeavor to make an arrangement with some other company.

"The subject is one which has aroused the keenest interest in Bermuda. Of late years the colony has developed tremendously. What we want is three boats a week in Winter, and one every ten days, besides, with three boats every ten days in Summer. We now have two lines running to Bermuda, but the service they furnish is inadequate. We feel that all the people cannot come to Bermuda that want to visit the colony.

"Owing to our geographical situation the first and foremost question with us has always been our external communication. In the last five years this need has become of overwhelming importance. Since 1907 the volume of passenger traffic between the island and New York has increased over 500 per cent. It has taxed to the utmost the facilities that have been provided in the way of transportation, and we have come to the conclusion that if our various interests are not to receive a setback we must get more frequent communication with the rest of the world the year round, with special accommodation for the kind of freight Bermuda sends out. The growing of green vegetables for the northern markets is each year becoming more and more important. We must have a way to get them to New York promptly, because often our sale of them at a good price depends upon a local shortage. A frost in the south of the United States makes a sudden and big demand for our vegetables and fruits.

"Even at the rate of increase of visitors to Bermuda, we have ample room in our hotels to take care of more, but we propose to build other hotels if we can get the better steamship service. To show you how the number of visitors has been increasing in late years, I may mention that in 1911 we had 30,000 tourists. During the Winter season of 1908, by which I mean from Jan. 1 to March 30, the number of visitors was only 3,000, while in the same period of 1912 it was over 13,000.

"We are sending fine vegetables to the New York market. Though our staples are onions and potatoes, we can produce all the finer varieties, and do. Last year we sent up, for instance, over 70,000 crates of parsley.

"The commercial interests of Bermuda are largely bound up with those of this country, owing to our being at your doors. Most of our product is sold here, and 50 per cent. of what we buy comes from the United States, so we want better communication with New York.

"Into the contract which we propose to make it is the intention to insert a provision that 25 per cent. of the accommodation on all steamers should be furnished for a charge not exceeding $30 a round trip during the season and $40 during the Winter season. This would leave a fair profit for the company. We desire to have the arrangements as to sailings subject to the advice of a board representing the agricultural, commercial, and hotel interests of the colony. The subsidy would be a fair one, and we are convinced that the steamship company making the contract would be satisfied with the outcome."

JORDAN PUT TO DEATH.

Wife Murderer Dies in Electric Chair Without Making a Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Sept. 24.—Chester S. Jordan, sentenced to death for the murder four years ago at Somerville, of his wife Honora, whose body he cut up and packed in a trunk, was put to death in the electric chair at the Charleston State Prison this morning at 12:14:30 o'clock. He went to his death calmly and without making any statement.

The Brill Twenty

Suits Ready-to-Wear

At $20

Five years ago, after an experience of twenty years, we concluded that we could produce at $20 suits that would give men and young men the distinction of style, the individuality of design, the perfection of fit and the shape and fit retaining qualities for which they usually pay a custom tailor $10 to $20 more.

It was not an easy task which we had undertaken, for it meant the closest kind of merchandising; the very largest of quantity buying, and last, but not least, it meant paring the Apple of Value just as closely as possible to leave us the very thinnest Peel of Profit—but we did it, and we have continued to do it and the Result is

The Brill Twenty-Wonder Values in Suits for Men and Young Men, at $20

Ready-to-Wear

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers Street.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

THE EXTRA PURE GIN Gilbey's LONDON DRY GIN

The cool, delightful
SILVER FIZ
Is always perfect when you insist upon having
Gilbey's London Dry
THE EXTRA PURE GIN
Distilled in London, England, and shipped in bottles only
For Sale by
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co.
Charles & Co., Wine Growers Association,
and all high-class cafes and wine merchants.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
OUTER APPAREL for WOMEN, MISSES and JUNIORS
MILLINERY FURS

Fur-Trimmed—the vogue of the season!

Luxurious Fur-trimmed Tailor-made Suits, Coats, Wraps, Gowns and Millinery—

Every important Parisian couturier has contributed to the wonderful collection of Fur-trimmed Outer-dress now on display—

Fur-trimmed Cloth Suits, $85, $100, $150 and upward
Fur-trimmed Coats, $55, $65, $75, $100 and upward
Fur-trimmed Wraps, $65, $75, $85 and upward
Fur-trimmed Gowns, $85, $100, $185 and upward
Fur and Fur-trimmed Hats, $22.50, $25, $30 and upward

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street

Andrew Alexander

Women's New High Shoes

Fall Models with the smart lines demanded by fashion, but with heels and soles of correct shape to insure comfort in walking.

Cloth Top Button Boots, with vamps of Gun Metal Calf or Patent Leather $5
Patent Leather Button, with dull kid tops $5 and $7
Tan Calf, Button and Lace $5 and $6

Sixth Avenue at Nineteenth Street
548 Fifth Avenue above Forty-Fifth St.

Closed for Two Days

Having been discharged from receivership, Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, will close their stores today and tomorrow.

This is to allow a rearrangement of stock for the greatest clothes offering in the concern's history of fifty-six years.

Each entire stock will be sold. Light and medium weight garments for next Spring and Summer.

And complete new assortments for Fall and Winter, 1912-13, will be included,

All will be sold at an average saving to you of fifty cents on the dollar.

Thereafter regular business will be resumed along the lines that for two generations have made fine clothes and fair dealing synonymous with the name—

Hackett, Carhart & Co. INC. RETAIL

265 Broadway, near Chambers St. *Opposite City Hall*
841 Broadway, At 13th Street. *Near Union Square*
119 W. 42nd St. near Broadway. *Open Evenings*
154 E. 125th St. near 3rd Ave. *Open Evenings*

Mr. Dooley on the Origin of Life

The views of the foreign scientists on this theme set the famous philosopher a-thinking. Result: One of the funniest articles Finley Peter Dunne ever wrote,

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

* * *

The Tense Situation In War-Ridden Mexico

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, who has just returned from there, tells of the condition of affairs,

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES

TRUST ACT VENOMOUS, SAYS BATHTUB BRIEF

Enamelled-Ware Makers' Attorneys So Define the Law, if Translated Literally.

CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Tribunal Is Told the Alleged Combination Was a Benefit to the Public, Not an Evil.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—"The venom of anarchy could not elaborate a more enervating, paralyzing proscription than the Sherman anti-trust law, translated literally," declared attorneys for the so-called "Bathtub Trust" in a defense of that organization filed to-day with the Supreme Court of the United States. Their brief constituted the opening of the fight before the highest tribunal over the finding of the Federal courts in Maryland that the enameled-ware manufacturers were violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The question will be argued orally in October.

Herbert Noble, Henry D. Estabrook, and Hartwell P. Heath, counsel for the defendants, argued in the brief that the alleged illegal combination had been a benefit, instead of an evil, to the public. They referred to the contention that the combination possessed the power to do evil, even if it had not done so.

"We protest against the rule of possible evil," said the attorneys. "The rule that the mere power to do evil is the equivalent to the actual doing of it would make potential bomb-throwers of us all. In the very nature of things the law may not punish any one for the wrong he might do if he were so disposed. It is a very Nero of jealous tyranny that would so take counsel of its fears."

It was contended that if the Sherman law were to be interpreted according to its rhyme, and not its reason, it would be the righteous duty of every lawyer to circumvent the Sherman act, if it could be accomplished. According to these attorneys, the true construction of the law was that it did not condemn a fair and reasonable attempt to avoid loss by means of trade agreements, which were intended to prevent nothing but the cutting of rates below the reasonable expense of production and reasonable profit; and, furthermore, that in forbidding monopolization, the act did not mean to prohibit simply the complete occupation of a field if the occupation could be accomplished fairly.

The technical argument in the case was based largely upon the mimeograph decision of the Supreme Court last Spring. From this decision, the attorneys argued that the owner of a patent had the right to attach such conditions as he pleased in regard to the use of his patented article when he licensed or sold it. The attorneys contended that Edwin L. Wayman, in licensing his patent dredger to enameled-ware manufacturers on condition that certain prices were maintained in selling bathtubs and other ware, was exercising a right given him under the patent laws, unaffected by the Sherman anti-trust law.

The lawyers denied that the license system was a mere scheme to circumvent the anti-trust law. They defended the patent laws, saying they protected new inventions, just as protective tariffs protected infant industries. The object of the manufacturers in entering into the agreements, it was explained, was to improve the quality of the ware and keep "seconds" off the market. None of the acts of the defendants, it was added, had been directed toward enhancing prices, limitation of output, deterioration of quality, intimidation, coercion, or fraud, the elements spoken of by Chief Justice White in the Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions as evils toward which the Sherman anti-trust law was directed.

PLAGUE HURT PORTO RICO.

Immigration Dropped 60 Per Cent.—Island for Taft, Says Graham Rice.

Graham Rice, United States Commissioner of Immigration for Porto Rico, has not had so many people to look after since the bubonic plague scare started down there. He said yesterday upon his arrival at the Imperial from the island that in sixty days immigration to Porto Rico had dropped 60 per cent.

Commissioner Rice laughed when told what Cay Coll Cuchi, the Porto Rican delegate to the Spanish constitutional celebration, had said about the great majority of the people of Porto Rico demanding an autonomous form of government patterned after Canada.

"It is a fairy story," he said. "As for Mr. Coll Cuchi's statement that the people down there want Roosevelt for President, I have been about a good deal on the island, and have talked with many people. The sentiment for Taft is very strong, and all the business interests are for him.

"We have had a hard fight in Porto Rico against the plague, and to Gov. Colton belongs a great deal of the credit for stamping it out. To Dr. Lippitt, Chief of the Board of Sanitation for Porto Rico, must be given the credit for an active campaign, and that it has been a success has been due also to the fact that the United States Marine Hospital Service has co-operated in every way with the island's sanitary board. A concerted movement was made all over the island to exterminate the rats. Poison and traps were used. A bounty of 10 cents a head was paid for dead rats. I don't know how many thousands of them were killed, but the peons got busy, and some of them made a lot of money.

"We had less than fifty cases in the islands, and so prompt and efficacious was the treatment administered that not 50 per cent. proved fatal. Nearly every port has been quarantined against us. It was said that Cuba had removed the ban from us, but no boats have come from there as yet. Immigration fell off 60 per cent. in less than sixty days. Between the plague and the sugar scare, the latter caused by fear of tinkering with the tariff, Porto Rico has had quite a jolt."

IGNORED SWINDLE COMPLAINT

Western Sheriff Asks Harburger to Take Up Case Police Passed Over.

The New York Police are not held in high regard in the West according to a letter received yesterday by Sheriff Julius Harburger from Arthur A. Stevens, Sheriff of Elmore County, Idaho. Mr. Stevens tells the Sheriff that he has written to him because he failed to obtain redress for a friend of his who was cheated out of $198 in this city last Spring.

The Western Sheriff says a ranchman of Elmore County sent $198 to a New York supply firm for a stone drill. He received an acknowledgment of his money, but no drill was forthcoming. After waiting for a long time, he wrote to Police Headquarters here explaining the case, and asking the police to look into it. But no word came from Police Headquarters. In closing his letter the Western Sheriff says:

> I have been reading the papers lately, and from what they say about the New York police I am inclined to believe that the reason the ranchman didn't get his drill was because the police are in the same line of business as the firm that made it.

Sheriff Harburger said last night that he had made an effort to find the firm mentioned in the Sheriff's letter, but had not succeeded.

Remembers His Name in Bellevue.

The young man who on Sunday evening walked into Bellevue Hospital and asked them to take charge of him, saying that he had entirely forgotten his identity, recovered his memory sufficiently yesterday to recall that he was John Fay, a traveling salesman, 26 years old, with headquarters in this city. He was then discharged from the hospital.

HIGH PAY, DUE TO SKILL, CHEAPENS PRODUCTION

Here Is a Survey of Conditions Showing That Labor Values Spring From Personal Efficiency and Industrial Supremacy, Not From Protection.

By W. L. SAUNDERS.

Doctor of Science, University of Pennsylvania, 1911; Former Mayor of North Plainfield, N. J., and Member of New Jersey Democratic State Committee.

It is a common fallacy to refer to the high cost of labor in America as an excuse for a high tariff. We hear a good deal about the pauper labor of Europe, which is always referred to when tariff-makers seek privileges before the committees of Congress.

It is an easy matter to quote from labor prices in sections of the Old World, comparing them with prices in New York, for instance, and to show that wages are higher in New York. It is just as easy to show that wages are higher in New York than they are in New Jersey. It can also be shown that in some lines they are higher in California than in New York. The wages of common labor, for instance, are higher in the Northwest than they are in the East. They are lower in the South than in the East or in the West; or, in other words, the price of labor, whether common or skilled, is a very variable figure, depending mainly upon the laws of supply and demand. This is sometimes explained by saying that wages depend upon the proportion between capital and population. This can be expressed in no better way than that given us by John Stuart Mill, as follows:

> Wages (meaning, of course, the general rate,) cannot rise but by an increase of the aggregate funds employed in hiring laborers, or a diminution in the number of the competitors for hire; nor fall, except either by a diminution of the funds devoted to paying labor, or by an increase in the number of laborers to be paid.

We see the simple illustrations of this fundamental law of economics by the low price of labor in China and Japan and the high price of labor in Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries where there is an excess of capital employed in proportion to the number of laborers.

Some of the tariffmakers say that, admitting that the tariff increases prices, yet labor is thereby benefited, because they allege that high prices make high wages. It is true that when business is good there is a better demand for labor and prices go up, but there can be no permanent rise in the price of labor unless, through the increase of business, more capital is introduced, by which there is more money to purchase labor. This rule applies equally to general labor as it does to special or expert lines.

For instance, farm labor tends to be high when the crop is being garnered because the proportion of men ready to work is less when compared with the capital employed than it is in other seasons. There is a limited number of mechanics, foundrymen, bricklayers, &c., when the particular line in which this expert labor is employed is active; hence there is a tendency for prices to be higher, because in that particular line there is more money or capital engaged than there are men to do the work. Labor unions are not exceptions to this law, but they rather prove the law, because labor unions limit the supply of labor, as they change the proportion between the amount of labor employed and the capital to employ it, and this proportion is to the advantage of labor, in that it tends to produce higher wages.

Strange as it may seem, it is, nevertheless, a fact that in most things produced by labor high-priced labor is cheaper than low-priced labor This is contrary to the general opinion, but numerous instances may be cited to prove it, as, for instance, the sale of American wheat in Europe in competition with Russia, India, and other places, where labor is very much lower. Another illustration is the fact that products of steel made in Japan and other low-labor countries cannot compete with American, English, and German works. The third instance is a recent one to which attention has been called in connection with the automobile industry, where American-made machines undersell the automobiles of Europe.

It is not always easy to find the reason for this anomalous condition, but it exists, and investigation is likely to prove that the same reason does not always apply in each case. For instance, the steel works of Japan are run by cheap labor, which tries to get a first-class product out of high-grade machinery. That which passes inspection is good, but the percentage of loss through incompetence of management or of workmen is so great, and the general conduct of the business, through what is known as overhead charges, adds so much to cost, that a ton of steel rails, when delivered to the market, costs more than when made by the high-priced labor of other countries.

In the case of the automobile industry the reasons are quite different. American-made automobiles are made on what is known as the duplicate-part system—that is, automatic machinery is used to make each part in large quantities, and these parts are simply picked up and assembled, going together like bricks in a wall. The process is a continuous one, little skill being required, the machinery doing most of the work; hence the efficiency of one man of high price is greater than that of the foreigner who works at a lower wage.

But the automobile industry must have a large selling field in order to make this method of manufacture pay. In other words, the only way that high-priced labor can compete is for it to widen its markets so as to keep the automatic machinery at work and thus keep down overhead charges. This is why automobile makers and machinery makers in other lines are reaching out for the markets of the world, and this is why a lower tariff is favorable to these industries, because it reduces the cost of material and through reciprocative trade it increases the volume of the business.

In farming the low unit cost of high-priced labor as compared with other countries is probably mainly due to better workmen and better machinery, or, at least, a better knowledge of how to handle the same machinery. It is also partly due to a better knowledge of the soil, and more intelligence shown in its cultivation and development.

It has long been known to economists that the intelligence of the workman is an important element in the efficiency or productiveness of labor. Educate the working people, give them responsibilities, make better and bigger men of them, and they are better producers.

The whole history of the world shows that slave labor had proved to be the most unsatisfactory and inefficient of all abor. It has been proved over and over again that an employer in an active industry can pay out a greater amount of money in wages for the same output than the actual maintenance of his slaves costs him. In the old slave countries the products which required skill were usually, and almost invariably, either imported, or they were made by paid labor. Prof. Jones, in an essay on the distribution of wealth, says:

> The Russians, or rather those German writers who have observed the manners and habits of Russia, state some strong facts on this point. Two Middlesex mowers, they say, will mow in a day as much grass as six Russian serfs, and in spite of the dearness of provisions in England and their cheapness in Russia, the mowing of a quantity of hay which would cost an English farmer half a kopek will cost a Russian proprietor three or four kopeks. The Prussian Councilor of State, Jacob, is considered to have proved that in Russia, where everything is cheap, the labor of a serf is doubly as expensive as that of a laborer in England. M. Schmalz gives a startling account of the unproductiveness of serf labor in Prussia, from his own knowledge and observation. In Austria it is distinctly stated that the labor of a serf is equal to only one-third of that of a free hired laborer.

Slave labor is therefore the poorest kind of labor, the least efficient and the least productive. The same reasons that make it so apply to low-priced labor as compared with high-priced labor. Wages are low where men are cheap, and where men are cheap they are likely to be less intelligent and less skilled than where they are not cheap. Where high wages are paid there is an incentive for the best labor to congregate into that district. The industry prospers because its product is turned out by the best men in that line who have an incentive not only to produce a good thing but to do so at the lowest cost to the management. This is the very essence of commercial success in manufacturing. There must be a mutuality of interests between the capitalist and his workmen to produce the best thing at the lowest cost.

Every human being has his personal equation. Employers of labor know that in skilled labor particularly the capacity of one man varies greatly from that of another. This condition exists in all labor, whether mental or manual. Capacity to do things, to get results, is what counts, and this has made the United States rich.

Perhaps a practical illustration of this point may be of interest. In the course of the annual meeting of the Directors of a railroad company in the West an oil salesman opened the door and asked to be heard. The first impulse was to put him out, but he persistently held his ground, saying that he was there to save the railroad money, and as he presumed that the Directors were there for the same purpose he asked a moment's consideration. This was reluctantly given on the suggestion of one of the Directors, whereupon the salesman proceeded to advocate the great advantages of his patent oil. He was referred to the Superintendent, with instructions to give his oil a trial. The next year the same board was in session, when one of them, recalling the incident, sent for the Superintendent and asked him about that patent oil.

"Oh, it's all right," said the Superintendent, "it does the work very well."

"Then," said the President, "that interruption to our meeting last year was a good thing after all; that man must have a valuable patent."

"Mr. President," said the Superintendent, "the value of that patent is that man."

While this illustrates pre-eminently the question of salesman efficiency, it applies with equal force to every class of work. It is in the man.

Next to human efficiency comes the important question of methods. In this no industry can be compared with another that is not producing the same product, nor can the methods of one shop be criticised where the markets do not warrant a similar volume of manufacture. To make a thing on a small scale is one thing, to make it on a large scale is quite another, and the large scale always opens possibilities for reducing cost. The first thing of importance in considering methods is to get the best tools, and next to this is the question of handling them efficiently.

Germany has reached its present position of industrial supremacy not because of low-priced labor but through efficiency. The value of German labor has been steadily going up; in fact, it has gone up faster than the value of labor in England or America. This is because the German industries have built up, through high efficiency, a higher class of workmen. In 1876, at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, the German representative reported to his Government that in engineering mechanics Germany was far behind other nations. He went so far as to condemn German mechanical engineering to such an extent that he aroused the people of his country, who classed him as a traitor. Yet it is a fact that since the day of this Centennial Exposition Germany has awakened through a scare, followed by careful study, education, and work. The German industrial schools represent the groundwork of this progress. Through these schools not only are young men taught mechanical engineering but the men at work in the shops are required to spend a certain amount of time each week in the school explaining the theory of their daily practice.

It is this study of the theory of things that has brought German engineers to the front. Every movement and each item are a subject of careful study and application. Inventive genius is encouraged to the greatest extent, materials are studied through scientific and practical tests, efficiency being the goal toward which every German engineer has been working, and through which he has been able to put the products of the German works in the first rank. In doing this he has, at the same time, and through the same methods, lowered the costs.

Mr. Rooney, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, has given striking evidence of the fact that the high wages paid in America do not make protection necessary. He quotes from President Taft's Tariff Board, made less than a year ago, the following statement:

> Wages are much higher in the United States, but wages are in themselves not a necessary indication of relative cost of production. Frequently it is found that high wages and low labor cost go together.

This same article raises the question as to whether or not "more efficient management or greater speed of machinery" has not enabled the American manufacturer to get a larger product per operative in proportion to the difference in wages.

SUMMONS CANNON ON CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Senate Committee Supposed to be Trying to Trace Relation of Big Gifts to Tariff Favors.

McKINLEY ALSO IS CALLED

Perkins Says Hilles Lied About Harvester Trust Aiding Roosevelt and Demands He Be Summoned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—A new and significant turn has been given to the Senate committee's investigation into political contributions and expenditures by the action of Senator Clapp, Chairman of the committee, in asking Representative Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the former Speaker; Representative William B. McKinley of Illinois, who was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee in 1908, and has held that office ever since, and Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts to appear as witnesses before the committee.

According to gossip here to-day, based on the summons to Messrs. Cannon, McKinley, and Weeks, the Clapp committee intends to make a searching investigation of the election of Representatives to Congress, with particular reference to contributions made by big concerns that had a special interest in tariff legislation.

That Representative McKinley would be called as a witness before the committee was a foregone conclusion in view of the fact that the broad powers given to the committee by the Senate resolution. What the committee will have to ask ex-Speaker Cannon and Representative Weeks is not known, but it is reported that Senator Clapp and his associates are anxious to find out if there was any connection between the contributions that may have been made to the Republican Congressional funds in 1908 by "big interests" and the tariff legislation, which was enacted in 1909.

Representative James T. Lloyd of Missouri, who is Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, will be a witness, and it is understood to be the committee's purpose to call other men who were prominent in the management of the Democratic Congressional campaigns during the twelve years' period, which the Senate committee has authority by resolution to inquire into.

The committee has called on the Secretary of State of New York for a transcript of the testimony taken during the Armstrong insurance investigation in 1905 and 1906, at which it was disclosed that leading insurance companies had made large contributions to the Presidential campaign funds of 1904. It is understood that Chairman Clapp requested the certified copies of the New York records after the recent conference with Senator Pomerene had made it apparent that information brought out in the insurance investigation would be useful in the probe that the Senate committee will renew next week. George B. Cortelyou, Republican National Chairman in 1904, testified in July that his only knowledge of these contributions came from the insurance records, where it was disclosed that some companies had made contributions of $40,000 to $50,000.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bull Moose party made public yesterday a letter to Moses E. Clapp, Chairman of the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions, in which he demanded that Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, be called to give testimony in regard to the statement made by him in a recent signed article that "Roosevelt spent millions of dollars of Harvester Trust money to gain the Republican nomination."

"I not only request but earnestly urge your committee to require Mr. Hilles to appear before it as soon as it reconvenes for its hearings in order that Mr. Hilles may be required to testify in full as to this charge that he makes," Mr. Perkins wrote.

The article referred to was published in The New York American last Sunday.

In a letter to Mr. Hilles Mr. Perkins accuses him of telling a "downright lie," and continues:

"The Harvester Company has not, directly or indirectly, itself or through any individual, through employe, officer, Director, or friend, at any time contributed one cent toward Mr. Roosevelt's campaign either before the Chicago Convention in June or since that time.

"Lies similar to yours are being circulated by all sorts of people—many of them wholly irresponsible and unget-at-able, but you, who until recently were secretary to the President of the United States and are now his accredited campaign manager, are supposed to be a responsible individual and should be above circulating statements that are absolutely false.

"I challenge you to produce a particle of evidence that your charge is true, and if you have the slightest reason for even suspecting that it is true, then you should long ago have had a Government official examine the books of the Harvester Company, subpoena witnesses, and prove, or disprove, your suspicions."

Advertising Men to Meet.

The Advertising Men's League of New York City will hold a "get acquainted" meeting at the South Orange Field Club on Oct. 4. Features of the gathering include a five-inning ball game, tennis and golf contests, and other sports. The office of the association is 200 Fifth Avenue. The membership of the league now exceeds 400.

PRAISES GUATEMALAN RULER.

American Gives Cabrera Credit for 16 Years of Peace There.

Guatemala was painted as a land of peace and plenty, of equal laws and happy men by R. L. Allen, when he arrived at the Imperial yesterday from Guatemala City. He is in business there. Mr. Allen says that everybody in Central America concedes that President Cabrera is going to be the head of the union of five Central American Republics, when it is formed, which he predicts will be as soon as railways are opened through the various states, and easy communication thus established.

"Gautemala is the most peaceable country of Central America," said Mr. Allen. "We have no revolution there, and this is due to the fact that President Cabrera is a master mind. He has been President for sixteen years, and in all that time we have had peace. When Central America is united under one government, there will be permanent peace. In fact, there is now no trouble in that part of the world, except in Nicaragua.

"It is not generally appreciated that Guatemala is one of the richest countries in the world. This year the coffee crop is going to be a little short, because the regular rainy season was virtually a dry season. Little is being done in mining just now. Former Lieut. Gov. Spriggs, of Montana, has concessions down there, but just now he is only prospecting."

BELMONT A WILLING WITNESS

Gives Evidence in Miss Stewart's Suit He Refused Before.

In obedience to an order of Supreme Court Justice Dugro, August Belmont was in court yesterday in reference to the suit brought by Miss Rosalie Stewart, a dealer in toy dogs, to recover $50,000 from him, as President of the American Kennel Club, for suspending her from membership in the club in 1908. Miss Stewart was reinstated.

E. C. Crowley, counsel for Miss Stewart, obtained permission last week to examine Mr. Belmont about the management of the American Kennel Club and the methods employed in suspending a member. Mr. Belmont, on advice of counsel, refused to answer certain questions put to him concerning correspondence between Miss Stewart and the club. It was to compel answers to these questions that he was again summoned yesterday.

Mr. Belmont yesterday produced all the letters he had been asked to bring to court save two that he declared had been lost. In addition, he willingly went into details of the management of the club. After less than an hour's hearing he was excused, with thanks, by Mr. Crowley.

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are subject to Personal Tax on
October 1
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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
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TAX EXEMPT
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
R. M. HURD, President.
Capital and Surplus $8,500,000
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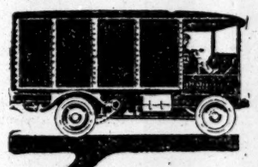


"* * * We have received orders [for Motor Trucks] over the telephone."
American Locomotive Co.

"* * * Telephone your grocery order."
Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co.

THE above extracts from recent newspaper advertisements illustrate in a measure the extent to which buying and selling by telephone has grown. Think of it!—anything—from automobiles to oatmeal, from macaroni to motor trucks, can be purchased over the telephone!

Do *you* realize that nearly every article which *you* purchase may be ordered over the telephone?

Doesn't this suggest to you one reason why the New York City Telephone Directory is valuable as an advertising medium? Many have found it so and are building up their telephone order business by its use.

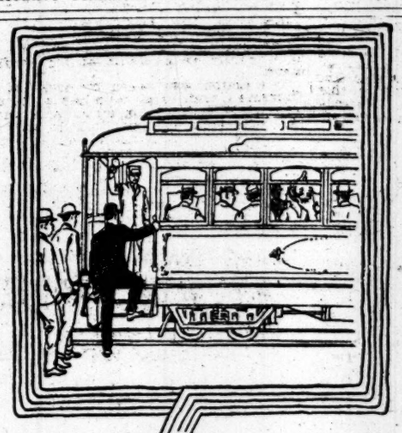
Why not ask us today for further information?

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO. AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES — LOCAL LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE BELL SYSTEM

Advertising forms for the Winter Edition of the New York City Telephone Directory close October 10th.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

"Everybody Buys By Telephone."



The Most Convenient Route From Your Office or Home TO Buffalo

is by nearest surface line, subway or elevated, *direct* to Grand Central Terminal; thence by one of the New York Central Lines' completely-equipped through trains—which leave at *frequent intervals*, day and night—over the gradeless "Water Level Route" that insures *comfort, enjoyment* and *rest.*

5 DAY TRAINS
Lv. New York at 8.30, 8.45, 10.30 a.m.; 12.40 and 12 50 p.m.

5 NIGHT TRAINS
Lv. New York at 6.00, 8.02, 9.35, 11.44 p.m., and 12.25 midnight.

New York Central Lines

Railroad and Pullman tickets delivered by Special Messenger without extra charge. For further information, address General Eastern Passenger Agent, 1216 Broadway.

New York 'Phone, 6310 Madison
Brooklyn 'Phone, 167 Main

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Automobile Exchange

The New York Times has the largest high-class circulation and carries a greater volume of automobile advertising than any other New York paper.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

Advertising rates per agate line: One insertion, 30c.; three insertions in one week, including one on Sunday, 75c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.40.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

¼-TON GIBBS ELECTRIC TRUCK, NEW SINGLE TIRES, 36x5 ON FRONT, NEW DUAL TIRES ON REAR, 36x3. TRUCK NOW IN USE. MAKE APPOINTMENT BY LETTER FOR DEMONSTRATION. ADDRESS LAURENT, PICTORIAL REVIEW CO., 222 WEST 39TH ST.

For Sale, Limousine.—Extraordinary opportunity to purchase Stoddard-Dayton 50 Limousine, in splendid condition, owing to change of residence; no reasonable offer refused; demonstration by appointment. Address or call, B. N. Horn, 1,737 Broadway, Room 309.

Elmore, 1910, 36 h. p. touring car; in first-class condition; completely equipped; lamps, head light, top, wind shield, Waiter speedometer; all tools; will demonstrate; very reasonable. Apply Jacob W. Hartman, 309 B'way.

Six-cylinder 48 horse power ROLLS-ROYCE chassis, in use one year; mileage 5,000; fine condition. Inquire of or address HARROLDS MOTOR CAR CO., 233 West 54th St.

Cars, bodies painted, remodeled, upholstered; tops, slips-covers, general repairing; guaranteed lowest prices. Universal Auto Painting, 244 West 49th. Bryant—3862.

Buick Touring Car, 30 h. p., in fine condition; run 4,000 miles; $900; all extras included. Ferber, 115 Broadway. 'Phone 8670—Rector.

Cars, bodies, delivery wagons, sold; all prices. We buy cars and bodies—spot cash. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

1912, 50 Simplex, 7 passenger body and top; excellent condition; $2,500 for quick sale. J. M. Quinby & Co., Newark, N. J.

1910, 1911, and 1912 high-grade cars; A1 condition; bargain prices; must close all this week. Thomas, 1,920 Broadway.

Limousine body; side windows; used less than 300 miles; like new; $550; cost $1,750. Thomas, 1,920 Broadway.

Mercedes "40," $500; fine landaulet and touring body; remountable rims; splendid condition. Riverside 4537.

Packards, latest models; $2.50-$4.50 hour; $300-$700 monthly; experienced chauffeurs. Murray Hill 181.

Thomas Flyer, 7-passenger touring car, fully equipped; sacrifice. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Thomas K, 6-cylinder, 70 h. p. roadster flier; bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Renault roadster; almost new; investigate; a bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Lozier 7-passenger touring car, $800. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Pope-Hartford, perfect condition, fully equipped; bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Overland Runabout, $350. Bargain. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Brush 1912 Runabout at a sacrifice. Green's, 48th St. and Broadway.

Elegant Packard, $3 per hour; owner drives; special weekly, monthly rates. Telephone 7261 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT.

CURT SCHMIDT PACKARD RENTING CO.
Elegant up-to-date town and TOURING CARS
for rent for any length of time.
LOW RATES BY MONTH.
Liveried service if desired.
TELEPHONE RIVERSIDE 4587.

PACKARD CARS FOR HIRE.
Up-to-date service only.
$4 PER HOUR.
Rates by day, trips, or week.
WE MAKE FRIENDS THROUGH OUR SERVICE.
Tel. 3486 Bryant.

SEVEN-PASSENGER LUXURIOUS CARS.
Strictly up-to-date models for rent $3.50 an hour and up; special monthly rates.
100 MORNINGSIDE.

Packard touring; late model; hour, day, month; reasonable. Follot Co., 254 West 54th St. Col. 8422.

Hotchkiss town car; low rates by hour, week, or month. Harris. Tel. 6848 Columbus.

AUTOMOBILES WANTED.

Wanted — 1912 7-passenger limousine, Locomobile, Packard, Chalmers, or Cadillac preferred; must be bargain and stand fullest investigation. Address, with full particulars and price, also personal references, T. S., 115 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED.
Spot cash for your automobile, any make, or will accept same on sale at 5 per cent. commission. Green's Agency, Broadway and 48th.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

Automobile course, $55.
Booklet Explains WHY Our Course Is Best.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
233 West 54th St., near Broadway.
"Founded on Honesty." "Prospers on Merit."

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Mitchell
Rebuilt Cars
Guaranteed
Four and Six Cylinder Models.
Runabouts, Touring Cars and Limousines.
Prices $250 to $1,000.
Good, serviceable cars—our warranty is insurance.
Demonstrations, of course.
REAL SERVICE—HONEST PRICES.
Mitchell Motor Co.
of New York.
Broadway at 61st St., New York. Brooklyn, 1,184 Bedford Av.

USED CARS AT COST
Last week we advertised cars at cost to make room for Body stock, account of expiration of lease at 1765 Broadway.
We sold a lot of cars—
—But we didn't sell enough.
This week we will continue the sale. It hurts, but we must have room.
THIS WEEK YOU MAY
Save Hundreds of Dollars
AT OUR EXPENSE
Your selection is unrestricted. You may pick from practically every make and model made.
Runabouts, Touring, Closed Cars, Delivery Wagons, Trucks, Taxis, &c. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Jandorf Automobile Co.,
5-Story Building, 42 and 44 W. 62d St. Near B'way.

ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.
Rebuilt Automobiles.
100 Latest Model Cars on Exhibition.
Best Makes Only.
We guarantee satisfaction.
1,764 Broadway, At 57th Street

Last Week! — Last Week!
MUST VACATE OCT. 1.
500 CLOSED BODIES
Offers Wanted on IMMENSE Stock of Bodies, Seats, etc.; Brewsters, Rothschilds, Quinbys, etc.
MAKE YOUR OWN PRICE.
Jandorf Automobile Co.
BODY DEPARTMENT,
1765 Broadway Between 56th-57th Sts.

Seven-passenger car, 1912, fully equipped, self-starter; new extra shoe, demountable rims; just come from factory after being refinished, with new tires; impossible to tell from new; listed at $2,750—$1,400. Most remarkable bargain in New York. Our 1912 Demonstrator will go for $1,200 to a quick buyer.
SELDEN MOTOR VEHICLE CO.,
1,876 Broadway.

LACK OF LABORERS HAMPERS HAWAII

Those Imported from Portugal Use Passage Money to Get to San Francisco.

EXPECT LOW SUGAR PRICES

Ex-Gov. Carter Declares All the Intelligent Persons in Hawaii Uphold Administration of Gov. Frear.

Ex-Gov. George R. Carter of Hawaii arrived in this city yesterday from Honolulu, after having made several stops on the way across the continent from San Francisco. Aside from politics, he said there were two things that were of keen interest in Hawaii now: One, the investigation into the administration of Gov. Frear, which Secretary of the Interior Fisher is conducting for President Taft; and the other, the fact that much of the labor that has been imported to work the sugar plantation doesn't stick, and so just now the sugar growers are short of hands.

"Business is very good generally in Hawaii," said Gov. Carter yesterday at the Belmont. "However, we are expecting low prices in sugar, on account of the big production in Europe. There is nothing we can do but make our expenses less. The crop in Hawaii will be of the average kind.

"The laborers that have been imported from time to time in the last few years from Portugal have proved a cause for worry, and our labor situation is still difficult. We still bring in the Portuguese, but it seems that as fast as they arrive in Hawaii they make their way to California. It is like shoveling daylight into a dark cellar. It looks now as if we shouldn't be able to permanently take care of the labor situation until after the opening of the Panama Canal, which will probably bring immigrants direct to San Francisco.

"I don't know the figures as to the number of Portuguese we have imported, but they are large. Anyhow, every steamer that leaves Honolulu for San Francisco takes more than 100 or so away. In my opinion these immigrants are using us in order to get their passage paid as far as Hawaii. Our territorial government taxes us to obtain money to pay the passage of these people to the territory, but no agreement is signed. The immigrants are left free to do as they please. They are absolutely free agents. Of course some few take to working on the plantations, but the proportion is small.

"On the other hand, the Filipinos who have come to Hawaii to work, are doing very well, contrary to what everybody prophesied at the beginning. I cannot explain this, unless it is that they are affected by an environment of energy and effort. The labor scarcity is not so serious as it was a while ago, but at the same time it is a serious problem—more to worry over than the price of sugar.

"The appropriation made by the Legislature for the importation of laborers is now practically exhausted, and there is an agitation on foot to stop chartering vessels and giving free passage to the islands. I doubt very much whether the next Legislature will carry on the appropriation.

"When I left Honolulu, Secretary Fisher, who went out there to investigate Gov. Frear, had been there two days. This matter of the investigation of the Governor has been harmful for Hawaii. For eight months Gov. Frear has been waiting for President Taft to reappoint him or remove him, and every question of policy has been at a standstill. Now, whatever decision is made, somebody's feelings are going to be hurt. Both sides sent delegations to the Chicago Convention indorsing Taft, hoping to win the support of the Administration, and the latter seems to have been flirting with both sides. I don't think either side was encouraged, but the delay and indecision has been very harmful to the territory."

"Just what acts of Gov. Frear are being investigated?" Gov. Carter was asked.

"That is something most of us would like to find out," he replied. "Charges were preferred by the Hawaiian delegate to Congress, Prince Kalanianole. 'Unsatisfactory administration' was the substance of them, and they were answered a month ago. As matters stand, the people of the territory are now lined up, the native Hawaiians on the one side, and the whites on the other. Most of the former are backing the Prince, and they seem to fully believe that President Taft is going to sustain the charges. Gov. Frear is backed by all the intelligent people of the territory."

"But there must be something on which these charges are based, even if they are false," was suggested.

"There is nothing," asserted Gov. Carter. "As near as I can ascertain, the trouble comes from personal differences between Gov. Frear and the territorial delegate, and the worst feature of the situation is the feeling of the natives that if Taft was not going to remove the Governor he would have decided the case long ago.

"While the issues in our campaign at home are purely local, there is, of course, the keenest interest taken in the National election. But we have been able to get no real news there. I left Honolulu after feeding on the news furnished out there, thinking that the Progressive Party was almost down and out. I anticipated that when I reached San Francisco I would have this confirmed, but I want to tell you that when I landed I got a different impression, and this was strengthened as I came East. Out there we have not heard anything of the dissensions among the Democrats. What I have gathered during my progress across the country is that the election is by no means 'sure' for anybody.

"Yes, Hawaii has begun to get ready for the opening of the Panama Canal. The harbor of Honolulu is being fixed up. The Standard Oil Company is building at Honolulu the largest oil tank on the Pacific Coast. This is expected to be needed for supplying the increased trade in the Pacific with fuel, and Honolulu is to be made a great distributing point.

"The discussion of the Panama Canal bill and the exemption of coastwise vessels from toll, is being discussed in Hawaii as well as elsewhere. I think the majority of people out there agree with the pronouncement of the Austrian Emperor, that this is a subject above all others which must be submitted to arbitration."

Gov. Carter said he did not expect to take part in the campaign here.

LIKES COMMISSION RULE.

It Has Worked Well In Birmingham, Ala., Mayor Exum Says.

Culpeper Exum, Mayor of Birmingham, and Henry B. Gray, once Lieutenant Governor of Alabama, were at the Vanderbilt yesterday. They have been taking a holiday in the North, and are on their way home. Mr. Exum was Mayor of Birmingham when the city adopted the commission form of government, and he retained his job under the new régime.

"We have had the commission form of government for a year and a half now," said Mayor Exum, "and it is working well. We have effected considerable saving in several municipal departments, and the commission form is unquestionably a more business-like method of administration than the old plan. We have been doing a great deal of street paving. The talk in Birmingham just now is about the good times. All the factories are going at full blast and business is humming.

"Politics? Well, there is only one party in Alabama, and of course it is for Wilson. In Birmingham, out of 13,000 votes, only some 700 are Republican.

"We are just finishing a twenty-story office building, and the contract has been let for one of twenty-two stories. We are also building two hotels to cost $1,000,000 each. The town is gaining very rapidly. Since the census of 1910, when we showed we had jumped 245 per cent. in ten years, the town has gained 25,000 inhabitants. The principal topic in Alabama just now is the price of cotton. We shall be short 3,000,000 bales of the bumper crop of last year, but all the same the crop is what might be called a normal one."

TO PASS ON NEWSPAPER LAW.

Taft Asks Wickersham to Construe Points to Which Publishers Object.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23. — President Taft has asked Attorney General Wickersham for an opinion on the recently enacted newspaper publicity law as to what construction was to be placed by the Postmaster General upon the term "paid subscribers," and whether the law was to apply to publications circulated otherwise than through the United States mails.

The reference of those questions will not defer the effective date of the law—Oct. 1. Postmaster General Hitchcock said to-day that the opinion would probably be in hand in ample time to enable the Post Office Department to give to publishers the necessary blanks on which to make returns.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association has protested to President Taft against the law. Officers of the association have already sent to publishers and editors circular letters directing their attention to the act and suggesting that steps be taken to protect the publications from what they regard as a censorship of the press.

Representative C. L. Bartlett of Georgia, who voted against the amendment to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, the "rider" which demands sworn statements from newspapers setting forth the names and Post Office addresses of the editor, managing editor, publisher, manager, owner or stockholders, and that every article or editorial paid for by money or other valuable consideration be plainly marked "advertisement," does not think the statute would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"The Supreme Court has decided that Congress may prohibit anything from going through the mails," said Mr. Bartlett at the Breslin yesterday, "and that, I fear, will govern the ruling of the Supreme Court in the matter when it comes before that body.

"There is a distinct probability that some members of Congress voted in favor of the amendment because they thought it would hit only the publishers of the big metropolitan dailies. They are going to find pretty soon that some of the little county papers have been hit hardest. It will go pretty hard with some rural papers to have to list the plate campaign matter they get paid for as "advertisements," and they are going to make kicks that some who were enthusiastic supporters of the measure will feel. After all, what does it matter to the public at large whether a reading notice is paid for or not? It only concerns the man who advertises and the paper.

"Of course there is a certain amount of retributive justice in the measure for the sensational papers who were trying to regulate things all the time, and find themselves now being unpleasantly regulated. Still, the thing is much too drastic, and that is why I voted against it."

OLD OIL COMPANIES STICK AS THEY WERE

Witnesses at the Waters-Pierce Hearing Admit Refineries Hold Within State Boundaries.

SELL OIL TO EACH OTHER

Never Cross Each Other's Territory—Practice Unchanged Since Trust Was Dissolved.

Testimony was brought out at the hearing yesterday in the litigation over the control of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company that at points where one of the former Standard Oil subsidiaries has a refinery on a State border it does not go into the adjoining State to compete with the former Standard Oil subsidiary in that State, but sells its oil to the competitive company. Such a situation exists at several places along the line between Pennsylvania, the home of the Atlantic Refining Company, and New Jersey. The station of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey at Camden is supplied with oil from Philadelphia, that at Phillipsburg, N. J., from the Atlantic refinery at Easton, and the same practice prevails elsewhere in South Jersey.

This is known as "assigning" the stations, from which sales are made to the consumer, to the Atlantic Refining Company. The witnesses examined yesterday said the reason for it was that it was cheaper to supply their stations from refineries just across the border than to send oil to them from its own refineries at a distance. Attorneys for the Pierce interests expect to show that the Pennsylvania company sells to the Standard of New Jersey at the same prices it charges to its own selling department, and that in consequence it makes no profit, the New Jersey company making the entire profit on the sale of this oil.

E. G. Barber, assistant domestic sales agent for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, explained the situation at Philipsburg and Easton. His company, he said, sent its tank wagons over to Easton to get the oil which it sold from the Philipsburg station. S. W. Fordyce, Jr., asked him if it had ever sold any of the oil in Pennsylvania while the wagons were on that side of the river. He knew of no instance of such sales. Mr. Fordyce pointed out that the refinery of the New Jersey company at Bayonne was just across the Kill van Kull from Staten Island.

"Does your company ever solicit any business in Staten Island?" he asked.

"Not that I know of," answered Mr. Barber. He didn't know whether the New Jersey company ever made any deliveries to consumers in this city. This referred to burning oil and naphtha, Mr. Barber saying that his company was endeavoring to sell fuel and gas oil anywhere it could find a purchaser.

Mr. Barber said that Vice President Cutler of the Atlantic Refining Company visited his office about once a week, but denied that he ever showed Mr. Cutler reports of the business of the New Jersey company or of the stocks of oil in its refineries.

J. M. O'Connor collects statistics of prices and stocks of oil for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which he gathers from Government and trade publications. He also gets reports from agents of the company of receipts of oil by competitors, with which he makes comparisons with sales by his company. The Pierce attorneys are trying to show that informations of this kind is collated for the purpose of apportioning among the various companies their share of the business based on the stocks of oil they have from time, a system which prevailed before the disolution.

Mr. O'Connor denied that he got any figures from other companies or that his statistics were sent to others.

George Chesebrough, Secretary of the four Northern pipe-line companies, was questioned about the election of officers and Directors following the dissolution. He was asked who had selected the persons to be chosen at the stockholders' meetings. James A. Moffett, he said, had discussed with him the names of men who would make good officers and Directors for the companies, and these, he admitted, were the men subsequently chosen.

Alfred J. Platz, employed in the sales department of the Vacuum Oil Company, said he solicited business in New Jersey, but it developed that he was concerned only in the sale of lubricating oils.

"How Thoroughly Satisfying This Beer Is!"
The "True Bitter Taste" of
Imperial Beer
Gold Label
Bottled only by the Brewers,
Beadleston & Woerz
New York.
Order from any dealer.
will Delight You! Have It with Dinner Tonight!

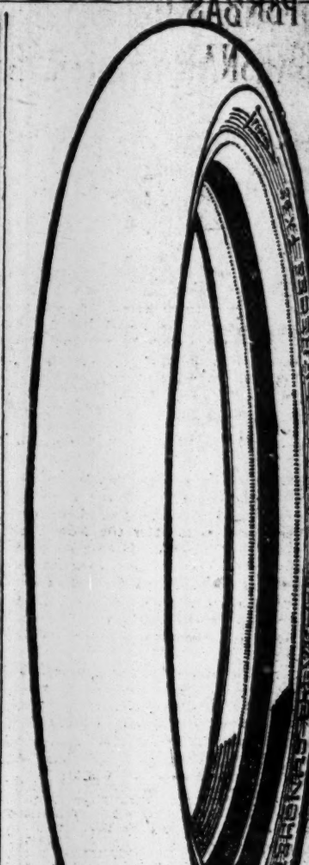
NEW SIDE DOORS IN USE.

Local Subway Trains Now Handling Passengers More Quickly.

In compliance with the recent order of the Public Service Commission making it obligatory that all local trains be equipped with side doors by Oct. 1, the Interborough Rapid Transit Company has for the past few months been altering its trains to meet this demand, and yesterday morning saw the order in effect.

With the added entrance and exit facilities the trains were loaded and unloaded with much greater haste and the congestion at the ends of the cars was greatly diminished. At Brooklyn Bridge and Fourteenth Street and the other express stations there was a notable decrease of congestion, especially during the rush hours.

The white Summer uniforms of the Subway "choppers," conductors, and guards were replaced yesterday by the regular Winter uniforms of blue. It is quite probable that the Summer uniforms of the future will be of another color, probably olive drab, as the white suits soil too quickly and as the material now used shrinks and loses its shape when washed.


FEDERAL
"Extra Service"
TIRES
Will reduce your tire expense. Let us show you these durable high grade tires and explain the reason.
Federal Tires are known everywhere as the tires of "Extra Service."
They deserve the name.
In all types for all standard rims
Federal Rubber Mfg. Co., Milwaukee
NEW YORK BRANCH 1737 Broadway
DISTRIBUTORS
Acorn Tire & Supply Co., Newark, N. J.; Oriental Rubber & Supply Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

SLIGHTLY USED CARS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
AUTOMOBILES BOUGHT HERE ARE GUARANTEED.
Runabouts .....$100 to $1,500
Touring Cars.....$200 to $2,000
Limousine and Town Cars.....$250 to $2,000
Trucks and Deliveries.....$200 to $1,500
BODIES { Limousine, Landaulet, and Fore-Door Touring at your own price.
WHEN BUYING, SELLING, OR STORING CALL, WRITE, OR 'PHONE 1873 BRYANT.
EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED. DEMONSTRATIONS GIVEN.
GREEN'S PURCHASING AGENCY,
1,587 Broadway, Corner 48th St.

STODDARD DAYTON
We are open for bids on all of our used cars; they are going to be sold in next thirty days; all rebuilt and ready for immediate service.
Used Car Dept., 225 West 57th St.

Franklins, four and five passenger, in first-class mechanical condition; 1910 and earlier models at attractive prices.
Franklin Motor Car Co.,
734 and Amsterdam Avs. Tel. Col. 6311.

Automobiles
Ready Reference for Buyers
ALL MAKES Bought, Sold and Exchanged. Times Sq. Auto Co., 1710 Broadway
BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.
KNOX Knox Automobile Company, 1966-1968 Broadway. 'Phone 4336 Col.

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.

AUTOCAR. Autocar Sales Co., 435 West 19th St. Tel. Chelsea 6958.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS.

REPAIRS
We make a specialty of repairing automobiles; in addition to our facilities for doing fine coach work, we have a well-equipped machine shop to overhaul motors; established 1834.
J. M. QUINBY & CO.
NEWARK, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.

GWILLIAM CO., BEARINGS, ALL TYPES 253 W. 58th St., cor. B'way. Col. 8358.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.

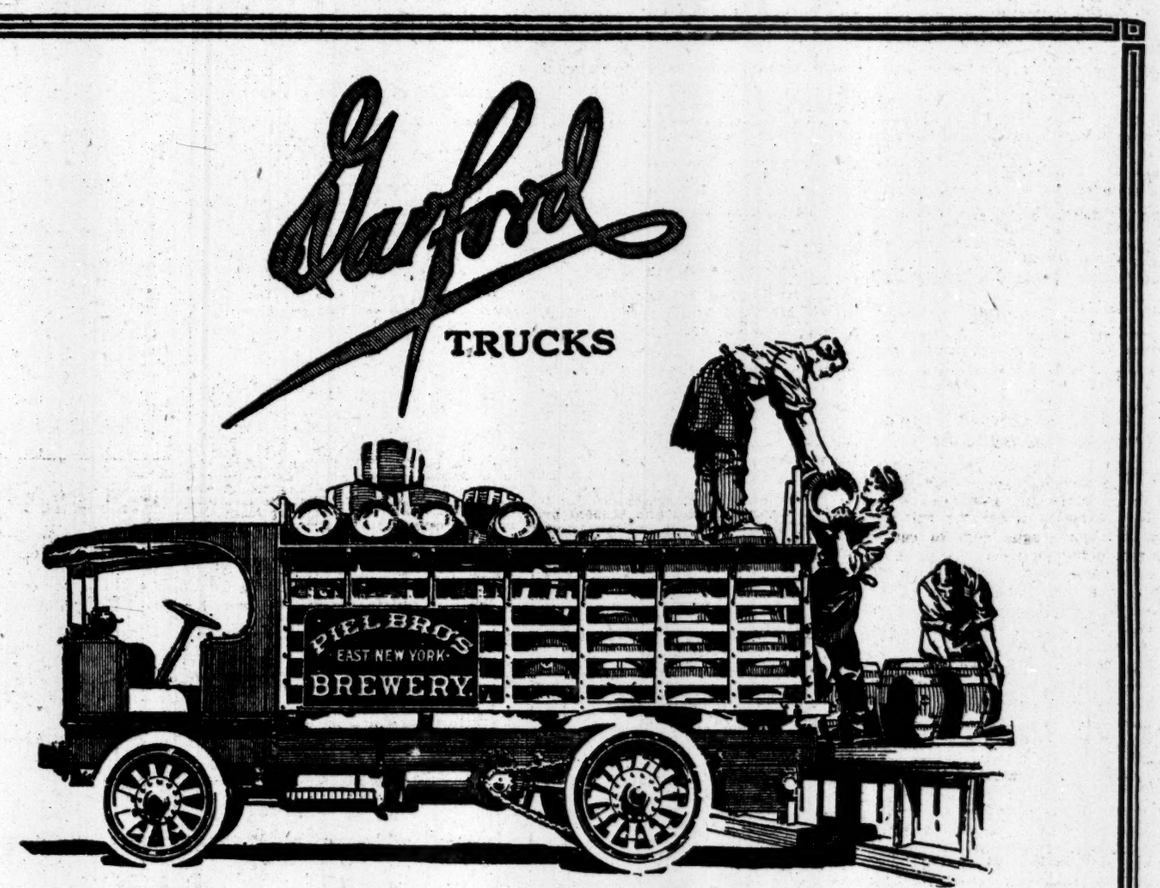
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Day and evening. Send for Booklet. 318 W. 57th St. Phone 7320 Col.

AUTOMOBILES.

SCHEBLER CARBURETOR
JAMES C. NICHOLS
Direct Factory Distributor,
1673 Broadway.
SPECIAL TO FORD OWNERS.
Our New Model H for one-half regular price and your old carburetor. More speed and power guaranteed with less gasoline.

A SQUARE DEAL.
Let us sell your car for cash; no sale no charge.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.,
1,710 Broadway. 'Phone 7306 Col.

The Review of Books with Sunday's New York Times. Glance at the Book Exchange, a clearing ground for old prints, fine sets, valuable libraries, autographs, rare editions. Invaluable to bibliophiles. Every Sunday.—adv.



How to Measure the Day in and Day Out Commercial Value of a Motor Truck

A TRUCK, like every other commercial necessity, should be purchased on the basis of its serviceable worth. In order to be absolutely certain of economy in operation and everlasting service you must get right down to construction facts. You must analyze. Find out what it can do and why. This is purely a matter of analysis—of digging below the surface of the outer body and carefully weighing the vital construction and chassis facts. Here lies the good or the bad, the worth or the worthless, the practical or the impractical, of the modern gasoline motor truck. Tackle the installation of motor trucks as you do other things necessary to the progress, promotion, efficiency and welfare of your business. Analyze!

Consider trucks as you do the installation of traveling cranes or locomotives; big dredging outfits or steam shovels; fermenting tubs or storage vats; automatic machinery or drill presses. Buy your trucks as you do cement and steel. Analyze! Get down to the basic facts. Find out the essential things, and see if they fit, and can serve the requirements of your business. Analyze, investigate, scrutinize, test, inspect. Assemble the final result and you are bound to get a pure, unadulterated, cold dollar for dollar commercial value.

Why the Garford Truck Can Do More in Less Time—for Less Money—than Any Other Truck Made

The few following facts are your guide—your aid. Read these important fundamentals over carefully. They explain the construction fineness, and commercial worth of the Garford Truck—the most advanced truck made.

The Garford Truck is a ten year development. In it is incorporated everything that is modern, practical and economical. It is built, primarily, with an eye to business requirements.

The frame of the Garford Truck is made of pressed steel, ordinarily truck frames are made of the cheaper channel iron material. But pressed steel is stronger. It will stand more and wear longer. The Garford frame is reinforced with five sturdy cross sections, others average only two to three cross sections. The Garford is operated at much less expense than other similar trucks.

Scores of well known concerns will confirm this. Our larger trucks run from five to six miles to the gallon of gasoline, as against two to three miles of the average truck. The Garford motor is of unusual strength and huge power. It is located by the side of the driver, not under him, nor out of reach.

It is always accessible. All adjustments can be made from the seat.

This also gives greater loading space, and reduces the weight on the rear axle, a very important point. The Garford Truck has a four speed transmission, which enables the driver to meet every traffic condition. The Garford Truck has a straight line drive. This makes possible a much smoother and more even pull, reducing all strain on the frame, and eliminating that jerking motion, all of which reduces wear, and cuts down operating costs. We place only sixty per cent of the weight on the rear axle, where it belongs. This makes possible quicker loading, quicker handling, shorter turning radius, less wear on tires, less room required at the loading platform, yet you retain the full space for the load. Garford axles and steering knuckles are big and of generous dimensions. Garford springs are made of famous imported Krupp Steel, the best in the world.

These springs are unusually staunch and resilient. The cross spring is extra heavy. Garford headlights are protected, being sunk in the dash out of danger. This eliminates the chance of sudden breakage. The Garford torsion rod is a massive piece of work.

It is practically indestructible. It will stand a fifty per cent greater strain than it will ever receive. The Garford is equipped with a positive automatic governor, which regulates the speed.

This makes it absolutely impossible for drivers to race the motor. Once set, the truck cannot run above a certain number of miles per hour. This reduces greatly the wear and tear on the trucks, to say nothing of the tire expense. This brief chassis description explains the commercial superiority of the Garford Truck. It is the most advanced truck built. If your business requires trucks it will be worth your while to see this line at once. We make trucks of all kind of tonnage for every line of business. It has the fundamental strength, design and character to serve you efficiently and economically for years.

The Garford Company, Elyria, Ohio
THE R. & L. COMPANY, J. T. Rainier President
Broadway at 62nd Street, New York 915-921 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn. 967 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

SUPERBAS DEFEAT BRESNAHAN'S COLTS

Young Cardinals Make Rather Poor Showing Against Dahlen's Nine.

Roger Bresnahan had another inspection day to get a line on his squad of "rookies" at Washington Park yesterday and Bill Dahlen stood pat on his strongest line-up, the result being that the Superbas again rode rough shod over the Mound City brigade and spoiled the Cardinals' last chance of winning the inter-club series. The series now stands eleven games to ten in Brooklyn's favor and the Superbas can take the season's series by winning to-day. The score was 7 to 2.

Bresnahan had all his regulars in the game, except Konetchy, Huggins, Mowrey, Oakes and Ellis, most of these having been sent home after the New York series, so that Roger could look over his recruits and perhaps save expenses in carfare and board during the 1913 training trip. He was also shy one of his regular moundsmen until the game had been lost, and then he gave Bill Steele a chance.

The crowd that saw the game established a season's record for scarcity at Washington Park. Whenever a good play was made, the crowd in the right field bleachers waved his hat, the crowd in the grand stand slapped her cold hands together and the crowd in the outfield stand whistled through his fingers.

A recruit named Griner drew the pitching assignment and Bresnahan got a good look at him. He was supplanted after five innings, but in that time he did as much pitching as is often crowded into a full game. The fifth inning must have seemed as long as three to the youngster, as the Superbas were also looking him over very closely in this round, touching him up for five hits and four runs. Errors were responsible for the two runs made off Griner, earlier in the game, and also for the one which was made off Steele in the seventh inning.

The Cardinals scored the first run of the game in the opening inning on a pass to Magee, Whitted's single to right and an infield out. Only twelve batsmen faced Knetzer in the next four rounds and in the sixth inning the other St. Louis run was scored on a pass, a fielder's choice, an out and a single by Whitted.

Brooklyn scored in the second inning on Hauser's error of Miller's drive, Knetzer's sacrifice and Moran's triple to left centre. Wheat's triple to the same territory and Wingo's error at the plate when Zach tried to stretch the hit, added another run in the third inning. Singles by Fisher, Miller, Moran, Cutshaw and Stengel, and a hit batsman netted four runs in the fifth inning, and caused Griner's withdrawal. In the seventh inning Moran got two bases on Whitted's wild throw, advanced to third on Cutshaw's sacrifice and counted on Stengel's long fly to Cathers. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	4	2	2	3	0
C'tshaw,2b.	3	0	1	2	0
Stengel, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	7	1
Wheat, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
K'pat'k, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Fisher, ss.	4	1	1	1	2
Miller, c.	3	2	2	9	1
Knetzer, p.	1	1	0	1	3
Total.	29	7	8	27	9

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cothers, cf.	4	1	1	4	2
Magee, lf.	3	1	0	1	0
Whi'ted, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2
Smith, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Evans, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Hauser, ss.	4	0	0	1	6
Gal'way, 2b.	4	0	2	1	2
Wingo, c.	4	0	1	3	0
Griner, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Steele, p.	1	0	0	1	1
*Bresnah'n	0	0	0	0	0
†Ellis	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	34	2	6	24	15

*Batted for Griner in the sixth inning.
†Batted for Steele in the ninth inning.

Errors—Cutshaw, Whitted, Hauser, Wingo.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0—7
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Three-base hits—Moran, Wheat. Sacrifice hits—Knetzer, Cutshaw. Sacrifice fly—Stengel. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 7. Double play—Evans and Wingo. Struck out—By Knetzer, 8; by Steele, 1. Bases on balls—Off Knetzer, 2; off Griner, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, Knetzer. Ellis—Off Griner, 7 in 5 innings, (at bat 20); off Steele, 1 in 4 innings, (at bat 9.) Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Rigler. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

Boston Very Busy in Seventh.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Boston bunched nine hits in the seventh inning to-day, scoring all its seven runs, while Cincinnati could make only six tallies for the entire game. All the Boston players, except Hess, made at least one hit in the seventh inning, and all except Hess and Kirke scored. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'pbell, cf.	5	1	1	3	0
Devlin, 3b.	5	1	1	1	4
Sw'ney, 2b.	4	1	1	4	4
Kirke, lf.	4	0	0	0	1
Titus, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Houser, 1b.	4	1	2	10	0
M'r'ville,ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Rariden, c.	3	1	1	4	1
Hess, p.	3	0	2	0	1
Total.	36	7	12	26	13

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, lf.	1	2	1	3	0
Knisley, cf.	4	1	1	2	2
Hob'zel, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0
Mitchell, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Almeida,3b.	3	1	1	0	2
Grant, ss.	4	1	1	0	3
Egan, 2b.	3	0	1	3	2
Severold, c.	4	0	0	7	0
Suggs, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Works, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†Kyle	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	6	7	24	11

*Knisley hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Works in ninth inning.

Errors—Sweeney, Mitchell, Almeida, Grant, Egan.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	—7

Two-base hits—Egan, Houser, Hess. Three-base hit—Hoblitzel. Hits—Off Suggs, 9 in six and one-third innings; off Works, 3 in one and two-third innings. Sacrifice hits—Rariden, Hess. Stolen bases—Bescher, Mitchell. Double plays—Marsnville, Sweeney, and Houser; Knisley and Severold; Sweeney and Houser, (2.) Left on base—Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Hess, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Struck out—By Hess, 2; by Suggs, 2; by Works, 3. Passed ball—Severold. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Brennan.

RAIN, COLD, AND DARK.

Take Your Choice of Reasons Why Giants-Pirates Game Was Postponed.

The Giants-Pirates game, scheduled at the Polo Grounds yesterday, was postponed, and the clubs will play a double-header to-day, the first game beginning at 1:30 o'clock.

The reasons for the postponement were several. First, it was cold; there was a drop or two of rain, but the sky looked as if it was going to furnish a lot of wet before the afternoon was over. Then, also, it was not as bright as it might have been, for the sun wasn't shining. The gates were not opened and the fans were disappointed.

Manager McGraw didn't regret giving his pitchers another day's rest, and his boxmen will be better primed for the Pirates to-day. The New Yorks are more than anxious to take two games from the Pirates to-day, for it will practically clinch the pennant, and Manager McGraw would rather win the pennant while playing a top-notch team than a tailender. Every game the Cubs lose now will mean much to the Giants and hasten the Giants' final clutch on the flag.

Trust Company League Standing.

The Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company team hopes to win the remaining two games and thus finish the season with a clean slate. The Guaranty Trust Company has regained third place in the race. The standing follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.
Lawyers Title Ins. and Trust Co.	12	0	1,000
Equitable Trust Co.	9	2	.818
Guaranty Trust Co.	6	5	.545
Standard Trust Co.	6	6	.500
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	4	5	.444
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	4	7	.363
Bankers' Trust Co.	4	8	.333
Empire Trust Co.	0	12	.000

Clark Milwaukee Club Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 23.—Harry Clark, third baseman and one of the veterans of the Milwaukee American Association baseball team, was to-day appointed manager to succeed Hugh Duffy, resigned, by Mrs. Agnes Havenor, owner of the club. Clark signed a contract for the season of 1913.

Athletics Win in Ninth Inning.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Columbus held the Philadelphia American League team safe in an exhibition game here to-day until the ninth inning, when the visitors started a rally and scored four runs, winning 8 to 5. The hitting of Mathes and the fielding of Maggert featured.

Grand Circuit Racing Postponed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23.—Rain caused the postponement of to-day's programme of the Grand Circuit races which were to have opened this afternoon for a two weeks' meeting. The first day's programme will be raced to-morrow and the Friday's event will be offered Saturday, an open day.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.—Rain.
Chicago at Philadelphia.—Rain.
Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 2.
Boston, 7; Cincinnati, 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P. C.
New York	97	44	13	.688
Chicago	87	54	13	.617
Pittsburgh	86	56	12	.606
Cincinnati	72	72	10	.500
Philadelphia	67	74	13	.475
St. Louis	59	85	10	.410
Brooklyn	54	88	12	.380
Boston	47	96	11	.329

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	To Play.	P. C.
Boston	98	44	12	.690
Washington	87	58	9	.600
Philadelphia	85	59	10	.590
Chicago	70	72	12	.493
Detroit	68	76	10	.472
Cleveland	68	76	10	.472
New York	48	93	13	.340
St. Louis	48	94	12	.338

Where They Play To-day.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York, (two.)
Chicago at Philadelphia, (two).
St. Louis at Brooklyn.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.

100,000 GREET RED SOX.

Boston Fans Give Their Champion Ball Team a Rousing Welcome.

—BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The Boston Red Sox returned home from the West to-day as champions of the American League to one of the greatest welcoming demonstrations ever accorded an athletic team in this city. Conservatively estimated; the crowds which lined the mile of city streets through which the players passed in automobiles on the way from the South Station and which gathered at the Boston Common where the welcome was formally made, numbered over 100,000 persons.

Business was temporarily stopped all along the line of parade, while thousands of workers thronged to the windows. Street car traffic was stalled by the crowds and incoming trains and hurrying commuters at the South Station were alike held up by the great jam at that place.

At the Common, the welcome was official as well as popular. Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, presided and gave the keys of the city to the team, no member of which lives in Boston. In common with the other speakers, who included District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier and Sheriff John Quinn, Jr., the Mayor expressed the hope and belief, that the Red Sox would be victorious in the world series in October.

Manager "Jake" Stahl, responding in behalf of the team, said; "This great demonstration will be an inspiration to us in the games ahead."

All the other players appeared, and a few said words of thanks for the welcome.

Boston opens at Fenway Park to-morrow a four game series with the New York Americans, the last in the city until the club comes home for the world series.

PLAYER DRAFTS CANCELED.

Major Leagues Cast Off Several Men They Had Selected for 1913.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 23.—The following list of minor league players drafted by major league clubs, the drafts for whom have been canceled under the rule allowing a major league club to cancel drafts within five days after the opening of the drafting season, was announced to-day by the National Commission. The list also includes the players who have been awarded to clubs under secondary draft agreements and drafts set aside for other reasons. The list:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

By Cincinnati—From Kewanee, Robertson, canceled; Minneapolis, Kan., Reynolds, set aside, and release of player by Minneapolis, Kan., to Topeka held to be valid.

By Chicago—From South Bend, Kaiserling, canceled; Danville, Ill., Graham, canceled; Milwaukee, Blackburn, canceled; Birmingham, Yantz, awarded on a secondary draft.

By Boston—From St. Paul, McKetchnie, $1,500 of draft money forwarded to Washington Club to settle claim of that club against St. Paul Club.

By Philadelphia—From Tacoma, Lalong, draft money to be held for claims against club.

By Brooklyn—From Toronto, Fischer, subject to investigation as to title of Toronto Club; draft afterward allowed; title held to be valid.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

By New York—From Indianapolis, McKee, assigned to Detroit; Newark, N. J., Dent, assigned to Washington; Nashville, Welchonce, assigned to Washington.

By Philadelphia—From San Francisco, Gibdeon, assigned to Washington.

By Washington—From Jersey City, Rondeau, assigned to Detroit; Dayton, Dobard, canceled.

By Detroit—From Baltimore, Derrick, assigned to New York; Roanoke, Garden, canceled; Waco, Jost, canceled.

By Chicago—From Oshkosh, Watson, set aside and title to player vested in Milwaukee Club; Madison, Johnson, canceled; Milwaukee, Blackburn, secondary draft allowed and afterward canceled.

By St. Louis—From Cleveland, Tenn., Thrasher, canceled; Atlantic City, Stanley, canceled; Reading, Scott, canceled; Auburn, Reed, canceled; Seattle, Mielke, canceled; Harrisburg, Maisel, subject to investigation as to title of Baltimore Club; Lowell, Lavigne, canceled; Birmingham, Yantz, canceled; Clarksville, Basham, canceled; Jacksonville, Cuesto, canceled; Anderson, Gletchman, canceled.

List of players whose selection was set aside because of their release to major league clubs under agreements approved by the commission:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rehg, by St. Paul to Pittsburgh; Knisely, by Akron to Cincinnati; McTigue, by Montreal to Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Johnson, by Birmingham to Chicago; Brief, by Traverse City to St. Louis; Stone, by Ogden to St. Louis.

The original and secondary drafts for Player Blackburn having been canceled, the commission has under consideration the award of another Milwaukee player in lieu of him.

FLAG FOR MINNEAPOLIS.

Champions of Last Two Seasons Again Win Association Pennant.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The American Association to-day closed its regular playing season with a game between Minneapolis and Milwaukee. Minneapolis, champions for the last two seasons, clinched this year's pennant also several days ago.

President Thomas Chivington said that the local conditions at St. Paul and Louisville were not so favorable as in former years, and this he charged to the poor start of the two teams. He also said that probably the loss of O'Toole from St. Paul and Cheney from Louisville might have had some effect. All in all, the season just closed, he said, had been a prosperous one.

Seven of the association players will wear major league uniforms next year as a result of the annual draft of players, the eighth member, Russell Blackburn of Milwaukee, who was drawn by the Chicago National League Club, having been returned.

As to any possibility of expansion of the league during the coming year, Mr. Chivington said:

"We are entirely satisfied with the circuit, and have no intention of invading other cities. However, if the major leagues extend an invitation to us we will gladly consider the matter, but there seems to be no likelihood of this."

The standing of the clubs (unofficial) follows:

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Minneapolis	105	60	.636	Milwaukee	78	85	.479
Toledo	98	66	.598	St. Paul	77	90	.461
Columbus	98	68	.590	Louisville	66	101	.395
Kansas City	85	82	.509	Indianapolis	56	112	.333

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Minneapolis, 9; Milwaukee, 8. (Ten innings.)

HARVARD FOOTBALL SQUAD IS DIVIDED

First Team Has More Than Enough Men for Three Elevens —Scrimmage To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 23.—Although the expected scrimmage did not come for the Harvard football players this afternoon, the coaches divided the Crimson squad, which included more than eighty players, into the first and second teams. There were three elevens in the 'Varsity squad, and a few extra men left over, but at that there remain some very powerful fellows on the scrub, which will serve as a trial horse for the 'Varsity all the season under the direction of Charley Hann and Gil Browne, the 1909 end rush, who joined the coaching staff to-day.

Lothrop Withington, who was Captain at Harvard two years ago, arrived to take charge of the 'Varsity tackles and got down to work with them at once. Harvard has two veterans, Storer and Hitchcock, who played tackle last year, but Withington is looking for heavier men, who are abundant, although they lack experience.

The three first-team elevens did no scrimmaging, but put in a long session on plays which will be turned loose against the scrubs to-morrow. The old men were distributed among the three teams, but the first set of backs worked together and behind a rush line that looks fairly formidable. Felton, the 'Varsity end, and Storer, tackle, were not on this team, which included, except for the back field, which was under the direction of Quarterbacks Gardner and H. Hardwick, Hollister and Smith, ends; Cleary and Tom Frothingham, tackles; Pennock and F. Withington, guards, and Parmenter, the 'Varsity centre. This rush line from end to end averaged 186 pounds in weight, while from tackle to tackle the average weight was close to 180 pounds, which is heavy enough even for the rushing game which is assured this year.

The back field, with Bettle, Brickley, Wendell, and H. Hardwick, will average about 178 pounds. Bradlee was at full back to-day. He weighs only 155 pounds, but Brickley weighs 185, and Capt. Wendell now turns the scales at 175 pounds. The most important arrival for the 'Varsity squad to-day was Frank O'Brien, who played end last year against Princeton, and who should be a regular this year, now that he has settled his difficulties with the college office. O'Brien is heavier than last year, and his return will facilitate the problem of Harvard's ends greatly.

A visitor on Soldiers' Field to-day was W. Cameron Forbes, Governor General of the Philippines, who was very favorably impressed with the football material Coach Haughton has on hand. Mr. Forbes coached the Harvard team in 1898, fourteen years ago, when, under the leadership of Ben Dibblee, Harvard beat Yale 17 to 0 at New Haven, this being one of Harvard's three victories over the New Haven team in the last twenty-two years.

YALE SCORES AT WILL.

Scrubs Unable to Check 'Varsity in Their March Down Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 23.—Yale's scoring machine hit only the high spots this afternoon, the regulars marching down the gridiron three times in the first fifteen minutes of scrimmaging, and closing their series of gains with a touchdown in each case. Not once were the scrubs able to check them, and only twice did the substitute eleven gain its distance, and then only with the 'Varsity ranks filled with third eleven recruits. Philbin, as the stellar scorer, took the ball over twice, once on a forward pass and once on a line plunge. Quarterback Cornish nabbed a forward pass and scooted end for the third touchdown on a thirty-yard run, the only big advance during the afternoon for either eleven.

Several substitutions were made as a result of the coaches' war council to map out the week's campaign. Gallauer and Avery exchanged ends, Castles took Mitchell's place at full back, and York displaced Randall at right guard. Randall has been slightly handicapped by an injured foot. Capt. Spalding did not practice, Madden of last year's freshmen playing for him. Jack Field, head coach last season, was in uniform with "Pop" Corey, both devoting close attention to the quarterbacks.

"Bo" Olcott, head coach at New York University, joined the staff, paying careful attention to the snapbacks. Head Coach Howe said to-night that there would be no more morning practice for the squad this season.

The 'Varsity line-up: Left end, Gallauer; left tackle, Harbison; left guard, Cooney; centre, Ketcham; right guard, York; right tackle, Warren; right end, Avery; quarterback, Cornish; right half back, Philbin; left half back, Madden, full back, Castles.

FOGEL PROTEST DISMISSED.

President Lynch Upholds Umpire in Decision Favoring Giants.

President Lynch of the National League yesterday dismissed the protest of President Fogel of the Philadelphia Nationals made in connection with the first game of a double-header played with New York at Philadelphia on Sept. 5. The protest was made on the ground that Umpire Rigler had misconstrued the rules in a decision during the game, which was won by New York with a score of 8 to 1.

The decision complained of occurred in the sixth inning, when Magee was caught between home and third base, and was declared out for intentionally interfering with Catcher Wilson in completing the play.

President Lynch's ruling says that "the umpire's ruling on this play was based solely on his accuracy of judgment, and as his ruling was not in violation of any of the playing rules, the decision cannot be reversed."

New Formations for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 23.—With the first game of the season, that with Albright, only two days off, Lehigh got down to strenuous football practice to-day. A drizzling rain all day made it impossible to use the recently sodded gridiron, so the upper field was used for the signal practice, followed by a scrimmage, in which Scruggs, Fisher, and Grumback on the scrubs played a fine defensive game. For two hours Coach Keady worked his men, a big part of the time in exemplifying new formations, forward passes, and signal work. Keady is rapidly sizing up from among the fifty or more candidates those who possess football ability, and so far Sawtelle, end; MacMillon, tackle; Hoban and Whitney, half backs, and Keady, full back, have been moved to the 'Varsity, the three last named comprising one set of backs. Despite the wet weather the men handled the ball well, McCaffrey alone showing a tendency to fumble. Another scrimmage is called for to-morrow, notwithstanding the game on Wednesday with Albright.

Thirty More Middies Out for Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 23.—Naval Academy coaches were delighted this afternoon with the appearance of the thirty or more members of last season's squad who reported for work this afternoon. To these were added the twenty-four members of the new class picked by Coach Howard, and the practice began with a rush. The afternoon was spent in practice in handling the ball and in quick starting. Field Coach Wheaton arrived to-day and devoted most of his time to the linemen. From appearances the Naval Academy team will have the heaviest line in its history. Weems, centre; Wakeman, guard, and Hamilton, end, are all likely to be displaced by heavier men, and the line will contain such big fellows as Brown, Howe, McReavy, and Vaughn, each weighing about 200 pounds.

$1,000 Gift for Cornell Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A friend of Cornell athletic teams, who is not an alumnus of Cornell University and not a resident of Ithaca, has given a check for $1,000 to be used in replacing the football, track, and baseball equipment lost in the fire which destroyed the athletic clubhouse on Percy Field last week. The donor refused to advise the association of his name, merely stating in his letter that he had read of Cornell's loss and was sending the $1,000 to be used in any way the officers thought best in helping to replace as much of the equipment as could be done with that amount. The gift will be of great service to the Cornell management, as the fire crippled the teams at the beginning of the season and before any money had begun to come into the treasury.

ROMP IN MUD FOR CORNELL.

Coach Sharpe Drills Men in Rain on Sloppy Field with Good Results.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 23.—The Cornell football squad encountered the first bad weather of the year to-day, a heavy rain soaking the gridiron and making the ball very slippery. In the scrimmages the players foundered in the mud and fumbles were much in evidence, while driving rain made the conditions even worse. Nevertheless, Coach Sharpe sent the men through a thirty-minute scrimmage, apparently pleased with the opportunity of determining what they could do on a muddy field. In spite of the ragged work the teams played high speed and the 'Varsity men proved their worth as mud horses by scoring twice on the scrubs and once on the third team.

Eyrich held onto a clever forward pass and managed to slide thirty-five yards for a touchdown. Capt. Butler picked up a punt on the second team's forty-yard line and dodged his way across for a touchdown, while McIlvaine and Fritz, the 'Varsity half backs, made good gains in spite of the heavy going. When the teams lined up to-day the 'Varsity was made up the same as at the close of last week, except that Davidson had regained his place at left tackle, where he was temporarily banished last Friday, and Franklin, a former sub-guard, was used at right guard on the 'Varsity. Franklin was tried as a guard last Fall and then at an end, but Sharpe apparently is seeking to make a guard out of him. R. B. Whyte, O'Connor, Underhill, and Miller of last year's 'Varsity veteran squad were still on the scrub team, and there is no telling when they will regain the 'Varsity. Cornell lined up with Eyrich, Philipps and Nash playing the ends, Davidson and Lahr tackles, Champaign and Franklin guards, McCutcheon centre, Butler quarter back, McIlvaine and Fritz half backs, and Hill full back.

HARD WORK FOR TIGERS.

Princeton First String Men Score Four Times on Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 23.—Princeton opened her last week of pro-season football to-day with a strenuous scrimmage drill which included all the 'Varsity candidates. The work for the first string men as heretofore was devoted entirely to the offensive, and four times they crossed the scrub goal line. De Witt made his first appearance in the heavy work, but he was a woefully weak full back when sent against the scrub line. He was several times repulsed by the aggressive forwards of the second team and thrown for a loss.

The 'Varsity attack centred around the half backs, Pendleton and Baker. Practically every play attempted was from a shift formation, which proved puzzling when open field tactics were used. The Tiger backs were powerless against the body of the second team line, and on one occasion gained only five yards in six downs. Dolton at half back and Logan at tackle were the spectacular features of a steady scrub defense, and it is probable that these men will have 'Varsity tryouts before many days. Dunlap was moved from end to right tackle to-day and Andrews filled the right wing with credit.

Hard Battle for Dartmouth Men.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 23.—Dartmouth's football squad was sent through its first fighting scrimmage in Alumni Oval this afternoon. Coach Cavanagh let his men out, and the first and second string men went at each other with driving determination.

The outlook for the season still presents a cloudy aspect, although flecks of silver lining were visible to-day in the work of Dudley Rogers, '15, the former Andover Captain, and Brady, '13. Brady is one of Cavanagh's discoveries. The coach began the season without even a second-rate substitute for either of the wing positions. Brady never played the game before, but has weight and exceptional speed, and with proper seasoning may develop into a first-rate player. His case is similar to that of "Wiz" Snow, the big basket ball man who never had been through a scrimmage until last September and walked right into the position of 'Varsity full back.

Rogers played at half back on the second eleven to-day, and waded through the 'Varsity line in a way which looked promising as far as he is concerned, but rather discouraging from the 'Varsity rush line viewpoint. He will in all probabilities get into the Bates game Saturday. Capt. Bennett and Englehorn, last year's tackle, are still laid up and will have to watch the opening game from the benches. Whitney, who is flirting with both an end and a back field position, got into his togs again this afternoon and did a little work. The 'Varsity scored once on the "subs," but the playing honors were evenly divided.

Capt. Elliffe Out with Fordham.

The football squad of Fordham University received its first blackboard instruction from Assistant Coach Jim McCarthy yesterday afternoon. Several new formations were tried out later on Fordham Field by the 'Varsity. The backs were drilled in throwing the forward pass and the ends in receiving it. Full Back Vic McCarthy showed special skill in making both the short and long passes. Elliffe, Captain of the track team, donned a uniform for the first time, and Coach Thorpe immediately placed him at left end, and the speed of the team is expected to be increased by his playing.

The number of candidates for the line positions was increased by Al Williams, Fordham's wonderful moist ball pitcher, and a veteran from the squad of 1909, Palomba, a sturdy 190-pounder; Simonetti and Viviano, both stars of the Maroon's Prep. eleven of last season. Coach Thorpe is well pleased with the material for the line, and is giving it particular attention, as the many bruises of the candidates will testify. The management is arranging practise games with the prep elevens in the vicinity.

GOLF PLAY AT GREENWICH.

Semi-Finals for Country Club Championship—Women Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 23.—The semi-finals for the golf championship of Greenwich Country Club resulted as follows: Dr. C. E. Martin beat C. W. Tripp, 5 and 4; S. J. Graham beat Calvin Trusdale, 2 and 1.

The finals will be played on Saturday next at thirty-six holes. In addition, there will be a club competition for the cup presented by E. B. Curtis and A. V. Whitman.

There was a large number of entries for the ladies' golf tournament at the Greenwich Country Club to-day. The qualifying round was nine holes, handicap, and the first sixteen were divided into Classes A and B, and will continue at match play Tuesday and Wednesday for a cup presented by Mrs. Henry B. Slayback and Mrs. E. H. Peters. The scores:

Mrs. J. H. Redfield, 54, 6—54; Mrs. E. H. Peters, 55, 0—55; Mrs. George B. Carhart, 62, 7—55; Mrs. W. H. Vinsser, 63, 7—56; Mrs. C. N. Phillips, 67, 11—56; Mrs. Sanford Robinson, 68, 13—55; Mrs. R. S. Crooker, 68, 11—57; Miss A. Reis, 70, 12—58; Mrs. P. W. Arnold, 71, 12—59; Miss E. Carhart, 60, 10—50; Mrs. H. B. Slayback, 62, 5—57; Mrs. A. B. Ashforth, 68, 8—60; Mrs. W. F. Honan, 67, 7—60; Mrs. J. S. Todd, 64, 8—61; Mrs. H. S. Thompson, 75, 11—64; Mrs. F. S. Armstrong, 76, 11—65.

Athletics in Public Schools.

The activities of the Public School Athletic League for the season, as far as outdoor competitive track work is concerned, will be concluded Oct. 12 with the big series of track and field games at Curtis Field, Staten Island, in which more than 3,000 lads who are students of the schools of the five boroughs will be contestants. The indoor championships of the league will be held in Madison Square Garden, Friday, Dec. 27, in which series the complete list of junior and senior contests will be fought out. The cross-country championships, for both attendants of day and evening schools, will be held over the Celtic Park course the first Saturday in December.

Johnson May Box Langford.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Final arrangements for the proposed heavyweight championship match between Jack Johnson and Sam Langford, to be staged in Australia on boxing day, Dec. 26, are expected to be made tomorrow, when W. C. J. Kelly, representing the Australian club seeking the bout, returns to Chicago. Johnson to-night said that he expected to sign with Kelly to-morrow, and probably would leave Chicago for Australia shortly that he might have time to become acclimated before the fight.

When Kelly was in Chicago a week ago he did not see Johnson, because of the latter's bereavement in the death of his wife, but left word with the champion that he would talk business on his return from New York. Kelly declared that he was authorized by Hugh McIntosh, Australian promoter, to offer Johnson $50,000 for two fights, the amount to include the training expenses of the champion.

When asked to-night if the match was agreeable to him, Johnson hinted that he would ask for more money. Kelly when here said that McIntosh would go no higher than the original offer.

MRS. POLHEMUS WINS CHIEF GOLF HONORS

Metropolitan Women Hold First Fall Tournament at Wykagyl Country Club.

Women golfers began their Fall season yesterday over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club when the first tournament of the Autumn schedule of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association was held. There were forty-four competitors, thirty or more coming from clubs other than the home organization, and all of the prizes were carried off by the visitors.

The gross prize was won by Mrs. T. H. Polhemus of Deal with a score of 94, which is probably the best effort on the part of a woman in competition over this course. Only a stroke behind came Mrs. N. P. Rogers of Baltusrol and Plainfield.

The net prize was taken by Mrs. Walter Perry of Baltusrol, with a card of 97, 8—89, while Mrs. F. B. Ryan of Cranford came in for the second award with 110, 18—92.

An approaching and putting contest was the side attraction after the handicap, the winner being Miss M. A. Irving of Richmond County, who had a score of 9, the usual three distances being the rule. Miss Louise F. Krug of Englewood was second, with 10.

There were three women tied for second net prize with 92, but the rule that only one prize can be taken by a competitor and the fact that Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Rogers had annexed the gross awards, left the third 92 of Mrs. Ryan alone for the prize. Mrs. Polhemus played excellent golf, although she might have had even a better score had it not been for an eight at the home hole, where she needed an extra putt. The scores:

	Gross.	Hp.	Net.
Mrs. Walter Perry, Baltusrol	97	8	89
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford	110	18	92
Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Baltusrol	95	3	92
Mrs. T. H. Polhemus, Deal	94	2	92
Mrs. A. G. Cahn, Century	102	9	93
Miss Lois Graham, North Jersey	108	15	93
Mrs. Isaac Harper, Richmond Co.	102	8	94
Mrs. J. A. Philbrick, Montclair	118	22	96
Mrs. F. A. Duff, Dunwoodie	114	18	96
Mrs. William L. Otte, Dunwoodie	115	18	97
Mrs. W. J. Solomon, Century	110	12	98
Mrs. R. C. Brown, Wykagyl	113	15	98
Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood	114	16	98
Mrs. W. J. Sayman, Richmond Co.	106	7	99
Miss L. F. Krug, Englewood	103	4	99
Miss F. Gwyer, Wykagyl	114	14	100
Mrs. W. S. Bird, Dunwoodie	112	11	101
Miss Page Schwarzwalder, Englewood	111	10	101
Miss Bertha Graham, North Jersey	113	11	102
Mrs. N. P. Tyler, Wykagyl	127	25	102
Mrs. N. P. Bayer, Deal	112	9	103
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	108	5	103
Mrs. L. F. Otten, Wykagyl	125	20	105
Mrs. N. H. Busey, Englewood	123	18	105
Miss J. Bredt, Essex County	123	18	105
Miss M. A. Irving, Richmond Co.	122	15	107
Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge	127	14	113
Miss G. Wood, Hackensack	120	15	114
Mrs. R. F. Stone, Wykagyl	135	20	115
Mrs. M. S. Porter, Siwanoy	138	18	120
Mrs. J. R. Taylor, Siwanoy	165	25	140

NEWSPAPER MEN PLAY GOLF.

H. D. Cashman Makes Best Net Score —Lucas's 82 Lowest Gross.

Thirty-two members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club qualified for the James L. Cooper Cup over the public links at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, and will devote themselves to match play for the next month to decide the possessor of the trophy for a year.

Harry D. Cashman led the field with a card of 85, 14—71, a stroke better than P. B. Lucas and H. B. Martin. Lucas's 82, however, was the best gross score of the day. For the newspaper men this competition is one of the two important events of the year, consequently typewriters and copy paper were left behind for the links yesterday. The following qualified for match play:

H. D. Cashman, 85, 14—71; P. B. Lucas, 82, 10—72; H. B. Martin, 83, 11—72; J. L. Dorgan, 94, 21—73; Frank T. Pope, 92, 18—74; W. J. Haywood, 107, 32—75; A. E. Owens, 91, 16—75; J. F. B. Hawthorne, 100, 24—76; G. S. Ralston, 92, 16—76; C. S. Laux, 98, 22—76

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JUDGMENT ON THE MERITS.

With a calmness and judicial balance unusual in our political discussions, ex-President ELIOT of Harvard examines the merits of the candidates, the parties, and the platforms in the letter he sends to THE TIMES, which we print this morning, and states the reasons which have led him to the conclusion "that it is best to vote for WILSON and MARSHALL at the forthcoming election." Dr. ELIOT'S letter is a first-rate guide to clear thinking about the campaign for those who do not care to devote to that process all their time between now and election day. He describes ex-President ROOSEVELT as a protectionist and a "radical on constitutional and judicial issues." President TAFT is a protectionist, but he and the Republican Party are conservative on constitutional questions. Gov. WILSON advocates immediate tariff reduction and "moderation in constitutional, political, and industrial changes." These are the structural facts upon which the voter has to make up his mind.

From President WILSON, should he be elected, we should look for no radicalism either in tariff reduction or in political and constitutional issues. The Democrats, like the Progressives, advocate "serious changes in the political usages of the people," but the Democratic Party and its candidates "seem unquestionably more trustworthy than the Progressive Party and its candidates." Naturally, men have more confidence in the wisdom and the stability of a man like Gov. WILSON than in Col. ROOSEVELT, who is described by ex-President ELIOT as "impulsive, self-confident, headstrong, impatient of restraints and opposition, and given to the use of extravagant language, * * * which would not be bad signs in an energetic youth, but are alarming in a mature statesman." The Progressive Party would accomplish social and political changes "by the sudden, impetuous rush of an emotional multitude." In the election of Gov. WILSON Dr. ELIOT sees the hope or expectation of a wiser dealing with reforms now under discussion.

The reasoning of Dr. ELIOT is the reasoning of many men who are accustomed to take their politics seriously. The importance of the support of such men to the Democratic Party cannot be exaggerated. For many years the party has had to get along without such support, but there has been a notable change in the Democracy, a change of heart and purpose, and above all in leadership. Dr. ELIOT'S declaration for the Democratic candidates is symptomatic of a return of the people's confidence to the party that had so long forfeited it.

THE BRIDGE BUDGET.

Bridge Commissioner O'KEEFFE reports that he has reduced his force, is accomplishing more work, and wants a credit for the coming year of 9 per cent. less than this year. Not the least of his triumphs is the opening to operation of one railway across the biggest and costliest of our bridges, and the one which will be most beneficent in its effects. Although opened only the other day, it has been found necessary to post the placards giving the rate of fare in several foreign languages. It is the very poor, the inhabitants of tenements, who are flocking across this bridge to cheaper and better homes, vacating premises in the central borough for which better use can be found. Thousands are using this route daily, although it begins nowhere and ends nowhere, the very names of the streets being unfamiliar.

That this structure should be limited in its capacity to the single railway now working across it is an idea which carries its own condemnation. Bridge Commissioner O'KEEFFE may be sure that his administration will be memorable for this feature of it, and he may rely upon support in pressure upon any company which is backward about using the privileges now available, or which is capable of opposing the extension of these privileges to other companies. There is room for all, and all should be made to use or be made to give way to those who will use routes rivaling those across either the Brooklyn or the Williamsburg Bridge. The necessities of the city are superior to any rivalry between railways, and they should hasten to compose their differences, or be made to feel the lash of public disapproval. There is just as much room and opportunity for a dual surface system as there has been demonstrated to be for a dual subway system. Rival subways have been made to see their interest in the dual system, and somebody ought to be capable of knocking together the heads of rival surface systems.

M. LOTI ON SILENCE.

Doubtless if PIERRE LOTI remains long in this country he will get over his dislike for speech and his high estimate of the value of silence. He is in a Nation of talkers and he declares himself ready to adapt himself to our ways as far as possible. Our public men are generally talkers. Even Mr. RICHARD CROKER took to voluble speech before he retired to private life. His eminent successor as the ruler of the destinies of this town, and only in a slightly less degree of this State, is still inarticulate, but we are confident that he will warm up before he gets through with his job, and treat us to a flow of eloquence. Except President GRANT, we have had no statesmen of eminence in the memory of men now living who have not been talkers. To be sure, some of them, like Juliet in the moonlit balcony, have spoken yet said nothing.

M. LOTI feels now that he is unfit to establish in a few phrases a parallel between Occidental and Oriental civilizations, when countless volumes have been written on this subject to no great purpose. When "days and nights of discussion would not traverse the subject of Socialism," he feels that a few offhand words from him on the subject would be valueless. "The time lost," says M. LOTI, "in a futile outpouring of words can never be recovered. It is better, as I view it, to dream, to meditate, and not to interrupt the course of revery than to immerse one's self in the banalities of modern discourse." With Mr. ROOSEVELT in the field interrupting his course of revery at every conceivable opportunity, with Mr. WILLIAM BARNES at Saratoga, with all our statesmen giving way to floods of "modern discourse," with a prominent metropolitan clergyman adapting the Gospel to the game of baseball, M. LOTI will indeed cut a strange figure if he clings to his reserve. He can talk, and talking is our habit. But what he says on the value of silence is well worth heeding. He ought to say more on the same subject, as it is one with which most of us are unfamiliar.

GOOD TIMES.

From the politicians more Americans are learning how good times are going to be made than how good they are. It does not suit the candidates to emphasize the excellence of present conditions, for if they were to admit that conditions were almost perfect their promises of improvement would lose attractiveness. Even men of business who know that they are thriving would be surprised if they cared to assemble for themselves the proofs of general prosperity. Whoever passes through the Bowery can read there the offer of wages and free transportation to workers by the thousand, and yet the politicians are declaring that the country needs the same legislative stimulants that were rejected in the days of the hunger march to Washington. The Progressives are berating the wealthy malefactors, and yet the worst of them are demeaning themselves now just as they did at a similar time of demand for their products. That is to say, the virtuous independents are not above accepting premiums for coal and iron, while the wicked trusts are selling at schedule prices.

The railways are wickeder than the trusts if possible, and are faring even worse at the hands of the reformers. On an increase of gross earnings of fifty-four millions of dollars for the fiscal year, according to the accounts just published, they earned net $50,413 less than the previous year, and with their smaller net had to pay an increase of taxes of $12,689,253. They are now facing the greatest task in their history in the movement of ten billions of dollars' worth of crops, although they have been compelled to starve their maintenance and equipment accounts by over $100,000,000. Those who own the crops, and those who consume them, make the mistake of their lives if they think that it is the concern of the railways more than of themselves how those crops are to be carried. The time is coming when the demand for lower railway rates will be submerged in the demand for more cars at any rates. The earliest sign of this is the circulation by the Railway Business Association of a petition that railways shall be allowed revenues adequate for their needs, which are the needs of their customers. The movement has hardly begun, and already shippers in forty-two States have signed this petition that business shall not be crippled in order that railways shall suffer, whatever their sins. It will not do to use all the cars to move the crops. Coal and iron and other raw materials cannot be distributed even now as they ought to be to maintain industrial processes. What can be sold is less important than what can be delivered, for a check to distribution is a check to all processes of industry, and the greater the activity the worse the result of any check to its development.

In short, conditions are so good that promises to better them, by whomsoever made, are promises of doubtful acceptability. Business is already at such volume that the facilities of credit and transportation are fully occupied. Times are so good, and politics are so unattractive, that the vote at the local primaries was significantly small, and yet the Progressives are capable of declaring that more primaries and more laws are needed to produce what exists in defiance of laws operating to restrict it, whatever the intention of their enactment. The more indifferent the country the wilder the political managers may be expected to become, and happily the same failure to catch the popular ear may be expected. Men of business are perceiving that they are doing very well, so well that they need the assistance of no life preservers of any sort. There is no partisanship in this simple statement of affairs, which applies equally to all camps. The politicians alone cannot rock the boat.

POLICE COMPLAINTS JUSTIFIED.

Magistrate HOUSE, in his discharge of six men arrested on a warrant while gambling, strangely justified the assertions of the police that when they attempt to bring violators of the law against gambling to justice they are defeated in the courts. In this case the Lieutenant who conducted the raid could only testify that he found six men playing hearts, with $18 on the table. He admitted that he had expected to find a crap game with large stakes. The place was not a private house, but a business building in use after business hours for a gambling game, and the Lieutenant had a warrant from Magistrate KERNOCHAN.

The Magistrate's reasons for dismissing the case were that the players were not obviously common gamblers and could not be considered so under the law. The presumption was that they were not gambling for profit. Doubtless, too, Magistrate HOUSE was influenced by the fact that the game was hearts. Probably the cards were dealt for hearts when the police arrived. Perhaps hearts had been the game previously. But it is an old, old experience with the police. They are always running up against hearts, although that once admired game is supposed to have gone out of fashion in the eighties of the last century. Of course, we cannot get at the precise facts of this case now. Magistrate HOUSE has dismissed it. Yet there was a warrant to raid a gambling establishment, and the warrant would not have been issued without cause. It seems that Magistrate HOUSE, in view of the fact that he has heard "a great cry" from Police Headquarters that the Magistrates block the work of the police, might have found time to investigate this case more thoroughly. It will seem to the public that he has justified Police Commissioner WALDO'S criticism of the Magistrates.

THE "PEACE" PROSPECTS.

The ugly feeling of the Bulgarian people, the difficulty Turkey has in keeping her troops in leash, and the approach of the term of the Triple Alliance, which expires next year, all make for some sort of an agreement between Turkey and Italy. The desire of the Turkish Government that the agreement shall injure its influence and authority at home and its prestige in Europe as little as possible is not only natural, but it is recognized by the Italian Government as legitimate and will be respected as far as practicable.

Back of any settlement with Turkey, however, there lies for Italy the consideration of the situation in the Mediterranean with reference to whatever possessions she may secure on the northern coast of Africa. She must have a safe passage for her troops and her vessels through that sea, or her hold on what she may get will be but a weak and worthless one. It is at this point that the Triple Alliance and its future terms must be a matter of the gravest concern to Italy. It is reported that at this interesting crisis the Powers of the Triple Entente have secured some sort of understanding with the Government of Spain, by which the naval resources of that nation will cooperate with those of England and France in the Mediterranean. That would be a natural combination and ought not to be very difficult to bring about. Nearly all the interests of Spain are in harmony with those of France and England, and these two Powers can be of great help, or of great harm, to the Spanish people. With such an arrangement, Italy would be forced to consider very seriously the actual and possible effect of casting in her lot with the Triple Alliance. Neither of her present partners could help her much in any trouble in the Mediterranean.

In these circumstances, it is obviously to the advantage of Italy to come to terms with Turkey as soon as she reasonably can. It is not impossible, as we have already intimated, that peace now might be followed by an understanding between the two Governments that would have a decided influence on the future of the Balkan Provinces and the entire development of the Near East.

MR. PENNELL'S DRAWINGS.

The eager demand for extra copies of THE SUNDAY TIMES containing the reproductions of ten of Mr. JOSEPH PENNELL'S spirited and unique drawings of the Panama Canal in course of construction, indicates a growing public interest in the building of the great waterway, the most stupendous engineering achievement of modern times. We are all beginning to realize the greatness of this work, its relation to our future development, and our place in the history of nations.

But the demand for PENNELL'S drawings, and the cordial praise they have received, has another significance. These are not "pretty" pictures, they do not easily captivate the fancy. But they are not the less admirable examples of the graphic art, portraying vividly with a few strokes the very spirit of a colossal enterprise. Appreciation of work of this kind is gratifying, and there is no doubt that PENNELL'S Panama drawings have been appreciated at their full worth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Credulity Cruelly Disclosed.

If the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals extends its protective interest far enough to include that really magnificent beast, the Bull Moose, it can hardly fail to take action of some sort or other against that correspondent of ours who asserted yesterday that wherever ten of the creatures are gathered, inquiry will reveal the presence of nine who did, and seven who do, believe that Dr. COOK discovered the north pole.

In order to mitigate our own responsibility for the printing of a statement so eminently well calculated to give so much and such acute pain, we hasten to declare that we gave publicity to it, not as a truth, but as a fit subject for investigation. This anybody can do for himself by asking the first ten Bull Moose he meets what they did and do believe with regard to the unforgotten Peary-Cook controversy. Of course the questions should not be presented with any intimation that confession of past or present confidence in the Great Pretender is indicative of general gullibility on the part of those who make it, and if asked why he wants to know, the inquirer had better be a little vague in his reply, for the Bull Moose is irritable and apt to resent imputations on his intelligence and sophistication.

Our own impression is that while probably nine out of ten Bull Moose did not at first see the falsity of Dr. COOK'S yarn, considerably less than seven of them now hold it veracious. For, really, there cannot be seven in the whole country who have not yielded to the evidence in that case, and there are, according to report, considerably more than ten Bull Moose alive and roaming the political forests. It is not particularly disgraceful—not disgraceful at all, perhaps, though a little humiliating—not instantly to have seen the emptiness of Dr. COOK'S claims. By the exercise of a little tact, therefore, one can easily obtain the desired information, and then make, of course, what use he chooses of it.

An obliquely related tale is told of a man who was heard recently to express the firm conviction that the Titanic did not run on an iceberg at all, but was destroyed by an internal explosion, and that this fact was concealed lest ocean travelers should be still more alarmed than they were by the great disaster. Another man, who heard the exposition of this noble theory, did not attack it. He contented himself with asking what is expounder thought of Col. ROOSEVELT. "I consider him the greatest of American statesmen," was the prompt reply, to which the rejoinder was, "I supposed you would."

Facing the Greatest of Dangers.

It is with conflicting emotions that one hears of preparations already making to raise out of barbarism and paganism the white Eskimos discovered by Dr. STEFANSSON. Missionaries, unquestionably inspired by the highest motives and nobly prepared to encounter cruel hardship and even death for the good of this long-lost tribe, are planning to live with and teach them, and presumably fur dealers and other traders will be equally or more prompt in doing their part toward convincing the supposed descendants of LIEF ERICSON that Stone Age fashions are out of date.

Of course complaint about the inevitable is useless. The white Eskimos have been found. That means the end of their isolation, but it also means, almost certainly, their rapid destruction. No tribe or race as delicately adjusted to a peculiar environment as these Eskimos must be to have survived where they are, ever yet long withstood contact with a higher and stronger civilization. The common result of such contact has been a ruthless extermination of the weaker people, either by war or slavery. When the efforts have been made with the kindly intention of civilizing and elevating the barbarians the effects upon them have usually been equally disastrous.

While the inhabitants of Tierra del Fuego lived out of doors with no other protection, where it snows every month in the year, than a single skin slung over the windward shoulder, they were healthy and fully able with their rude implements to hold their own against their dreadful climate. When they were persuaded to wear clothes and live in real houses—and to struggle with the vices as well as the virtues of civilization—of course they could not do in a lifetime what it has taken us thousands of years to learn, and they proceeded to die off with great rapidity.

This experience has been repeated a hundred times on all of the out-of-the-way corners of the earth, and though the other Eskimos have not disappeared as fast as savages usually do under civilized tutors, yet their numbers have rapidly waned, as every traveler in their country has noted. And the other Eskimos were particularly fortunate in having tutors who did not try to do too much for them or to change their habits too speedily. The white tribe may be treated with equal discretion, but there is every probability that for them, too, the approach of civilization will be fatal.

Addressing a Big Audience.

President TAFT made skillful use of the opportunity which came to him as the official welcomer of the scientists gathered in Washington from all over the world for the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography. His words were spoken to the delegates, and they listened with attention, for what he said was well worth hearing, but it was evident from what he said that his chief purpose was to influence, directly and indirectly, his own countrymen.

With this end in view, the President told the story, not new, but by no means too well or too widely known, of what the American sanitarians have accomplished in Cuba, in the Philippines, and, greatest achievement of all, in Panama. He did it not to boast, but to make the point that if by the use of scientific methods, applied under competent direction and authority, Government sanitarians could overcome the most terrible of health conditions and make the worst parts of the tropics habitable by white men with a fair degree of safety, failure to utilize those methods at home is a folly amounting to madness.

And that led the President straight to the proposed establishment of a Federal Department or Bureau of Health, and the plan which has so alarmed every quack, every swindling or self-illusioned "healer," and every secret seller of habit-forming poisons in the country he advocated with force and eloquence. His object couldn't have been to convince those within sound of his voice, for they were convinced already. He was addressing the greater audience of all the United States. Surely the fact that such a speech was heard with enthusiastic approval at a gathering of such men as these ought to have its influence on that part—and it is small—of the opposition to the Health Department bill as is based on honest ignorance of what its passage would accomplish and how.

MINISTER'S PECULIAR FITNESS

Consists in Neither Oratory Nor Business Ability.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents, writing on clergymen and theological seminaries, advocates the seminaries "accepting those only who are scholars, who have ranked high in scholarship in the colleges from which they come, and who give promise of oratorical as well as of administrative ability."

Even supposing this standard for admitting students to the theological seminaries were maintained, (as it is to a degree in at least one seminary of which I have knowledge,) is it a high standard? May not a man be a trained scholar, orator, and executive, and yet be totally unfitted to enter the ministry? Scholarship, oratorical, and executive ability are as necessary to the statesman, diplomat, and teacher as they are to the minister. The trouble with ministers to-day is that they "omit the weightier matters of the law." Their work among the poor is provocative of little good, because their knowledge of the poor is not derived from living among them, but from taking courses in sociology. Nowadays a minister is called "successful" if he can fill his church by using the methods that the business man uses in increasing his clientele. The truth of the matter is that nowadays men enter the seminaries just as they enter the law and the medical schools—it is simply another way to making a living.

A minister should be a man peculiarly fitted for his sacred work. A fit preparation for the ministry is not classical scholarship, smooth declamation, and business ability, (good enough as these things are in their place,) but years of toil and hardship among the poor, years of self-denial and self-sacrifice, slow years of the fierce passions and lusts of the flesh fought day by day, and finally crushed and overcome. C. T. H.

New York, Sept. 21, 1912.

Vanishing Petticoat Industry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The petticoat manufacturing industry, which for twenty-five years was one of the most flourishing industries in the whole world, became so demoralized since the introduction of fashions that did away with the use of petticoats or narrowed them down so as to make them unwearable, that the industry is now almost extinct in this part of the country. Millions of dollars in losses can be ascribed to the freakish French fashion, which insisted that women show their shapes instead of draping their shapely forms. Surely American women have no reason to adopt outlandish ideas in dress simply because some idiotic foreign designer thinks that modesty is too conspicuous among American traits.

My own experience of many years among the various manufacturing industries gives me the right to say that the prevailing opinion of American manufacturers of women's garments is for the adoption of sane, sensible, modest styles that can be considered staple and salable.

American fashions for Americans should be America's motto. LOUIS M. FISHER.

New York, Sept. 21, 1912.

Street Signs in Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At present there are no means by which a street car passenger may know what street he is approaching except by watching and craning his neck to see the numbers of the streets as he passes. At night, in stormy weather and when the cars are crowded this is almost impossible.

I would suggest that the number of the next street be shown at the front end of the car. This could surely be easily done by a little automatic machinery or by the motor man pressing with his foot a button on the floor, which would cause a wheel or cylinder to revolve and expose the number. This would greatly add to the comfort of the passengers by allowing them to sit comfortably and contentedly until the number of his or her street is exposed. This plan should also be adopted on the elevated roads as well as in the Subways. Surely this immensely paying franchise could well afford this little extra expenditure for the comfort of its patrons.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Sept. 20, 1912.

Concrete Examples Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be possible to give by concrete examples some idea of the effect of a reduction in the tariff on the high cost of living?

For instance, a man can clothe himself to-day in honestly made, well-finished, and well-appearing garments about as follows:

Underwear	$1.00	Suit	17.50
Hose, (silk)	.39	Hat	2.00
Shirt	1.00	Gloves	1.00
Shoes	4.00		
Collar	.15	Total	$27.79
Handkerchief	.25	Overcoat	20.00
Necktie	.50		

Now, let some tariff expert give us the cost of these under the proposed reductions. Also, let the same method be followed in regard to women's year and food products, then we will know whether the tariff is the real cause of our present cost of living. PROGRESSIVE.

New York, Sept. 21, 1912.

Interest of All of Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During this campaign there is one all-important issue, which should not be sidetracked, and is really appreciated by few. I refer to the consumer, who is all of us, (100 per cent.,) while those who derive any benefit, either directly or indirectly, from a protective tariff are only a part, perhaps half of us.

In recent labor troubles at Lawrence, Mass., it was shown that, although the woolen manufacturers have, according to President Taft, a tariff that is absolutely indefensible, some 95 per cent. of the labor was paid some $8 per week, and not only that, but it was practically all alien, and thus we see, while we Americans are sandbagged on our cost of clothes, the American labor which is to be protected does not exist to any great extent in the woolen factories, and the poor alien is not paid decent wages.

CONSUMER.

Brooklyn, Sept. 22, 1912.

Mother and Children in Need.

A seven-year-old girl and her father, both suffering from tuberculosis, are absent from home in search of health. There are five other children for whom the mother has now the full responsibility, and the loss of the father's wages leaves them in want. The thirteen-year-old girl takes great interest in helping to care for the six-months'-old baby, whose health is being closely watched; and the mother, besides keeping the home for her numerous family, earns about $3 a week. A lodger shares the expense for rent. The Charity Organization Society asks for $120 to provide for a weekly pension of $5 which will assure this woman and children the necessary food and shelter for six months while the father is making the best of his excellent chances to get well.

Contributions may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

S. Edson Gage, $1; Anonymous, $2; through NEW YORK TIMES, $10; "A. H." $1; Anonymous, $10; Cash, $1; "W. E. B." $1; "E.," $1; Herbert S. Greenwood, $5.

ATTACK FACTORY BILLS.

Realty Men Before Commission to Oppose Fire Prevention Laws.

The State Factory Investigating Commission held a meeting at the County Court House yesterday. State Senator Robert E. Wagner presided. Present with him were Abram I. Elkus, counsel of the commission; Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, and Miss Mary E. Dreier, representing the Department of Labor.

Supt. Miller of the New York City Department of Buildings and Charles Buek and Carlisle Norwood, representing the Realty League, appeared before the commission. Mr. Norwood, who is the Realty League's counsel, said that this body, of which William T. Demorest is President, represents realty owners possessing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of real estate in this State.

Mr. Norwood said he appeared to protest against injustices to real estate owners in existing factory and fire prevention laws, and to forestall further hardships feared in impending legislation. Addressing himself to pending measures, he said that they did not fairly divide the responsibility for illegal conditions between owners and tenants. Mr. Norwood suggested that there should be created a board to which appeals from the State Bureau of Fire Prevention might be taken. He charged that absurd requirements had been issued by the Bureau of Fire Prevention either through incompetence or neglect. Mr. Norwood declared that responsible taxpayers had been haled into the criminal courts to compel obedience to regulations he denounced as absurd. He advocated the creation of a Board of Survey, the members of which should be paid $10 for each meeting they attended. He said employes as well as other interested parties might be represented on this board.

One of Mr. Norwood's objections to the Bureau of Fire Prevention was that obedience to its orders did not insure freedom from further molestation. He said that a way to obviate this difficulty would be to issue certificates of obedience after inspection should protect owners from orders for further alterations within a definite period. Otherwise, he said, the owner was subjected to a sort of tyranny.

Charles Buek, also speaking for the Realty League, said that the requirement that all doors in factories should open outward or slide easily would require the reconstruction of almost every building used for factory purposes in this city. He said that he approved of the purpose of the law, but that its provisions should be made more lucid. Mr. Buek admitted that a large proportion of fire escapes on factory buildings led into courts which would be traps in case of fire.

SEX HYGIENE TEACHING.

Should Be Done In Home, Not School, Says Catholic Worker.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—How best to care for delinquent and dependent children and needy families was the theme of the papers and addresses at the meetings of the National Conference of Catholic Charities held here to-day. Three sessions of the convention were held simultaneously during the forenoon at the Catholic University, and this afternoon President Taft received the delegates at the White House and told them that their presence suggested "the passage we know from Scripture—'The greatest of these is charity.'" The President said there was no greater work being done for mankind than charity.

The men and women most experienced in Catholic charity work in the country were speakers on to-day's programme. Mrs. Thaddeus J. Meder of the Catholic Woman's League of Chicago, discussing "Necessary Legislation," advocated an appropriation by Congress of $500,000 for the suppression of the white slave traffic, and condemned the teaching of sex hygiene in schools.

"I am a bit old-fashioned," she said, "when it come to eugenics, and I offer a prayer of thanksgiving every day that my boy has been told the story of life by his mother instead of by some disinterested schoolma'am."

Miss Mary E. Shinnick, probation officer of Cincinnati, said it was better for the State to support the home through the juvenile court or some charitable State agency, and thus keep mother and children together, than for the home to be broken up and the children placed in a charitable institution. She urged that widows be pensioned by the State and allowed to care for their own children, as half a dozen States are already doing.

Edwin Mulready, Executive Officer and Secretary of the Massachusetts Probation Commission, said that forty States now had systems of probation for children, while ten years ago only six had adopted them. He urged State aid for such work, and said that many children were in juvenile courts because of the misfortune of their parents or other conditions over which neither children nor parents had any control. "The State must care for and educate these children for its own protection and safety," he said.

Robert Biggs, prominent in charity work at Baltimore, urged a more thorough organization of Catholic charities, particularly in the large cities.

Patrick Mallon, Probation Officer of Brooklyn, read a paper on "Desertion and Non-Support." He said that the parochial schools of the Catholic Church could be more helpful if special attention were given to the education of girls regarding the responsibilities of motherhood.

THE EMANCIPATION DECREE.

Secretary Chase's Authorship of Its Concluding Lines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading editorial in Sunday's TIMES entitled "Lincoln and Emancipation" I read the following:

"The proclamation closed with these impressive and characteristic words. 'And upon the act, sincerely believed ot be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.'"

This closing clause was written by my grandfather, Salmon Portland Chase, and adopted by Mr. Lincoln. It may interest you and your readers to hear the account of the incident written by my grandfather to my mother in 1866.

"Looking over some old papers recently," he writes, "I find many of my memoranda, &c., of the war, and among them my draft of a proclamation of emancipation submitted to Mr. Lincoln the day before his was issued. He asked all of his Cabinet for suggestions, and I gave mine in writing. He adopted the close and used it as it now stands, with a modification. It may be interesting to see precisely what I said, and I copy it. In the original draft there was no reference to human or divine sanction of the act. What I said was this, 'Finally I respectfully suggest on such an occasion, there can be no imputation of affectation against a solemn recognition of responsibility before God and man, and that some such clause as this would be proper—And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution [and a duty demanded by the situation of the country] I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.' Mr. Lincoln adopted this ending, but substituted the words 'military necessity' for those I enclosed in brackets."

FRANKLIN CHASE HOTT.

New York, Sept. 22, 1912.

Not of the English Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to call attention to the fact that the Most Rev. John Baptist Crosier, Primate of all Ireland, is not "of the Church of England," as stated in a dispatch from Armagh in your issue of to-day, and that when disestablishment took place some forty years ago, and the title which had existed since the union became no longer accurate, the act provided that the church of which the Archbishop of Armagh is Primate should be known and called, as hitherto, "the Church of Ireland?"

In another part of the paper is an interview with Sir Charles Edward Chadwyck-Healey, of whom it is reported that he is "Chancellor of the Diocese of Exeter, though a layman." As Chancellor of a Diocese, Sir Charles is the legal adviser of the Bishop, and therefore necessarily a layman.

I draw attention to these two matters solely in the interest of accuracy.

F. COURTNEY,
Rector St. James's Episcopal Church, New York.

Caldwell, N. J., Sept. 21, 1912.

PASSENGER SHIPS NEED LONGER PIERS

Hamburg - American Official Says North River Fairway Is Not Threatened.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Improvements and pier extension have become necessary safely to dock and care for our new steamers of the Imperator type. In its official application to the Secretary of War, the Hamburg-American Line has dealt in a general way with the reasons for the request of the extension of its pier property at Hoboken. We have asked for an extension of 100 feet to our Pier 1, which is a pier of modern and fireproof construction, erected only a few years ago by our company at great expense. With the addition of the 100 feet asked for, this pier will have a total length of 950 feet.

The steamer Imperator, the first of the three large sister ships now under construction for our company, has a length over all of 919 feet, and her two sister ships, which will follow in 1914 and 1915, will be even a little greater in their dimensions. The Imperator will make her maiden voyage to this country next April, and we shall therefore have very little time to complete the extensions asked for in case our application should be granted.

We fully realize the importance of the question now before the New York Harbor Board, whose duty it is to safeguard the great advantages of the wide fairway of the Hudson River. We do not believe, however, from the investigation which we have made, and from the opinions expressed by men of experience regarding our harbor conditions, that the extensions asked for by us, as well as by the lines on the New York side, would in any way be detrimental to navigation or would have any harmful effect upon the present currents.

With the extensions desired on both sides of the river, the fairway in front of our Hoboken pier property would still be 2,840 feet wide, and even at the narrowest point of the river, which is somewhat to the north of our location, the fairway would have a width of 2,640 feet between Castle Point and the extended piers of the White Star Line.

Other Lines Building Long Ships.

We hope, therefore, that the New York Harbor Board will recommend a change in the present pierhead lines by which the enlarging and improvement of our docking facilities will be possible, and by which the great and ever-growing demands made upon this port may be met. Other lines have in course of construction large ships of the Imperator type, which will also have to be provided with longer docking facilities in the near future.

We have been asked why we do not extend our piers inland, but this was considered to be impracticable, as it would mean the entire destruction of our present bulkhead building, and as it would also produce a condition in Hoboken similar to that which existed in West Street, on the New York side of the river, previous to the widening of the street. To extend our Pier 1 back 100 feet would require the removal of the largest part of our present bulkhead building, which is of modern fireproof construction and which is absolutely necessary for the handling of freight and passengers. A new building would therefore have to be erected, which, for want of room, would have to extend close to River Street, Hoboken, thus leaving no room for an open yard in front of our dock, a space which is absolutely necessary for the handling of carriages and trucks and to prevent congestion in River Street.

Contrasts with European Fairways.

A study of the fairways of the great river harbors of the world shows that on the Thames, at the London docks, the fairway is 800 feet; Rotterdam and Hamburg, 1,200 feet; on the Thames at Tilbury docks, 1,600 feet; at Antwerp, 2,000 feet, and at Liverpool, 2,000 to 2,400 feet. The average fairway for New York, with the proposed extension on both sides of the river, would leave at the narrowest point a width of 2,650 feet. At that point in the river where our docks are located there would be a fairway of 2,840 feet.

At the hearing which took place last Wednesday the granting of our application was unanimously advocated by all who were heard, and we sincerely hope that the decision, which is to be rendered in about two weeks from now, will be favorable to our interests, as well as to the general interests of the Harbor of New York, so that it will not become necessary to divert these large passenger ships to some other port.

J. P. MEYER,
Vice Director Hamburg-American Line.

New York, Sept. 21, 1912.

THE QUITTING OF PREACHERS.

Of Course There Are Too Many Incompetents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Mr. Bakeman of Schenectady, feeling that the ministry was no place for him, nor indeed for any other man, decided to quit, and did quit with a few sensational remarks about a minister's influence being "equal to that of a man's grandmother" and getting "off the people's back" and "going to work." If, in his remarks about a minister's influence, Mr. Bakeman correctly described the influence he himself wielded, and if he himself was where he says other ministers are, i. e., "on the people's back," he did the right thing when he made up his mind to "get off" and out and go to work. Perhaps he should have done just that a good while sooner.

Mr. Bakeman thinks we have too many ministers. "Alumnus," in this morning's TIMES, thinks we have too many seminaries. It is going from bad to worse. One wants fewer seminaries because the result would be fewer preachers, and the other would want to persuade even those few preachers to quit.

And, to some extent at least, they are both right. We do have too many preachers. Only of a certain kind, though. And the same can be said of lawyers, doctors, farmers, masons, newspapermen, &c. All these vocations have their quota of misfits who could serve all concerned best by taking hold of something else.

That, however, is saying nothing at all against ministers in general. To what class of men do the "down and out" turn more freely for sympathy? Who can always be counted on to help along a good cause? Who, indeed, most generally starts good causes? Who, in times past, founded most of our institutions of learning? And in the presence of our great moral problems, to whom do we turn ever more for help than to the ministers and their message?

We have not too many ministers, i. e., of the Gospel-preaching kind. And that isn't the kind that quits, either.

C. A. SCHROEDER,
Pastor St. Stephen's Lutheran Church.

Hicksville, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1912.

Public Concerts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan for the Winter public concerts suggested by "J. J. A." and "L. J. J." could very easily be put into execution if they would suggest which municipal department or private association should take charge of this evidently desirable plan. Should the "representative board" of which "L. J. J." speaks be a new organization speedy measures should be taken to form the committee and secure the artists, trios, and even serious amateurs before they become "booked up." H. E.

New York, Sept. 20, 1912.

LOTI CALLS NEW YORK A FURNACE OF LIVING

And What Astonishes Him Most About This Lively Town Is to Find Himself in It.

MONSTROUS, MAGNIFICENT

Back to Stamboul in the Spring for a Silence Cure—Meanwhile, Some Reflections on the Universal Sphinx, Woman.

"From my window I contemplate the spectacle offered by your wonderful city, but feel myself no part of it."

It is thus that New York is being scrutinized from a position of more or less tranquil detachment behind the screens of his rooms in the Hotel Marie Antoinette by Pierre Loti, master illusionist of words.

M. Loti expressed in this comment, made last night to the representative of THE TIMES, not alone the sense of strangeness with which the very assertive actualities of life in New York have filled him, but something of his habitual aloofness from people, places, and human affairs. The sensitive writer is overpowered by a fact. Life for him anywhere on the planet is not so much reality as a pageant of the mind.

He came voluntarily on a mission of artistic devotion to this country, but already he talks of fleeing in the Spring to the quietest corner of old Stamboul, there to forget his turbulent experience and compose himself once more to the meditative quiet of the East.

M. Loti has as yet had little time to add to the number and variety of his impressions of which he has consented to talk for THE TIMES. All day yesterday he remained in his apartments making acknowledgment by letter of innumerable messages of welcome, and penning delicate refusals to be lionized during his brief stay.

"For a man who is so fond of smoking his nargileh under the shadow of a mosque," said the author of "Aziyade," interrupting his writing to greet the reporter, "the clamor and distractions of your city, I must own, are somewhat trying. Entering this citadel of incessant motion—where the street cars pass and repass at such bewildering speed, and the elevated roads thrash overhead without cessation—one cannot but experience a sensation of affliction to the sense of hearing at least.

"I am given to understand, however, that to those who are native to this sort of thing there is a gratification in the very fury of the mêlée. For those less inured to the commotion it seems a violence.

"In the spectacle of your furious living, as I look out upon it, there is something at once monstrous and magnificent. For understanding of your psychology it would be necessary to stand apart, forgetting certain uglier details, in order that one might see nothing but the powerful ensemble of a city in which are housed potencies so formidable."

Slighter hints than this in the case of other visiting authors have portended the inevitable book about us. But the subject is hardly one that will tempt Loti from his preoccupation with the past and the Orient. A few pages of prose are more than likely to exhaust the literary interest in us of this artist of Nirvana, for whom a dream is more real than the mightiest structure of stone and steel.

His answer to a question from the reporter might be taken as emphatic upon this point.

"What truly, Monsieur Loti, has most astonished you so far in New York?"

"That I am in it," came the answer with Gallic brevity, touched with a kind of grave humor characteristic of him.

"However," he continued, "if I have thrown myself into this fiery furnace of living it was simply that I might assist in presenting to New Yorkers a play which should be truthfully Chinese in atmosphere and setting. This object has triumphed over all my apprehensions.

"Now that I am among you, I do not regret the step which brought me here and which forces me to live a little in the present. Later, perhaps, I shall relish only the more my return to the past and contemplation."

Asked when he would return to the East, he said that it would probably not be until Spring.

"I shall go to old Stamboul, in the ancient Byzantine quarter, buy the oldest house I can find, and there give myself up to the cure of silence. I know of no other way to recover the placidity of mind of which I have been robbed by the violent emotions experienced, even thus far, in my encounter with New York.

"A French merchant here," smiled M. Loti, in recalling the incident, "has had the kindness to send me several bottles of the 'Liqueur d'Hendays,' by which he hoped I should be reminded of the charm of the Basque country, and so, I suppose, experience a less painful nostalgia. But unhappily I never drink, and must simply enjoy the suggestions it calls up."

To a question regarding American women the author of "Ramuncho" and "Disenchanted" replied that he had not yet had time to bring to them the test of his cosmopolitan observation of their sisters.

"Indeed," said M. Loti, "with the exception of three or four met during my travels, I know nothing of American women."

"But report has it, M. Loti, that you have expressed a marked preference for the Turkish woman over all others; that, in fact, you find her the ideal type."

"Permit me a correction," he broke in hastily. "I admire first the French woman, for the excellence of whose qualities I have deep regard. What interests me in the Turkish woman is the dress and manner of life that enfold her in mystery. She is veiled in the seclusion of the unknown. It is this that attracts. The enigmatic is for me a perpetual allurement.

"I am asked by THE TIMES to answer to the question 'Are women understood?' Who can flatter himself that he is possessed of that knowledge? Who can say that he has known the deep places in the soul or heart of a woman, especially of an Oriental woman? For centuries the sphinx of womanhood has been interrogated and not yet have any of its profoundest secrets been yielded up.

"But the difficult task of research carries with it its recompense. One need not always search with a view to discovery. He may search for the exquisite pleasure of the quest."

M. Loti spoke at length of his books. His early life and the evolution of his beliefs were touched upon. His writings on the East betray strong leanings toward Islam, and he was asked whether he had embraced the Moslem faith.

"By no means," was the answer. "I am a Protestant and remain faithful to these beliefs without feeling any great fervor in the practice of them. They are significant to me rather as a tradition.

"I have been said to have adopted the Koran, the sacred book of Islam. This, too, is incorrect. I wear, it is true, the fez, when I live in Constantinople, but that is the full extent to which I adopt oriental attire."

The French writer is deeply concerned over the possible fate of Turkey. Every turn of affairs in that country's present disturbed condition he has watched with keen solicitude. He would deplore any change which should cost Turkey her integrity as a nation. But he would not prophesy.

"It is impossible for me to make any predictions," he said, "as to the outcome of the existing situation. I strongly hope, however, that dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire may never take place.

"But the present," added M. Loti, "interests me far less than the past. Under the reign of Abdul Hamid Islam had a great and powerful head. I knew the former Turkish ruler well and greatly admired him. His remarkable qualities cannot be denied by those who have followed his control of Turkish affairs. Indeed, it would be a great pity if the political developments of the past few years should mean Turkey's eclipse as a nation. Turkey is the home of so much of the Orient's deepest mystery and enchantment."

Returning abruptly at the conclusion of the interview to his plans for the next few days, M. Loti said that he would emerge from his seclusion to-day and look about him somewhat. He will visit some of the principal parts of the city, and the impressions they make upon him he will give to the readers of THE TIMES.

The distinguished visitor has been invited to dine with President Taft at the White House. The date has not yet been fixed, but he expects to proceed to Washington when he has concluded the rehearsals of his play.

T. LAWRENCE TO MARRY.

Stock Exchange Member to Wed Miss Barnes, His Sister's Secretary.

Friends of Townsend Lawrence, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, whose home is at Flushing, L. I., will be surprised to learn that he is soon to marry Miss Herminia Barnes, an English girl, who has been his sister's social secretary and companion for several years.

Miss Barnes, whose parents live in England, has been accompanying Miss Lawrence at various social affairs of late, the family having become deeply attached to her.

Mr. Lawrence's father, the late Walter B. Lawrence, who was one of the leading members on the Stock Exchange, was said to be worth $1,000,000 at his death, about a year ago, and a large portion of this fortune was inherited by his son.

It had been planned to have a quiet wedding, but the secret became known yesterday. When Miss Lawrence was seen at the Hotel Seville yesterday she expressed surprise at the report of the betrothal becoming known. "If my brother wishes to marry," she said, "it is his own private affair, and as to when the wedding will take place, I cannot say just now. We had tried to keep the engagement a secret."

Mr. Lawrence belongs to the University, Knickerbocker, and the Turf and Field Clubs, and was graduated from Harvard, class of '04.

FATHER AND SON MARRY.

Aged Cornelius Van Buren's Wedding Followed by George G. Van Buren's.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 23.—Amsterdam's society circles are talking about the announcements made to-day of the marriage of Cornelius Van Buren and his son, George G. Van Buren. The former, a widower who has passed the threescore and ten mark, made his second alliance Saturday afternoon at Lebanon Springs. He was married to Miss Ada Putnam, stenographer, school teacher, and a life-long acquaintance, being a daughter of a former partner of his, by the Rev. Charles B. Alford. The bride is nearly thirty years younger than Mr. Van Buren.

With this announcement also came that of the marriage of Mr. Van Buren's only son, George G. Van Buren, and Bessie Louise Veeder, which was performed by a Baptist pastor at Stamford, Conn. The younger Mr. Van Buren has twice before been wedded, his first wife being a daughter of the late D. P. McQueen, locomotive manufacturer of Schenectady, and his second, Miss Masie Conover of New York, who, after their separation several years ago, went on the stage.

MISS KATRINA BROWN TO WED.

Ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor's Granddaughter Engaged to Austin P. Moore

Announcement was made yesterday from the residence of her grandfather, ex-Justice Roger A. Pryor, 3 West Sixty-ninth Street, of the engagement of Miss Katrina Page Brown to Austin Percy Moore of California. Miss Brown is the daughter of Mrs. Page Brown, daughter of ex-Justice Pryor, and the late A. Page Brown, architect, of California and New York. Mr. Moore is the son of the late Charles Moore of California. His mother is now Mrs. Willis Polk, wife of the architect of the Panama Canal.

Mrs. and Miss Brown have made their home with ex-Justice Pryor since the death of A. Page Brown, sixteen years ago.

Read-Harding.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Newbury Frost Read, younger son of George R. Read of New York, and Miss Marie Gertrude Harding, daughter of George R. Harding of Beckenham, Kent, were married at Beckenham on Saturday.

Carr-Fitzpatrick Wedding on Oct. 12.

Invitations were sent out yesterday for the wedding of Albert Marvin Carr, second son of Gen. Julian S. Carr of North Carolina, and Miss Aurelia Blassingame Fitzpatrick, which is to take place at the home of her mother and stepfather, Albert Henry Munger, in Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 12. Mr. Carr lives in New York, where he represents the cotton mill interests of his family. Mr. and Mrs. Carr's home here will be at 122 East Eighty-second Street. He is a member of the Lotos, City, and Ardsley Clubs, New York Southern Society, and North Carolina Society, and was graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1902. Miss Fitzpatrick is a daughter of the late Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Montgomery, Alabama.

To-day's Weddings.

Miss Allison D. Pierce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Shelby Pierce, and Louis de Bebian Moore, will be married at 12:30 o'clock to-day at Dunstable, the country home of the bride's parents at Bayville, L. I.

Miss Constance J. Toussain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Toussaint, will be married to Clinton F. Miller, at 8:15 o'clock this evening in St. James's Episcopal Church, 190th Street and Jerome Avenue. The bride's attendants are all of the alumnae of Gamma Theta Gamma Society of the Morris High School, and the color scheme of the wedding will be the Sorority colors.

The wedding of Miss Carol S. Bacon, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Alexander Bacon of 101 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, to Siesel Rindfoos, will take place to-day at the home of the bride.

NOTES TO THEATRES FORGED.

Woman Once Convicted Uses Ida Conquest's Name Now to Get Tickets.

Letters signed "Ida Conquest" were received yesterday by John Cort, President of the Author's Producing Company, and Philip Klein, manager of "The Ne'er-Do-Well" now playing at the Lyric Theatre, asking in each case that four tickets to last night's performance of that show be set aside for Mrs. Olivia McGraw.

Mr. Klein discovered something wrong when he compared the signature with that of Ida Conquest. He turned the letter over to Manager Sol Mannheim of the Lyric Theatre, who happened to remember years ago the handwriting was familiar to theatre managers and that dozens of tickets were procured in the names of different persons till suspicion was aroused and the author of the letters was caught and sent to jail.

Consequently, when a woman called last night at 8 o'clock for the tickets set aside for Mrs. Olivia McGraw, Detective Fitzsimmons of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrested her. With a show of dignity the woman informed the detective that he had made a mistake. At the West Forty-seventh Street Station the woman admitted that the name of Ida Conquest had been forged to the request for tickets, but she maintained that her offense was a technical one.

The prisoner described herself as Mrs. Olivia McGraw, 43 years old, a widow. She was locked up for forgery on the complaint of Mr. Klein. According to Mr. Mannheim Mrs. McGraw was sent to jail about a year ago by Magistrate Freschi for the same offense. It was shown, he said, that she had been making $50 or $60 a week by defrauding theatrical managers.

Asks Funds to Entertain Fleet.

Herman Ridder as Chairman of the Citizens' Committee appointed by Mayor Gaynor to welcome the American fleet which will begin to arrive Oct. 6, asks for financial aid to entertain in a suitable way the officers and men of the visiting vessels. Those who respond to Mr. Ridder's appeal will be invited to functions connected with the entertainments to the visitors. J. P. Morgan & Co. act as Treasurers. Checks may be addressed to Edward H. Hall, Secretary of the Mayor's committee, 154 Nassau Street.

You will tone up your system and feel better for taking, in the morning, a glass of

Hunyadi Janos Water

NATURAL LAXATIVE

Best Remedy for CONSTIPATION

'BROADWAY JONES' IS BIG HIT OF LAUGHTER

And This Play Without Music Marks Progress for Cohan Both as Author and Actor.

HIS ACTING IS ADMIRABLE

Play Varies in Type from Act to Act, but Is Always Amusing and Reflects an Observant Mind.

BROADWAY JONES, a comedy in four acts, by George M. Cohan. Cohan's Theatre.

Rankin	M. J. Sullivan
Jackson Jones	George M. Cohan
Robert Wallace	George Parsons
Mrs. Girard	Ada Gilman
Peter Pembroke	William Walcott
Sam Spotswood	Russell Pincus
Dave	Jack Klendon
Mrs. Spotswood	Mrs. Helen F. Cohan
Judge Spotswood	Jerry J. Cohan
Clara Spotswood	Mary Murphy
Josie Richards	Myrtle Tannehill
Higgins	John Fenton
Grover Wallace	Fletcher Harvey

For that great general public—and it is great—which acclaims George M. Cohan and the mother of George M. Cohan and the father of George M. Cohan, the best feature of his new play, "Broadway Jones," will be found in the fact that it keeps them laughing all the time, laughing for the most part frankly, unreservedly, and hilariously.

But for those of us who like to inquire into the reasons of things there is chief cause for congratulation that this play without music reveals, possibly more than any of his previous works, Mr. Cohan's keen faculty for observing things, remembering them, and bringing an unusual sense of humor to bear upon them. It is one of the poorest compliments in the world—the American habit of labeling people with other people's names. Who wants to be called the New York Duse or the Philadelphia Rejane? Even when the cloak of comparative greatness is so broad as to bear room for the label the American Bernhardt, the implied compliment is dubious. For some such reason as this one rather hesitates to tell Mr. Cohan that what makes his present work so especially encouraging is the fact that, like the late Charles M. Hoyt, he goes to the simple, natural things of our own life for subject matter worth his satire.

The story of Broadway Jones is an exaggeration to be sure. But the hundred and one little homely details in surroundings, in people, in character in general come out of an American life which Mr. Cohan has either seen or heard about and understood. It is there in such little things as those awful colored lemonade glasses—the kind which were once and possibly still are the pride of many a rural household. It is there, too, in the yearning to be great on the part of the overcorpulent Sammy Spottswood, who doesn't mind being fat, as he knows that "Napoleon was short and stout," and who has bought a banjo so that he can rise above the common level of his town.

All of which is merely incidental to the main fact that in "Broadway Jones" himself—who had never done a lick of work in his life, and who, when he fell heir to a large sum of money, immediately got busy "putting it back into circulation"—Mr. Cohan has written a remarkably clever comedy figure, and one which he acts, from start to finish, for all that it is worth. Incidentally it may be added that it is worth a good deal. And in this play, Mr. Cohan, discarding his songs and his dances, no mean things in their way, has also eliminated most of the peculiarities and mannerisms that have usually accompanied the roles in which they were employed. It is too much to expect that a man with so strongly marked a personality as his should be able to rid himself of all of his idiosyncracies at once. But on the whole his method of comedy playing in this piece is legitimate, clean-cut, varied, illuminative, and unusually humorous. So that the young man from the little town, who has started to burn Broadway up, and who ultimately finds a purpose in life, becomes a very real, living human being to invite both sympathy and appreciation.

To begin with, Mr. Cohan has developed an opening scene which is a veritable gem in comprehensible pantomime. It is 5 A. M. in Jackson Jones's apartment. Day is breaking, and outside the birds begin to warble. Then comes the sound of a band of revelers whistling "The Wedding March." Presently the young man himself, in a convivial state, enters the room, waves a farewell to his friends from the window, and then, alternately laughing and whistling, conveys the sense of "a very busy evening."

It is not until the next curtain rises that the reason for "The Wedding March" is revealed. Then it becomes known that "Broadway Jones," having run through all his money, has accepted a proposal of marriage from Mrs. Girard, a wealthy widow, with whose ample means he hopes to mend his own bad fortunes. Being a harum-scarum young person, he hasn't thought of the meanness of his action. Fortunately, he has a good pal who sets him right on that point, and fortunately, too, at this juncture, he learns that an uncle has died and left him his entire estate, consisting of the capital stock, equipment, good-will, &c., of a big chewing gum factory.

How "Broadway Jones" eludes the widow and tries to grasp the intricacies of a situation in which, with a year's business amounting to over a million dollars, there is only a cash balance of a few thousands in the bank; how he is moved by the knowledge that if he sells out hundreds of people will lose their jobs; how, in fact, he is ultimately made to realize the meaning of the sentiment which has gone into the making of the business from his grandfather's day down to the present time—these things are in no sense details in the general scheme which gets its value chiefly from the fun that has been written into it.

The first act is farce of the swiftest possible sort—it is literarry a scream from the time the curtain rises until it falls. Then the mood changes into one of soberer comedy, still with much that is of an exaggerated sort, but always extremely funny. And almost always, too, with little glimpses into character and little unexpected twists, that give the play as a whole some real and permanent values.

Not the least amusing moments come when "Broadway Jones" learns of his sudden wealth and speculates what he will do, deciding, among other things, to "buy Brooklyn and close it up." And there are, too, the occasional human touches, as in the scene in which he tries to describe the street that "so many people love and so many people hate; some say it's terrible and some say it's wonderful."

"That's it," decides Broadway Jones. "It's terribly wonderful."

The play is undoubtedly what Broadway will acclaim a success of the real sort. And beside Mr. Cohan himself those who contribute to the generally delectable result are Mrs. Helen F. Cohan and Jerry Cohan, as a pair of very appealing small-town folks; George Parson, direct and forcible as the loyal pal; Russell Pincus, who plays a small boy very amusingly; Ada Gilman, a properly demonstrative pursuing widow, and Myrtle Tannehill, who is an unusually pretty and wholesome aid to the sentimental interest. Of that, fortunately, there is not too much, and yet there is enough. After going back to his home town the erstwhile Broadway incendiary has to stay there, and something more than business must keep him. Miss Tannehill, as the little business secretary, is the answer.

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SOCIAL NOTES.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Rosemary Gower and Lord Alistar Leveson Gower, arrived here yesterday from the Duke's estate in Alberta, Canada, and are staying at the Ritz-Carlton until they sail for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Cambridge Livingston have returned to town after spending the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Britt at Tuxedo Park.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, who have been spending September at the Curtis Hotel at Lenox, will return to town on Thursday.

Gov. and Mrs. George R. Carter and family of Honolulu have taken an apartment at the Belmont for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. White of 53 East Fifty-fourth Street, are leaving their camp in the Adirondacks this week and will go to Dobbs Ferry.

Mrs. Julien Jacquelin Mason, who has been spending the Summer in Virginia, has returned to her home in Garden City, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton will go to the Virginia Hot Springs for October, where Mr. Lorton will recuperate after his recent illness.

Mrs. W. Festus Morgan of Cooperstown, N. Y., is at the Hotel Manhattan.

Miss Eethel M. Crocker and William W. Crocker, the daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Francisco, are at the St. Regis. Miss Crocker is sailing to-day for Europe.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay and her youngest daughter, little Miss Ellin Mackay, are booked to sail to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. They will join Mr. Mackay in Paris, and will probably not return for several months.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany and Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn motored here yesterday, and are at the St. Regis.

Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs are at the Ritz for a few days.

Miss Justine Van R. Townsend, who has spent the Summer at Southampton, L. I., is sailing for Europe to-day.

Mrs. Cass Gilbert and Miss Julia Gilbert, who spent the Summer abroad, will return to New York the middle of November.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Van Dusen have closed their Summer home, at Pointe à Pic, Murray Bay, and Mrs. Van Dusen, who is paying some visits, is expected to return to town early in October.

Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKee are back at their town house, 49 West Seventy-second Street, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James McLean and their daughters of 7 East Seventy-fifth Street are spending the Autumn at their country place, Riverside Farm, at South Kortright, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck Wendell and their son are at the Gotham, having closed Lakelawn, their Cazenovia estate. They will open their Washington residence next week.

PRESIDENT BAER IS 70

But the Head of Reading Is Not Expected to Retire.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—On Thursday, George F. Baer, President of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, will be 70 years old, and under the company's pension system he might be expected to go on the retired list. As Mr. Baer has repeatedly denied his intention of retiring, it is almost certain that he will break one of the company's rules and remain the active head of the railroad. The attitude of the company toward its employes is that a man is past the age for active work when he reaches his seventieth birthday, and at that time he may retire or be retired. Mr. Baer does not believe the office of President comes under the rules; also he feels that he has not reached the age at which he can no longer engage actively in directing the affairs of the railroad.

Mr. Baer has had a strenuous and successful life. He attained his greatest prominence, perhaps, during the coal miners' strike in 1902, when, in reply to the statement of the miners, asserting their rights, he said that the administration of the coal mines had been divinely intrusted to the operators.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

KAISER WILHELM II. (Bremen)—R. S. Baird, J. Bancroft, R. L. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Bowles, Miss Helen Brough, C. W. Cook, Miss Ethel Croker, Miss Edith Day, H. E. Ellis, C. J. Fryer, Prof. M. Gary, Curtis Guild, United States Ambassador to Russia; Miss E. Long, William Reuter, E. M. C. Tower, Miss Justini Van Rensselaer Townsend, W. C. Tyler, and Evan Williams.

POTSDAM (Rotterdam)—Mrs. W. Balser, Miss A. Barthelemy, Miss Lucile Crews, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Eggleston, S. A. Eliot, Mrs. A. W. Pope, Miss Mildred Pope, Mrs. J. H. Shipley, Miss M. Shipley, and Miss F. A. Seton.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (Rotterdam)—E. R. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Althouse, Dr. H. V. Ames, Miss Ellis E. Ames, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ayres, Miss Alice H. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Binney, Dr. and Mrs. Ames Bliss, Miss Alma Blount, M. D.; Henry F. Boardman, Mrs. C. F. Bridge, Mrs. C. Carlisle, Mrs. C. H. Conover, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Crowell, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Dan, Miss C. C. Davis, Carrol, C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fox, J. A. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Grange, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Green, W. O. Hubbard, Miss M. Hughes, W. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mann, Miss F. E. Michel, Miss Louise Van Valkenburg Peirce, Mrs. H. C. Place, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ramsdell, Miss J. F. Ring, Mrs. M. A. Robinson, Miss M. C. Silvester, W. H. Taylor, Miss Helen H. Taylor, Mrs. N. R. Wall, J. Wells, Miss Alice M. Whitney, Coulter D. Young.

BERLIN, (Bremen)—Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Bigelow, Baron and Baroness Ingeborg von Carlshausin, Mrs. M. Cook, Miss Stella Cook, and Mrs. M. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Durant, Mrs. S. K. Evans, Mr. and Mrs J. H. Hall, Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton, Dr. W. Z. Hearn, Herbert Lloyd, Miss S. J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ryan, Mrs. F. W. Stanley, Miss A. M. Walker, and Mrs H. Z. White.

MOLTKE, (Naples)—Mrs. E. R. Adee, Miss Geraldine F. Adee, Miss M. A. Alexander, Miss K. C. Baldwin, Mrs. S. P. Biddle, Guy W. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Butler, C. F. Clark, Mr and Mrs. R. S. Du Bois, Jr. Morse Ely, Miss Cora B. Forbes, Miss Mildred B. French, Mrs. M. M. Hills, Ralph Hugo, Miss M. A. Kelley, Mrs. S. H. Payne, Mrs. F. Rowell, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Tanner, Miss J. A. Ward, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur West.

MINNEHAHA, (London)—Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Anderson, Mrs. G. J. Brewer, Miss M. Cochrane, Mrs. W. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. Curtis, H. S. Deming, Dr. F. D. Dickson, Mrs. H. Fawcett, Richard Fuller, Mrs. L. H. Holme, Miss S. Dallas Irwin, Mrs. J. Hugh Peters, Miss G. Philip, Miss M. Rich, Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U. S. N.; Mrs. Stockton, Miss J. C. White, and Mr. and Mrs. James A. Woodburn.

Willard D. Straights Lease a House.

Willard D. Straight who married Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, has taken the five-story English basement house at 22 East Sixty-seventh Street for the Winter having subleased the house from James H. Kidder. The residence is owned by R. Fulton Cutting, whose home stands on the adjoining southwest corner of Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Straight recently returned from China, where Mr. Straight represented J. Pierpont Morgan and banking interests in this city in negotiating the Chinese loans, and where they lost considerable of their personal property in the recent uprisings. Since their return they have been staying at the Whitney place at Westbury, L. I. Mrs. Straight will probably entertain extensively during the coming season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger presented "Milestones" at the Blackstone Theatre, Chicago, Saturday, with a company headed by Malcolm Cherry, Gwendolen Floyd, and Sybil Walsh.

Harris & Selwyn have engaged Arthur Shaw for a prominent role in "The Yellow Jacket," the new Chinese play by George Hazelton and J. Harry Benrimo, that is now in rehearsal.

James Forbes has engaged for his new comedy, "A Rich Man's Son," Jessie Ralph, Mary Moran, Maude Hosford, Fania Marinoff, Jane Corcoran, Paul Everton, Ralph Morgan, John Cumberland, Gideon Burton, Walter Allen, and Joseph Reider.

Members of the New York and Pittsburgh National League teams attended the performance of "The Girl from Brighton," at the Academy of Music last night as guests of the management.

Selene Johnson and Stella Archer have been engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for the company that is to support Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case."

Leo Starke has been engaged by Werba & Luescher to play the role of Sir John Fortman in the Southern company of "The Rose Maid." He assumed the role at the Globe Theatre last Saturday. Last season he was with Mizzi Hajos in "The Spring Maid," playing the part of Roland.

Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont were among those who attended the performance of "Fanny's First Play" at the Comedy Theatre last night.

PRIEST BLACKJACKED IN MAKING A RESCUE

"Fighting" Father McGrath, Aiding Attacked Firemen, Felled by Highwaymen.

BLUECOAT STRUCK DOWN, TOO

Shot Sends Thugs Flying, and They Make Their Escape by Darting Through Tenement.

While attempting to rescue two men of the steamship Momus of the Morgan Line from three highwaymen who were holding them up at West and Perry Streets, late last night, Father Philip McGrath of the Catholic Seamen's Mission, 422 West Street, was struck over the head with a blackjack by one of the thugs and felled to the sidewalk.

The priest, although rendered almost unconscious from the blow, managed to draw a police whistle which he carried and send forth a shrill blast for assistance. The whistle brought Patrolman Brennan of the Charles Street Station to the spot, and he immediately closed upon one of the three highwaymen and grappled with him. As he did so he also received a blow behind the left ear which felled him, and as he lay helpless at their feet the three thugs kicked and pummeled him to their hearts' content.

One of the thieves seized the policeman's nightstick and was about to strike Brennan over the head with it, when the bluecoat succeeded in getting his revolver out of his holster and fired a shot point blank at his assailant. The shot went wild, but it had the desired effect. At the sight of the weapon the three highwaymen broke and ran.

Both Brennan and Father McGrath staggered to their feet and gave chase, the patrolman firing at the fleeing figures before him. The fugitives darted around the corner in Perry Street and disappeared in the doorway of a tenement house, with the policeman and the priest close behind. The three thugs, however, apparently knew their surroundings, for they opened a door leading into a narrow passageway and thus gained egress to the back yard, where they succeeded in making their escape over the fence and through a narrow alley into Eleventh Street.

When Brennan and Father McGrath retraced their steps to the scene of the original encounter, they found the two men whom Father McGrath had been trying to rescue lying upon the ground, still unconscious. Both had received severe scalp wounds and were covered with blood. Ambulance Surgeon Ryan of St. Vincent's Hospital attended them, and they were revived sufficiently to tell their names. They identified themselves as John Jones and Peter Anderson, both firemen employed on board the Momus. They were taken to their ship in the ambulance after refusing to go to the hospital.

Father McGrath told the police that the three highwaymen had extinguished all of the gas lamps in the vicinity of the hold-up and had waited on the dark corner in a doorway for an opportunity to hoid up some unsuspicious seaman in the dark.

Father McGrath is known along the north water front as the sworn enemy of the thugs that prey upon seafaring men. A year ago he captured unaided a highwayman who had beaten and robbed a sailor in West Street. On this occasion the priest succeeded in wresting the blackjack away from his opponent and felling him with his own weapon. He is known to the sailors of the Catholic Mission as the "Fighting Priest."

EDISON TRAIN A SUCCESS.

Three-Car Storage Battery Demonstration to be Given To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Successful tests of a three-car train of Edison storage battery cars were made last week on the Watchung branch of the Erie Railroad, between West Orange and Forest Hill. They have encouraged Mr. Edison to such a degree that he has arranged for a public demonstration on Wednesday in a trip from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Long Beach.

The train will leave the Pennsylvania Terminal at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It is expected that it will reach New York on the return about 6 o'clock. The cars to be used in the demonstration have been built by the Federal Storage Battery Car Co. of Silver Lake, N. J., for the United Railways of Cuba.

The novel feature of this new step in the development of Edison's storage battery is the fact that more than one car will be operated by one controller, under the multiple unit control, which is characteristic of the operation of trains in the tubes and subways and elevated railways of New York City.

Each car will accommodate forty persons, and is equipped with four 200-volt motors and 216 cells of Edison battery. Tests indicate that with a full load the train will be capable of a speed of thirty miles an hour.

Mrs. J. E. Roosevelt Critically Ill.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Sept. 23.—Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, who is ill at Meadow Croft, her Summer home here, has only a small chance of recovery, it is said. Pneumonia has set in, with the typhoid from which she has suffered. Dr. Harmon Bedder of New York, and Dr. W. H. Ross of Sayville are attending her.

Mrs. Van Etten Going to Saranac Inn

Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, who has recovered from an operation at the New York Hospital, will leave to-morrow for her camp at Saranac Inn for a few weeks.

Mrs. M. H. Cochran, Missionary, Dead

Margaret Huntington Cochran, wife of the Rev. James B. Cochran of Hwai Yuan, China, and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Jenkins, died at her parents' residance at Boonton, N. J., on Sunday. Both she and her husband had been doing missionary work in China since 1899, with the exception of a short period during the Boxer uprising, when they went to Japan. More recently she had assisted her husband in taking charge of the mission school maintained at Hwai Yuan by the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City, under the guidance of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Besides her husband, she is survived by four children. At the time of her death she was in this country on a visit, having intended to return to China late in the Fall.

"Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 21, averaged 10.38 cents per pound."—Adv.

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PRINCESS MARIA TERESA DIES

Sister of King Alfonso, Who Married Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria.

MADRID, Spain, Sept. 23.—Princess Maria Teresa, sister of King Alfonso, died suddenly to-day from the effects of an embolism.

The death of the Infanta, who was not quite 30 years of age, having been born here on Nov. 12, 1882, has thrown the whole of the Spanish Court into deep mourning. She had been married only six years to Prince Ferdinand of Bavaria. The Prince became a naturalized Spaniard seven years ago, and is an officer in the Spanish Army. He resides in Madrid.

Three infant children, Prince Luis Alfonso, Prince José Eugenio, and a baby girl not yet a year old, are left orphans.

King Alfonso's other sister, the Infanta Maria de las Mercedes, died on Oct. 17, 1904.

Mrs. Elizabeth Orpha Sampson Hoyt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth Orpha Sampson Hoyt, widow of ex-Gov. John Wesley Hoyt of Wyoming, Chairman of the National University Committee of 400, died here on last Saturday from a stroke of paralysis. Mrs. Hoyt was born in Athens, Ohio, Dec. 7, 1828. At the age of 10 she obtained special admission to the class in mental philosophy, taught by Prof. William H. McGuffy of the Ohio University, and when she became a young woman taught mental philosophy, French, and mathematics at the Worthington, Ohio, Female Seminary. On Nov. 28, 1854, at Cincinnati, she married Dr. Hoyt, at the time Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Cincinnati College of Medicine. From 1887 to 1890 Mrs. Hoyt delivered lectures on logic and psychology at the University of Wyoming during the Presidency of her husband, and in 1890 she received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Denver.

Mrs. Emily Swan Perkins.

Mrs. Emily Swan Perkins, stepmother of George W. Perkins, former partner of J. P. Morgan, died suddenly yesterday at her residence in Riverdale. She was born in Erie, Penn., eighty years ago. After her marriage she lived in Chicago for several years, where she was a Director in the Chicago Orphan Asylum and the Home for the Friendless. In spite of her advanced age, she was remarkably vigorous and continued her charitable work in behalf of orphans until her death. Her husband, George W. Perkins, died twenty-five years ago, and about ten years later she moved to Riverdale, where she had been living in a residence adjoining that of her stepson. She also left a stepdaughter, Miss Emily Perkins, and two sisters-in-law, Mrs. E. J. Herron and Mrs. William Brewster, all of whom lived with her.

Mrs. Harriet W. Berryman.

Mrs. Harriet W. Berryman, widow of Charles H. Berryman, died yesterday at her cottage at Newport, R. I. Mrs. Berryman was the daughter of the late Henry Whitney of this city. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer and Mrs. H. Casimir De Rham. Mrs. Berryman had been visiting Newport in the Summer for many years, staying at one of the Cliff cottages where her husband died nineteen years ago. Her death was due to a shock which she suffered a month ago. The funeral services will be held in Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth Street to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

C. H. Marshall's Funeral

THE BUSINESS WORLD

HAT TRADE IS BUSY.

Duplicate Orders for Fall Shirts Received—Haberdashery Lines Active.

There has been no apparent let-up in the rush of retailers to cover their needs in Fall hats. Here, as in other lines, the cool weather of the last week has resulted in an increased demand on the retailers, many of whom were reported caught with supplies barely sufficient to cover the early trade. Manufacturers are endeavoring as far as possible to meet the heavy call on their producing facilities, and the distribution of the finished product is being spread as evenly as general conditions permit. Soft hats continue to dominate the demand.

Duplicate orders on Fall shirts were reported yesterday in fair number by a prominent manufacturer, they having begun to come in somewhat earlier than usual this year. Salesmen out with Spring lines continue to send in better business than a year ago, the individual orders showing an encourgaing increase in size. Collections are generally good. The collar and necktie makers are sharing the general prosperity from all accounts. The newer collar models are taking well, and business is more active than for some time. The initial buying of Fall cravats is now completed, and duplicate business has been received by some dealers. Holiday lines are moving well.

SHOE TRADE IMPROVING.

Spring Orders Begin to Come In—Duplicate Business Picking Up.

The receipt of a fair volume of advance orders for Spring featured the week in the local wholesale shoe district. Considering the fact that the new season is just opening, the business done was encouraging and augured well for the future.

The cooler weather of the last few days has stimulated the demand in nearby retail centres, and the trade is consequently expecting a good run of duplicate orders this week. Prices were firm at recent levels in sympathy with the sustained strength of hides and leather. Discussing price ranges for Spring, a prominent manufacturing wholesaler said yesterday while there was little possibility of a downward revision, there would be no appreciable advance over current figures.

MEN'S CLOTHING MOVES WELL

But Fabric Buyers Complain of Poor Deliveries.

There was a good volume of duplicate Fall business received during the week by local manufacturing clothiers, and if the amount of this merchandise moved can be taken as an indication of what is coming later, the trade as a whole will have little to complain of at the end of the season. There is no change in the outlook for Spring, and while the tone of the market is generally optimistic, the future will ge an enigma until the road demand takes definite shape. The next week or two will witness a general exodus of salesmen with Spring lines.

Initial buying of men's wear fabrics for Spring, is practically finished, and a review of the season shows it to have been very satisfactory as a whole, despite the temporary uncertainty caused by tariff agitation. There is an active demand for heavyweight overcoatings and suitings, but spot stocks are light and satisfactory deliveries hard to obtain. This difficulty in getting deliveries is the real feature of the market. Serges are particularly slow in coming forward.

HIDES AND LEATHER FIRM.

Stocks Still Scarce and Trading Light—Some Prices Go Up.

There was no softening of hide values in this market during the week. Practically all varieties of foreign and domestic hides were in scant supply, and as a result the activities of tanners and jobbers were generally restricted. There were two slight advances named here in sympathy with similar advances at Chicago, but prices on both foreign and domestic hides are believed in some quarters to be about as high as they will go in the face of the present conservative buying methods of the tanners.

These conditions were generally reflected in the leather market. Sole and upper leathers were scarce and firmly held, though this firmness was slightly more noticeable in the former. Upholstery and other fancy leathers were firm at recent levels. The present high cost of these leathers is proving a serious factor with manufacturing interests, and substitution will be necessary in many cases if higher levels are reached. In all kinds of leathers there is a noticeable absence of speculative buying.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23.—These companies were incorporated to-day:

Annex Homes of New York City, (Inc.,) Manhattan construction and realty; $300,000. Matilda Francolun, Rose Halley, Isaac W. Goodhue, 43 Exchange Place, Manhattan.

Strohbeck & Briggs, Inc., of Brooklyn; shoes, boots and footwear; $100,000. A. Lee Briggs, Sophia Strohbeck, Charles W. Strohbeck, 234 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

Onondaga Paint Works, Inc., of Town of Onondaga; $125,000. John H. Burke, Daniel J. Seubert, Charles V. Byrne, 311 S. A. K. Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

Baumeister Piano Company, Inc., of Manhattan; to acquire the business of Harriet Baumeister; $75,000. Harriet Baumeister, Lillie Sheeder, Frederick T. Sheeder, all of 141 East Seventy-first Street, New York City.

Poudre Blanche Chemical Company of Manhattan; $10,000. Edward E. Conrad, Karola Hawath, Max M. Hart, 115 Nassau Street, New York.

Scottish Trades Company of Manhattan; patented novelties; $10,000. Samuel Williams, William R. Johnston, Jr., 115 Broadway, Manhattan; Arthur W. Morriss, Montvale, N. J.

The Muhlhauser Company of Albany; shoddy, yarns, bats, textile fabrics, $25,000. Frank Muhlhauser, Rose Muhlhauser, Sigmund Muhlhauser, 26 Dana Avenue, Albany.

George G. Graham Construction Company of Manhattan; $25,000. James Morton Giles, Alexander Heuschel, Arthur D. Fisher, 294 East 161st Street, Bronx.

Fred S. Mathewson Company of Buffalo; architects and designers of buildings and structures of all kinds; $25,000: Fred S. Mathewson, Fred C. Mathewson, Louis A. Schugeus, all of Buffalo.

U. Ashby Company of Little Valley; general merchandise; $20,000. Harry G. Ashby, Electa Howe Fisk, Eber Fisk, all of Little Valley.

Peerless Tailoring Company of Manhattan; $30,000. Irving I. Frankel, 714 Beck Street, New York City, and Sidney L. Samuels and Leo Wolff.

Miss Coots Sanitarium, Inc., of Manhattan; $15,000. Edwin S. Chapin, Morris Kamber, Julius Fehr, Katherine Frances Coots, 159 Bruce Avenue, Yonkers.

Grease Extracting Company of Johnstown; to degrease skins and leather; $12,000. Arthur R. White, Harry R. Bradt, George A. Pearse, 1,360 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City.

Pittsylvania Realty Corporation of Brooklyn; $10,000. John M. O'Neill, Hugh O'Reilly, Ella R. Schuster, 601 Boyd Avenue, Woodhaven.

The Rochester Heating and Electrical Company of Rochester; $10,000. Cyrus S. Hood, A. H. K. Woodcock, William G. Woodcock, Rochester.

The Dailey-Weeden Hardware Company of Falconer; $10,000. Clayton B. Dailey, Austin E. Weeden, Elizabeth N. Dailey, all of Falconer.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23.—These corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Roe Knitting Company, Camden, $50,000 capital, to manufacture knit goods. Incorporators—John A. Mcpeak, George H. B. Martin, and I. C. Clow.

Mutual Woven Label Company, Paterson, $25,000 capital, to manufacture silk. Incorporators—Andrew and Albert Miller and Wm Stephenson.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The linen buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street, will meet to-day and place orders for December and January delivery.

Feather imports entered at the Port of New York in the week ended Sept. 14 were valued at $64,472. This figure was the smallest valuation in several weeks. Fur imports entered in the same period were valued at $370,537, the highest total since late July. Imports of hatters' fur goods amounted to $14,306.

Henry R. Towne, W. A. Marble, W. C. Breed, and S. C. Mead are representing the Merchants' Association of New York at the fifth international congress of Chambers of Commerce and Industrial associations at Boston this week.

CAR SHORTAGE IS HERE.

Used as an Argument for Increase of Rates—Shippers Signing Petitions.

Publication of the car supply statement showing that in the two weeks ended Sept. 12 a net car surplus of 9,750 had been converted into a shortage of 8,020, has aroused the Railway Business Association to appeal to shippers and others to favor an advance in freight rates. The Association is composed of manufacturers of railway equipment and supplies, and it holds that insufficient railway earnings, making it impossible for many roads to finance equipment purchases, are back of the present shortage. A petition asking the Inter-State Commerce Commission to see that the railroads get adequate rates is said to have received the signatures of thousands of shippers.

"It seems to us that whatever plan is adopted ought to come from the commission on its own motion," says the association. "What the commission said to the trunk lines in 1911 was that should their fears be realized increases would be 'sanctioned.' This would suggest that it is for the railways to bring the subject up again. But the railroads as a whole, or large groups of roads, often find themselves unable to agree upon proposals to be laid before the commission. Geographical and other conditions create natural and deep-lying differences of interest between the railways of one region and those of another. Competition and differences of prosperity make agreements difficult as between the members of a group of roads in one region. Under those conditions must the shipper and the public wait for facilities until the railways ask for rate advances? We cannot believe the commission would permit an indefinite succession of car shortage due to inadequate revenue to plague American industry without taking action on its own motion."

Instructions have been issued to all freight solicitors and agents of the Pensylvania to urge shippers to move their traffic as early as possible, with a view to precluding the possibility of car shortage or congestion later in the Fall.

An official statement issued by the Pennsylvania yesterday said that the tonnage being offered for shipment was enormous, and it was predicted that the Fall traffic would tax the country's railroad facilities to the utmost.

PRINT PAPER EXPORTS UP.

More Shipped During July Than Imported—Year's Imports from Canada.

According to advices received yesterday from authoritative sources, American paper makers are shipping news print paper out of the country at a more rapid rate than it has been shipped in from Canada. Exports of this paper in July of this year aggregated 5,876 tons, against imports amounting to 5,756.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, Canada shipped 55,563 tons of news-print paper to the United States, an increase of 2,449 tons over the shipments of 1911. Canada consumes about 64,000 tons of this paper a year, an average of 200 tons per day. Against this consumption the paper mills of the Dominion turn out an average of 850 tons daily. Raw materials imported during the year by American paper manufacturers were valued at $25,972,108, most of which came from Canada.

Freight Rate Advance Suspended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—On complaint of Northwestern shippers, the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day suspended until March 28, proposed advances in class freight rates from Eastern points to St. Paul, Minn., and similarly located destinations. The suspension applies to the freight traffic of practically all of the Eastern lines.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

MORRISANIA SILK MILLS.—A petition has been filed against the Morrisania Silk Mills, (corporation,) manufacturer of silk ribbons and neckties, 435 and 437 East 166th Street, by Herman I. Lurie for these creditors: G. C. Robinson & Co., $621; Ferdinand M. Maupai, $625, and Charles A. Edel Company, $27. Judge Mayer appointed William Henkel, Jr., son of Marshal Henkel, receiver, bond $3,500, on consent of E. Richard Walter, President of the corporation. Mr. Lurie said that the liabilities were about $40,000 and assets $10,000 to $15,000.

BLUMBERG BROTHERS.—A petition has been filed against Paul and Louis Blumberg, who compose the firm of Blumberg Brothers, clothing manufacturers, 319 Lafayette Street, by these creditors: S. Brinn & Brothers, $267; Morris Drisler, $207, and Charles Slater, $166. The liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $600.

OWL DRUG COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Owl Drug Company of 429 Sixth Avenue by these creditors: Elmer & Amend, $700; Pincus Brothers, $80, and George Goldstein, $206. The liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $3,000 to $4,000. Judge Mayer appointed Franklin Brooks receiver, bond $2,000, with authority to continue business 20 days. The company owes $2,000 for rent.

Dr. P. HENRY FITZHUGH of 17 East Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $16,208 to 30 creditors, and assets $1,150. Among the creditors are Dr. P. W. Roberts, $8,600; E. A. Fitzhugh, $1,500; John G. Fitzhugh, $1,000; H. A. Fitzhugh, $500; Park Avenue Hotel, $600; West End Hotel, $75; Astor Stables, $25, and H. E. Jones, $1,000.

THERESE EFFENBERGER of Kingston, formerly bottler and liquor dealer, has filed a petition, with liabilities $11,296, and assets $648. The largest creditors are the Pabst Brewing Company, $1,500, and the Clauson Flanagan Brewing Company, $8,359.

ERNEST B. FURMAN, salesman of Kingston, has filed a petition with liabilities, $1,907, and assets, $9.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO., INC., RETAIL.—Judge Mayer yesterday confirmed a composition of the Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail dealers in clothing, at 846 and 255 Broadway, 119 West Forty-second Street, and 154 East 125th Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar cash. When the case was called on the calendar yesterday, one creditor with a claim of $1,000 opposed the confirmation, but later in the day withdrew his opposition. One hundred and eighty creditors had accepted the composition. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the corporation on Aug. 2, and the schedules showed liabilities $190,945, and nominal assets, $252,238.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

ALBERT GERHARDS, builder, of Manida Street, the Bronx; liabilities, $94,984.

JAMES L. PERKINS, book publisher, 11 Cliff Street; liabilities, $20,393.

ISAAC BERCOW, New Rochelle; liabilities, $11,198.

CHARLES A. BREWER, carpenter, Tannersville; liabilities, $792.

JOHN A. CARSON, salesman, 114 Liberty Street; liabilities, $1,846.

THOMAS J. DARCY, 157 Seventh Avenue, formerly liquors; liabilities, $4,179.

NIKITAS ECONOMU, 22 James Slip, formerly grocer; liabilities, $1,774.

JACOB FINE, 334 Grand Street; liabilities, $2,550.

MORRIS GARBARSKY, cigarmaker, 168 Stanton Street; liabilities, $1,234.

HOESEL, ALLERMAN & MORY, as The Allerman Company, provisions, 614 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $6,979.

FRANK KAUFMAN, 542 West 112th Street, formerly jewelry; liabilities, $2,857.

HARRY KOSSOFF dresses and suits, 2,074 Third Avenue; liabilities, $8,695.

ARTHUR MAMOK, formerly liquors, 1,199 Broadway; liabilities, $14,239.

THOMAS A. QUINN, auto repairs, 1,926 Broadway; liabilities, $1,433.

GILBERT ROBINSON, architect, 15 Old Broadway; liabilities, $2,327.

ISAAC SHERESBEVSKY, 151 Goerck Street; liabilities, $607.

COSTAS SKEADAS, confectioner, Pleasantville; liabilities, $2,844.

WILLIAM B. B. SMITH, accountant, 165 Broadway; liabilities, $13,855.

DANIEL WOLTKOFF, jewelry, 40 Maiden Lane; liabilities, $14,975.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

These judgment were filed yesterday, Sept. 23, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abelman, Ida and Abraham—B. W. B. Brown, $1,450.

Bacon, Daniel—R. Gibson, Jr., $177.

Braune, Anna, and Frank Bennacchio—J. Seller, $158.

Blatt, Gus, and Solomon Bisgaier—People, &c., $300.

Bryant, Samuel—E. C. Kelly, $247.

Brown, James R.—C. H. Dickson, $262.

Cohen, Jack or Jacob—M. Palestrant, $523.

Campbell, John—T. P. Fitzgerald, $376.

Celia, Francis—Curtis Blaisdell Co., $105.

Desowitz, Samuel—Noonan & Price Co., $135.

Di Benedetto, Angelo—L. Marx and others, $265.

Davids, Walter L.—E. M. Davids, $536.

Emmerich, Otto—Hannis Distilling Co., $248.

Faver, Idel—G. Greenstein, $115.

Frieberg, Mark A.—E. H. Burger, $119.

Greenfield, William—Metropolitan Tobacco Co., $175.

Grooves—Nicholas and Sullianes N.—G. L. Morgan, $187.

Gallagher, Sarah—J. Newman, $112.

Grady, John—W. H. Black, $123.

Galbally, Mary E.—M. H. Birge & Sons Co., $185.

Hoyt, George H.—G. W. Ellis Co., $177.

Haupt, Matthew—W. Scott Kirkpatrick, $279.

Hecker, Abraham and Esther Perler—N. Bloom, $875.

Israel, Sidney M.—L. Shulsky, $189.

Isaacs, Philip S.—W. Eltinson, $108.

Jesper, Harry—M. Cohen, $481.

Johnson, William L.—Victoria Chief Copper Mining and Smelting Co., costs, $236.

Kane, Harry J.—G. Murray, $334.

Kelly, Jessie F.—S. Cohen and others, $112.

McClatchey, Thomas G.—Seneca Distributing Co., $676.

Merritt, Fred L.—Civil Service Commissioner State of New York, costs, $114.

Metz, Walter L.—G. C. Bailey, $243.

Mandel, David—J. H. Davis et al., $218.

Naumann, Louis—L. Edelmuth, $294.

Pritchard, Edward A.—A. G. Sullivan, $106.

Rogers, Jesse, and Emanuel Rosenbaum—C. Adler, $141.

Rosentover, Charles, and Samuel Gross—M. Wachsman, $173.

Radaw, Solomon I. Novick et al., $207.

Richar's, Mary A.—H. Sponza et al., $119.

Rumlett, Louis M.—W. Block et al., $426.

Rassner, Jacob—H. Abrahams, $121.

Sulzer, Mary—Lichtenstein Millinery Co., $404.

Stavrahn, Bernard—T. Herzog, $474.

Stavrahn, Bernard—F. Herzog, $497.

Sleiman, Bonis—W. Konovitz, $217.

Silverberg, Otto—F. Walker, $182.

Shapiro, Maurice—Powell Bros. Shoe Co., $207.

Tompkins, Harrington C.—E. G. Tompkins, $3,143.

Warch, John A., and Pauline Avallone—Schacht-Silverson Co., $482.

Welch, Oliver J.—M. McAdams, $356.

Zurkes, Berel—R. Kanarek, $292.

Tangiers Development Co.—C. G. Riehl, $116.

S. S. Palmer, Inc.—Noonan & Price Co., $191.

Sanitary Bedding Corporation—Schildwachter Carriage Company, $550.

General Appliance Corporation—System Company, $115.

Motor Car Exchange, Inc.—C. Jacobs, $367.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Bernascheff, Josefa—M. M. Menken, Sept. 19, 1912, $274.

Cadoni, Vincenzo and Raffaelo Gori—L. Bozzo et al., Jan. 23, 1905, $233.

Falcon Waist Company—Fried, Mendelson & Co., Sept. 9, 1912, $235.

Joline, Adrian H. and Douglas Robinson—J. Mesmo, May 21, 1912, $169.

New York Railways Company—L. Weiner, June 3, 1912, $129.

Walsh, Patrick—G. M. Buttle et al., Aug. 23, 1911, $179.

Warwick, Thomson Company—G. Kingsbury, Nov. 15, 1911, $1,286.

Vilner, Paul H.—A. Elgler et al., April 23, 1906, $352.

Berkowitz, Joel—E. Held et al., June 7, 1905, (vacated,) $162.

Reid, Robert H.—H. Sussman, Feb. 9, 1910, (vacated,) $121.

Reid, Robert H. and Izzalla W.—H. Guttmann, Jan. 26, 1910, (vacated,) $216.

Same—Same, Feb. 7, 1912, (vacated,) $227.

Same—H. Sussman, Feb. 9, 1910, (vacated,) $257.

Balma, Joseph—E. Cushing et al., Jan. 7, 1911, $952.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Continued announcements from the other side of the Atlantic that the day of the narrow skirt has passed come as music to the ears of various domestic producers of dress fabrics.

Stocks of sweater coats in the hands of retailers are generally at a very low ebb as a result of the heavy demand for them this Summer. Most of the mills making these goods are now working to full capacity to replenish the trade.

Embroidery bands in the Colbert effect, admirably adapted for use as decorative items in Winter toilets in combination with satin or silk, are shown by one of the prominent local importing houses.

Button shoes for women, in tan and light shades of suede and buck, are expected to be leading factors in the early Spring demand.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

9,567. KNITTING MACHINES.—An American consular officer in a European country reports that a business man in his district who is a large dealer in knitting machines desires to correspond with American manufacturers of such machinery.

9,568. LAUNDRY MACHINERY.—A foreign business man informs an American consular officer that he desires to import laundry machinery and would like to hear from American firms able to supply the same.

9,570. INCLINE RAILWAYS.—A resident of a Latin-American country has been commissioned by the municipal authorities of the city in which he lives to make a study of incline railways, with a view to establishing a system adjacent to the city. An American Consul reports that this person expects to visit New York and other cities of the United States in December or January next. His address while in the United States can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

9,571. MACHINERY FOR MAKING ADVERTISING NOVELTIES.—An American consular officer reports that a business firm in a South American country requests catalogues and price lists of latest models of machinery for the manufacture of advertising novelties, such as celluloid mirrors, buttons, rulers, &c. This firm is also interested in procuring the local representation of American houses dealing in advertising novelties. Correspondence may be in English.

9,572. SEWING MACHINES.—A business firm in a European country informs an American consular officer that it is interested in the sale of sewing machines and would like to hear from firms in the United States willing to do an export business.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; J. W. Penny, carpets; Herald Square.

Bentley-Gray Dry Goods Co., Tampa, Fla.; F. Bentley, dry goods; 43 Leonard; Wolcott.

Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; E. Legge, linens; W. L. Stearns, carpets; St. Denis.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. F. Hall, misses' and children's wear; 214 Church.

Robertson-Sutherland Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. M. R. Johnson, neckwear, ribbons; 55 White.

Summer Brothers Co., Newberry, S. C.; G. W. Summer, dry goods; Woodward.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss Kinney, ladies', infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; Miss Wagner, laces, hosiery; knit underwear; 320 Church; Grand.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Wolf, hosiery, furn. goods, notions; 43 Leonard; Cadillac.

Westbrook D. G. Co., Columbus, Ga.; C. E. Westbrook, dry goods; York.

Whitmarsh, C. W., Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; C. W. Whitmarsh, women's garments; Murray Hill.

Lauer & Co., Monroe, Mich.; E. J. Lauer, dry goods; Cumberland.

Crane, Gregg & Haniel, Columbus, Ohio; J. W. Haniel, hats, caps; Cadillac.

Stock Yards Clothing Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. T. Poindexter, furn. goods; Herald Square.

Cohn & Feinberg, Atlanta, Ga.; S. J. Cohn, dry goods; Albert.

Lumpkin & Marriotte, Baltimore, Md.; B. T. Lumpkin, hats, caps; A. B. Marriotte, hats, caps; St. Denis.

Wolf & Litt, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Wolf, piece goods; St. Denis.

Hart Bros., Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schwaltz, furnishing goods; Rector.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, ladies' suits, laces, gloves, ribbons; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.

Petit & Co., Washington, D. C.; D. J. Grinsfelder, ready-to-wear; York.

Rosenthal Bros., Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.; Herald Square.

Carleton D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Clinton, men's neckwear; 56 Worth.

Ferguson, McKinney D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Boyd, suspenders; 358 B'way.

Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; 7 W. 22d.

Shillito, John Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; R. S. Marshall, carpets; R. M. Wickersham, linens; 346 B'way; Albemarle.

Mandelbaum, J., & Sons, Des Moines, Iowa; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists; 114 5th Av.; Woodward.

King, H., Co., Washington, D. C.; H. King, general dry goods; Cumberland.

Solomon, S., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Solomon, millinery; Rector.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; D. C. Drease, clothing; 2 Walker.

Kline, Eppehimer & Co., Reading Penn.; Miss A. Fritz, laces, embroideries; 315 4th Av.

Morrison, D. J., & Bro., Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, dry goods; Great Northern.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. O'Haire, upholstery goods; Cadillac.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 15 W. 20th; Grand.

Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; A. E. Finney, furn. goods, sweaters, gloves; 31 Union Square.

Fore, C. H., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; C. H. Fore, dry goods; 340 B'way.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Rutter, carpets; 20 W. 22d.

Roshek Bros. Co., Dubuque, Iowa; E. J. Ryan, domestics; 45 E. 17th.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; C. La Audette, notions, ribbons, dress goods, silks; J. Hartley, dry goods; Grand.

Grandy, J. W., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; Grand.

Wren, E., Co., Springfield, Ohio; R. A. Staley, rugs; 320 Church; Grand.

Crabe, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; hats; Albert.

Burke, Fitz-Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Brady, flannels; Victoria.

Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; W. H. Fitzgerald, linings; M. A. Walker, clothing; 31 Union Square.

Shepard Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets, muslin underwear; 220 5th Av.; Holland.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.

Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, cloaks, suits; 600 Broadway.

Filenes, William, Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; T. Lofford, furs; Miss A. Anderson, misses' skirts; 110 W. 32d.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Seideman, books, stationery; 214 Church.

Clawson & Wilson C., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. E. Gawhe, silks, dress goods; 38 W. 32d.

Scranton D. G. Co., Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Fekerman, cloaks, suits; 30 W. 23d.

Crockett Mercantile Co., Topeka, Kan.; J. E. Crockett, notions, laces; millinery; Arlington.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Desmond, mdse, manager; Miss E. Sullivan, suits; Miss Grotjohn, ready-to-wear; Miss B. Gonungthal, waists; 15 E. 26th.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Steinfeld, coats, skirts; 71 W. 23d.

Horner, J., Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; S. J. McCollom, boys' clothing; C. B. Gump, representing; 320 Church.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 71 W. 23d.

Fink Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Blunner, waists, dresses; 129 W. 27th.

Manlove, F. L., & Co., Richmond, Va.; H. Lorsne, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Imperial.

Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. McK. Munsie, linens; 75 Spring.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. W. Lamkins; 75 Spring.

Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; J. Martin, linens; 75 Spring.

Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; W. W. Daniels, linens; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. R. Bernstein, linens; 75 Spring.

Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. L. Stark, linens; 75 Spring.

Reid & Hughes D. G. Co., Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, linens; 75 Spring.

McWhirr, R. A. Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. T. Maloney, linens; 75 Spring.

New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; F. Dunham, linens; 75 Spring.

Webber, Wm. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; J. J. Walsh, linens; 75 Spring.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; E. M. Hill, linens; 75 Spring.

Hager & Bros., Lancaster, Penn.; J. W. Aikins, linens; 75 Spring.

Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J. Sweeney, linens; 75 Spring.

Barney, H. S., Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Brown, linens; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; E. F. Radkin, linens; 75 Spring.

Harris & Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; C. E. Miller, linens; 75 Spring.

Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. E. Barker, men's and boys' clothing, hats and caps; 20 W. 22d.

Wagner D. G. Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.; A. Wagner, gen'l mdse.; 20 W. 22d.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; B. Hillman, umbrellas, notions, jewelry, ribbons, leather goods, clocks, silverware, combs; Mrs. Miller, leather goods, jewelry; J. D. Rutter, carpets and rugs; 20 W. 22d.

Crowley Milner Co., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Robson, coats, furs; 20 W. 22d.

Snellenburg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, furs, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.

Fair Store, Scranton, Penn.; Miss Kramer, cloaks, suits; Victoria.

Akron Dry Goods Co., Akron, Ohio; J. E. Oppenheim, jobs in ladies' suits and skirts, men's overcoats; 30 E. 23d; Hoffman.

McGannon & Sheehe, Corning, N. Y.; G. A. Sheehe, dry goods; Victoria.

Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. Tyroler, furs; H. R. Tyroler, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sproul, cloaks, suits, waists; 4 Washington Place.

Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mr. Berg, ready to wear; Miss Parness, ready to wear; 71 W. 23d.

Filene's, W., Sons' Co., Boston, Mass.; A. C. Smith, corsets, house garments, negligees, petticoats, children's coats, dresses, (basement;) Miss M. L. Lehr, ladies' waists, infants' wear, muslin underwear, (basement;) C. D. Cooper, misses' and women's coats, suits, and skirts, (basement;) V. Ring, furs, misses' and women's dresses, costumes, (basement;) Mr. Libby, millinery, (basement;) S. Kleinglethal, men's clothing, (basement;) S. Goldman, toilet goods; C. E. Bradley, men's furnishing goods, (basement;) Miss Hammelberg, ladies' neckwear, (basement;) 116 W. 32d.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; G. P. Everett, ready-to-wear and millinery, (basement;) 220 5th Av.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Steinfeld, furs; Miss S. Looby, costumes; 71 West 23d.

Siegel, F., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Hooland, cloaks, suits; 7 West 22d.

Clawson & Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, furs; 38 West 32d.

Clawson & Wilson Co., Cleveland, Ohio; A. E. Force, furs; 38 West 32d.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. Switzer, upholstery, remnants, housefurnishing goods, blankets; J. J. Woods, dress goods, silks, velvets, white goods, linings; 858 Broadway.

Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. Addison, linens; H. S. Wheeler, notions, waists, petticoats, muslin underwear; 377 Broadway.

Green-Jones Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Smith, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 43 Leonard.

Pittsburgh Gry Goods Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 43 Leonard.

Crowley Bros., Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, white goods, flannels, blankets; G. A. Hansman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Means, shoes, (retail;) G. C. Bruns, shoes, (retail;) E. H. Dufour, jewelry, (retail;) 104 Worth.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. P. French, lace curtains, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.

Hens & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. O'Hara, books, toys; 31 Union Square.

Hager & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; J. F. Ripple, carpets, rugs; 75 Spring.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; Miss A. Kenny, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Kelly, trimmings, art goods, yarns, embroideries; 55 White.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. Muir, dress goods, silks, velvets; 2 Walker.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. E. Kretchmer, ladies' ready-to-wear; 41 Union Square.

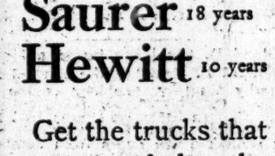
Dannenberg Co., Macon, Ga.; W. F. Dannenberg, silks, velvets, linens, white goods, cloaks, suits; 100 5th Av.

Anderson-Dulin-Varnell Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. D. Varnell, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

Gimbel Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.; A. B. Koehler, flannels, wash goods, linens, linings; Broadway and 32d.

Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Benedict, ready-to-wear; 1270 Broadway.

Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; I. Teitelbaum, domestics; J. Scannell, books; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Miss C. Nelson, corsets; Miss B. E. Ramsey, infants' wear; Mrs. L. B. Walter, jewelry; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; 32d and Broadway.



The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association uses our trucks for their long, heavy hauls with unvarying good results.

Proved by Service

Mack 12 years

Saurer 18 years

Hewitt 10 years

Get the trucks that are proved by the many problems of many years on all kinds of roads.

Our trucks are proved by:

1. 10 to 18 years in service (twice the record of any other truck).

2. 7000 in use all over the world.

Capacities: 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6½, 7½ and 10 tons. Bodies and sizes for every business.

International Motor Co

Broadway and 57th Street

Works: Allentown Pa; Plainfield N J

Sales and Service Stations in all large cities

Newark: 556 Ferry Street

TO MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS, MILL AGENTS

Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement

is open to buy for cash

JOBS—SAMPLES—OVERSTOCK

of dependable merchandise

Women's and Misses'

suits, coats, wool and silk house dresses, lingerie silk and chiffon waists, sweaters, undermuslin, corsets, negligee, bathrobes, kimonos, silk and cotton petticoats, neckwear, silk and cotton hosiery, trimmed and untrimmed millinery.

Children's, Girls' and Juniors'

Serge and Cotton Dresses, Sweaters, Hoisery, Knit Underwear.

Infants' Wear

Men's and Boys'

Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Neckwear, Shirts, Gloves, Handkerchiefs.

Leather Bags, Jewelry, Umbrellas, Toilet Goods.

Buyers at New York Office, 120 West 32d Street, Tuesday and Wednesday. Call or 'phone Madison Square 9210.

WM. FILENE'S SONS CO., Boston.

Will buy sample lines of coats and suits in misses and junior; also dresses for spot cash. Address L., 34 Times.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE, No. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
Wednesday, Sept. 25th, 1912,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESSEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

107 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
130 shs. Underwood Computing Machine Co.
13 1-3 shs. N. Y. & B'klyn Brewing Co. com.
$500 Durland Co. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds

OUR MEAT LOWER IN PANAMA THAN HERE

Despite Transportation Cost, Prices Are Cheaper Than New York Housewives Pay.

ANOTHER CENT ADVANCE

And the Retailers Look for Two More Jumps in Next Two or Three Weeks.

Housewives who went to the retail meat markets for supplies yesterday found generally that they had to pay for choice cuts an advance of a cent over the prices they were asked on Saturday. The retailers, as usual, explained that the packers' combine was responsible for the advance, the notification having come from them at the close of last week that, beginning yesterday, the additional cent a pound for select cuts of beef and pork should be demanded of the consumers.

Notwithstanding the fact that wholesale prices for beef and pork had already reached the record figure since the civil war, the retail dealers told their customers, on behalf of the packers, that the new advance was due to the short supply of cattle and hogs, and the cost of raising stock in recent times.

For the last four or five weeks sirloin steaks have been selling at 26 and 29 cents. Yesterday choice cuts were selling for 28 cents. Until last Saturday porterhouse steaks brought from 29 to 30 cents a pound, but yesterday they sold for 31 cents. Fresh pork was selling for 25 cents instead of for 24 cents, asked last week.

Butchers Not Encouraging.

A number of butchers in Washington Market visited yesterday by a TIMES reporter, were unable to give any encouraging reports. Those who had already revised their quotations on notification from the packers, said there would more than likely be another advance of a cent a pound on choice cuts of beef and pork this week, and still another cent advance next week. It happened that there was one butcher whose prices were not affected by the advance called by the packers' combine because, as he declared, his scale of profit was so fixed that nothing short of a rise of 2 to 3 cents would necessitate a revision of his prices. He said, however, that he looked for another jump from the wholesale dealers this week, which would mean 2 cents advance next week in his quotations for select cuts of beef and pork.

The general opinion among the retail dealers was that the highest price would be reached with the next two advances from the packers, called probably within the next two or three weeks. Prices then will remain stable for several months, perhaps for the Winter, they think, and then there may be a gradual decline. It was the belief of all that prices would never again decline to such levels as were reached ten years ago, when steer cattle sold for 5½ cents a pound, as compared with 10 cents and above, the present price.

Very little variation was found in the prices asked by the different butchers in Washington Market. Leg of lamb was selling for 18 and 20 cents; lamb chops, 22 and 28 cents; shoulder of veal, 18 cents; veal chops, 25 cents; veal cutlets, 32 cents; pork chops, 25 cents; beef, for stew, 18 cents; pot roast beef, 25 cents; sirloin of beef, for roast, 24 and 25 cents; round steak, 25 and 26 cents; sirloin steak, 28 cents; porterhouse steak, 31 cents; tenderloin steak, 35 and 65 cents; beef liver, 15 cents; hamburger steak, 20 cents, and frankfurters, 18 cents.

Eggs Plentiful, But High.

There was a slight decline in dairy products last week, although the price asked for butter is somewhat high for this season of the year. Last Tuesday night the closing price for fresh butter on the wholesale exchange was 31 cents, but at the close of the week it had declined to 29½ cents. Fresh butter was offered by the retailers yesterday for 35 cents. Strictly fresh eggs were bringing 35 cents a dozen, though the warehouse reports show that eggs are in abundance. At present the supply of eggs is about 200,000 cases in excess of the supply for the same period last year.

Considering the cost of living problem in New York City it is interesting to compare the prices for meats prevailing here with the quotations for provisions issued last week by the Commissary Department of the Panama Canal. In spite of the fact that the United States Government makes its purchases in the same markets as the retail dealers of New York, and is put to the additional expense of shipping to the canal 35 cents a hundredweight for meats, and 40 cents a hundredweight for vegetables and fruits—it is able to place some of the principal items on its quotation list at half the prices asked here. And, moreover, the Government is still able to clear a small profit above maintenance, according to a statement made yesterday by one of the officials of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Men digging the canal can buy lamb chops for 24 cents, veal chops for 24 cents, veal cutlets for 28 cents, fresh pork for 18 cents, beef, pot roast for 15 cents, ribs, for roast for 18 cents, roast sirloin for 19 cents, round steak for 18 cents, sirloin steak for 19 cents, and porterhouse for 20 cents.

MEAT CHEAPER IN CHICAGO.

But Dealers Predict an Almost Prohibitive Figure Before Christmas.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 23.—While a small offering of prime steers attained last week's high-record price, $11 per hundred weight, there was a reduction in quotations of from 10 to 15 cents per hundred in the general run of beef cattle offered at the stock yards today. Only two carloads of the cattle attained the eleven-dollar level, and, with offerings of 21,000 head, 2,000 more than for the corresponding day last week, and in the face of a sluggish market, Chicago packers profess to be at a loss when asked to explain the advance of a cent a pound in the price of beef in New York.

Chicago both wholesale and retail prices for beef, usually several cents per pound less than in New York, remain unchanged, although at a considerably higher level than a year ago.

Cattle dealers insist there is no grave shortage of cattle on the hoof, and predict that prime steers will fetch $15 a hundred before Christmas, with consequent advances to consumers, rendering beef almost prohibitive as an article of diet save among the fairly well-to-do classes.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading was quiet, copper was unchanged. Tin ruled strong at a slightly further advance. Five tons of October delivery sold at 50.00. Lead was firm.

The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Monday		Friday	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper.				
Spot	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.75
September	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.75
October	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.75
November	17.25	17.75	17.25	17.75
Lead	5.10		5.25	
Spelter	7.55	8.00	7.55	8.00
Tin	50.00	50.40	49.97½	50.17½

The final prices, for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin, recorded yesterday on the Metal Exchange in London follow:

	Monday.		Friday.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Copper, spot	78	0 0	78	3 9
Copper, futures	79	0 0	79	3 9
Pig tin, spot	198	0 0	197	0 0
Pig tin, futures	200	0 0	225	0 0

The market ended quiet. Spanish pig lead was unchanged at £22 10s and spelter at £27 5s. Cleveland warrants were down 1½d. at 67s 1½d.

TRUST COMPANIES REPORTED

Lose in Deposits $63,502,800 Since September a Year Ago.

The compilation made by the Clearing House Association of the statements of the trust companies in New York City as reported to the Superintendent of Banks on his call of Sept. 9 was made public yesterday. There are 38 trust companies in the city, as compared with 42 reporting in September, 1911. Total liabilities and resources are $1,578,754,600, an increase of $75,634,400 over the report of Sept. 29 last year, but a decrease of $43,523,000 compared with the report of June 14. Since June there has been a falling off of $45,746 in deposits, and since September, 1911, a decline of $63,502,800 in the same item.

Loans have increased $13,318,700 since June, and have decreased $44,222,400 since last year at this time. Holdings of public securities have decreased $14,771,000, and holdings of other securities $2,648,700 since June.

Since September last year the decreases have been $1,396,800 and $16,142,600 respectively in the same items. Amounts due from other banks, trust companies, and bankers have shrunk $43,958,900 since the June report, and $35,026,900 since the 1911 report. Specie and legal tender have increased $6,801,100 since June, and declined $11,893,000 since September, 1911.

The reports in detail make these comparisons:

RESOURCES.	Sept. 9, 1912.	June 14, 1912.	Sept. 29, 1911.
Mortgages owned—	$73,674,300	$71,820,900	$68,963,700
Public securities—	78,852,700	93,603,700	80,229,500
Other securities—	281,554,000	284,202,700	297,696,600
Loans, real estate collateral—	9,239,600	8,702,900	.....
Loans other collateral—	506,778,300	583,096,800	650,240,200
Bills purchased —	147,091,400	154,301,900	.....
Overdrafts—	185,000	270,500	356,600
Real estate—	36,107,400	34,935,000	30,646,700
Due trust companies, banks, &c.—	149,928,700	193,887,600	184,965,600
Specie—	126,536,300	120,651,200	115,434,400
Legal tender and banknotes—	12,081,100	11,165,100	11,290,000
Other resources—	66,775,000	64,739,900	63,281,900
LIABILITIES.			
Capital—	$62,775,000	$62,275,000	$61,936,000
Surplus and undivided profits—	172,033,200	170,654,900	174,752,800
Preferred deposits—	136,391,600	144,951,300	119,552,800
Non-preferential deposits—	1,031,254,900	1,096,844,400	970,762,100
Due trust companies, banks, &c.—	106,956,900	108,553,600	120,784,700
Aggregate—	1,274,602,400	1,320,849,300	1,211,099,600
Other liabilities—	69,344,000	68,998,400	55,311,800
Total liabilities and resources—	1,578,754,000	1,622,277,000	1,506,120,200

The items of mortgages owned, bills purchased, and loans secured by real estate collateral were not reported separately until the beginning of the present fiscal year, Oct. 1 last.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Heavy profit-taking was conducted on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, but the market held up well against the pressure of realizing sales. Business was on a large scale, with the transactions totaling 59,790 shares, distributed over a trading list which included sixty-seven different stocks. This was the broadest market in respect to different issues represented by transactions since Aug. 14. Commission houses reported additional evidences of an increasing interest on the part of the public. Some irregularity, compared with closing prices last Saturday, was reflected on the 9:30 o'clock opening call. Transactions in the half hour prior to the opening of business on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 1,860 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,210	Amal. Copper	89¾	90	89¼	89¾
920	Am. Beet Sugar	76¾	76¾	75	75½
1,710	Am. Can	45¾	45¾	44¼	44¾
50	Am. Can pf	123¾	124½	123¾	124½
870	Am. C. & Fy	62¾	62¾	62	62¾
10	Am. Ice	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
40	Am. Linseed	15¼	15¾	15	15
110	Am. Loco	45½	46	46½	46
1,130	Am. Smelting	97½	98	97	97¾
290	Am. Sugar	128	128¾	128	128¾
200	Am. T. & T	145	145	144¾	144¾
1,220	Anaconda Cop.	47¾	47¾	46¾	47
210	A., T. & S. F	110	110	109½	109¾
70	Balt. & Ohio	109	109	108¾	108¾
140	Beth. Steel	42¾	44¾	42¾	44¼
280	Bklyn. R. T	90¾	91¾	90¾	91¾
90	Can. Pacific	276½	276½	276	276
150	Cent. Leather	33	33	32¾	32¾
500	Ches. & Ohio	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¾
430	C., M. & St. P	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
60	Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	44	44
1,280	Colo. F. & I	37¾	38½	37¼	37¾
120	Consol. Gas	147½	147½	147¼	147¼
20	Corn Products	15¾	16	15¾	16
130	Dist. Securities	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
420	Erie	37¾	37¾	37¼	37¾
10	Erie 1st pf	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
610	Gt. North. pf	142	142¼	141½	142¼
40	Gt. N. ore ctfs.	46¾	47	46¾	46¾
100	Inter.-Met.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
390	Inter.-Met. pf	61	61¼	60¾	61
20	Int. Paper	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
100	Inspira. Cop	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	Kan. City So	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1,700	Lehigh Valley	172¾	173	171¾	171¾
20	Louis. & Nash	163¾	163¾	163¾	163¾
20	Mex. Petroleum	82¾	82¾	82¼	82¼
150	Mo., K. & T	30½	31¼	30½	31¼
790	Mo. Pacific	42¾	43	42¾	42¾
40	Nat. Lead	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¾
110	Nevada Con	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
310	N. Y. Central	115¾	116¾	115¾	116¾
10	Norf. & West	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
930	Nor. Pacific	129¾	130¼	129¾	130
10	Pacific Mail	31½	31½	31¼	31½
10	Pac. T. & T	51	51	51	51
120	Pennsylvania	124½	124¾	124½	124¾
40	Pr. Steel Car	39	39	39	39
110	Ray Con. Cop	24¼	24¼	23¾	23¾
19,740	Reading	173¾	174¼	173	173¼
100	Rep. I. & S	30¾	30½	30½	30½
50	Ry. St. Spgs	40	40	40	40
100	Rock Island	28¼	28¾	27¾	28
30	Rock Island pf	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾
850	So. Pacific	112¾	112¾	111¾	112¾
100	So. Railway	31½	31½	31½	31½
20	So. Railway pf	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
1,210	Tenn. Copper	44½	46¼	44¾	46¾
270	Texas Pacific	24½	25½	24½	25½
7,020	Union Pacific	173¾	174¾	172¾	174¾
240	U. S. Rubber	54¾	54¾	54	54
11,930	U. S. Steel	76¾	77¼	76	77
70	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¾
390	Utah Copper	65¾	65¾	65¼	65¾
20	Va. Car. Chem.	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Western Union	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
140	Westing. Elec.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
59,790					

MINING STOCKS.

700	Atlanta	22¼	23	22¼	23
150	Con. Virginia	42½	42½	42½	42½
1,000	Dia'd B. B.	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Goldf. Belmont	.18	.18	.18	.18
600	Jim Butler	.71	.71	.70	.70½
500	Jumbo Ext	.36	.36	.36	.36
1,200	North Star	.39	.40	.39	.40
100	Ophir	.65	.65	.65	.65
50	Quincy	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
300	Ton. Exten	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
600	Ton. Merger	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½	1.12½
300	West End	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
5,900					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
2d week Sept.	$26,964	$23,663	$3,302
July 1-Sept. 14	264,459	256,287	8,172
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—		1912.	Decrease.
2d week Sept.		43,940	4,480
July 1-Sept. 14		468,905	6,666
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION AND LIGHT—	1912.	1911.	Increase.
2d week Sept.	$50,875	$45,259	$5,616
Jan. 1-Sept. 14	1,758,328	1,590,915	167,413
SEABOARD AIR LINE—	1912.	Increase.	
2d week Sept.	409,519	*12,254	
July 1-Sept. 15	4,344,000	158,047	
TWIN CITY LINES—1912.	1911.	Increase.	
2d week Sept.	$160,559	$168,186	*$7,621
Jan. 1-Sept. 14	5,660,201	5,442,300	217,902

*Decrease.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC for the year ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	3,152,475	3,148,518	3,302,147
Expenses	2,395,161	2,260,341	2,230,246
Net	757,314	879,477	1,052,899
Outside op., net	3,358	9,428	8,591
Total net rev.	760,672	888,906	1,041,491
Taxes	214,418	215,180	225,918
Operating inc.	543,255	673,726	815,572
Other income	38,764	52,144	49,939
Total income	582,019	725,870	865,512
Charges, &c.	340,566	946,336	947,336
Deficit	361,547	220,465	81,824

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for June—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Total rcts. from oper	$257,774	$248,471	$9,303
Exp. priv., deb.	127,096	119,208	7,889
Total oper. rev.	130,678	129,263	1,415
Total op. exp.	132,629	103,849	29,179
Net oper. def.	1,850	125,915	27,766
Taxes	9,784	1806	10,590
Operating def.	11,635	†26,722	38,357

July 1 to June 30:

Total rcts. from oper	2,974,600	2,425,766	548,833
Exp. priv., debit	1,386,873	1,161,975	224,898
Total op. rev.	1,587,726	1,268,791	323,935
Total op. exp.	1,361,294	1,013,317	347,976
Net oper. rev.	226,432	250,474	*24,041
Taxes	34,534	12,923	20,609
Oper. income	191,898	236,546	*44,647
Mil'e steam rds.	6,122	7,362	*1,239
Mil'e other lines.	839	830	9

*Decrease. †Surplus. ‡Credit.

EDISON COMPANY of Boston for August—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	406,391	365,645	326,441
Net	202,160	184,980	156,868
Two mos. gross	804,857	735,515	650,036
Two mos. net	400,352	382,809	334,145

NORTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Inter-State Comerce Commission for May—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Total rcts. from oper	267,828	256,216	11,617
Exp. priv., debit	137,249	123,744	*13,505
Total op. rev.	130,579	132,466	*1,887
Total oper. exp.	89,389	92,833	*3,464
Net oper. rev.	41,190	39,613	1,576
Taxes	4,500	4,500	.....
Oper. inc.	36,690	35,113	1,576

July 1 to May 31:

Total rcts. from oper	2,681,792	2,870,574	*188,782
Exp. priv., debit	1,364,575	1,393,575	*29,000
Total oper. rev.	1,317,217	1,476,998	*159,781
Total oper. exp.	978,471	965,570	12,906
Net oper. rev.	338,745	511,428	*172,682
Taxes	49,500	49,500	.....
Operating income	289,245	461,928	*172,682
Mil'e, steam rds.	7,310	7,186	124
Mil'e, other lines	315	261	54

*Decrease.

KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY, (operating company,) for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Ore sales & miscel. inc.	1,044,417	1,231,246	1,542,194
Expenses	275,242	293,866	343,974
Net profit	769,175	937,379	1,198,220

KERR LAKE MINING COMPANY, (holding company,)—

Divs. from Kerr L. M.	762,000	1,338,000	1,050,000
Divs. from Wett. Lor. S. M., &c.	679	6,545	2,371
Total	762,679	1,344,545	1,052,371
Exp. and taxes.	21,645	33,056	27,389
Divs. paid	690,000	1,200,000	960,000
Written off	45,000	.....	.....
Surplus	6,033	111,488	34,981

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL AND COKE COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	$2,893,214	$3,370,923	$3,695,225
Expenses	2,614,697	3,034,688	3,177,345
Net	278,517	336,235	517,879
Other income	33,642	35,506	41,003
Total income	312,159	371,741	558,882
Charges, &c	685,190	634,527	688,809
Deficit	373,040	262,786	129,927

*Charges, taxes, depreciation, development, &c.

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for April—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Total receipts from operation	$2,844,957	$2,127,293	$717,663
Exp. priv., debit	1,896,174	994,390	401,784
Total oper rev.	1,448,782	1,132,903	315,878
Total oper. exps.	1,267,150	929,489	337,660
Net oper. rev.	181,631	208,413	*21,782
Taxes	24,750	17,815	6,933
Oper. income	156,881	185,597	*28,715

July 1 to April 30:

Total receipts from operation	26,737,599	20,985,937	5,751,661
Exp. priv., debit	12,705,773	9,788,767	2,917,005
Total oper rev.	14,031,826	11,197,170	2,834,656
Total oper. exps.	11,904,276	9,147,998	2,756,278
Net oper. rev.	2,127,549	2,049,171	78,377
Taxes	247,448	191,646	55,802
Oper. income	1,880,101	1,857,525	22,575
Mileage—			
Steam roads	63,641	46,974	16,666
Other lines	17,299	4,777	12,522

WESTERN EXPRESS COMPANY reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for March—

Total receipts from operation	93,756	84,631	9,124
Exp. priv., debit	51,951	46,722	4,863
Total oper. rev.	42,165	37,908	4,256
Total oper. exps.	41,634	38,393	2,941
Net oper. rev.	530	†784	1,315
Taxes	873	511	362
Oper. deficit	343	1,296	*953

July 1 to March 31:

Total receipts from operation	838,228	586,573	25,655
Exp. priv., debit	438,964	336,818	102,146
Total oper. rev.	399,263	249,754	149,509
Total oper. exps.	379,828	273,600	106,228
Net oper. rev.	19,434	†23,845	43,280
Taxes	7,629	4,864	2,165
Oper. income	12,405	†28,710	41,115
Mileage—			
Steam roads	4,891	4,844	27
Other lines	4	8	*4

*Decrease. †Deficit.

COMMODITY MARKETS.

Grains Show Heaviness—Coffee Firm —Cotton Trade Dull and Narrow.

Wheat showed some steadiness, but offerings increased on the large stocks, liberal movement, and rather bearish foreign news. Corn was easier on weather conditions. Oats reacted with other grain. Provisions were irregular. Cottonseed oil ruled quiet and a shade easier. Cotton was not active. The weather was rather unsatisfactory in the East. The spot situation remained unaltered. Coffee was firm on the strength of the foreign markets.

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved within narrow lines, with some heaviness in the September delivery in the West, while later months were relatively firm. This heaviness was attributed to the increase in stocks and apprehension of delivery. In the Northwest the markets were quite steady and cash wheat is still held at a good premium over the September at Minneapolis, notwithstanding the large receipts. The interior receipts for the day were 3,000,000 bushels, slightly exceeding last week. The visible supply increased 3,454,000 bushels, with the total of 30,135,000 bushels, against 51,150,000 last year. Recently the increases in the visible have been larger relatively than a year ago. The exports for the month of August of United States wheat and flour were 8,882,000 bushels, compared with 2,979,000 bushels in July and 9,636,000 last year. In two months the shipments have been 11,881,000 bushels, against 15,621,000 bushels last year. The world's wheat crop was estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at 3,200,000,000 bushels, against 2,932,000,000 bushels last year.

Rye, 1,420,000,000 bushels, against 1,256,000,000 bushels.

The world's wheat exports for the week were 14,698,000 bushels, against 14,576,000 bushels the previous week and 11,200,000 bushels last year. The amount of wheat afloat for Europe increased 1,888,000 bushels for the week. Weather conditions were unsettled both in the American and Canadian Northwest. There were some reports of further delay in thrashing, but the reports seemed to have but little influence on the speculative market. Cash wheat was slow, with No. 2 red quoted at $1.03½, free on board; No. 1 Northern, $1.01¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.01½, and No. 1 Manitoba, $1.02¼.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The market was quiet and weaker. Selling was influenced by encouraging weather conditions, while cash corn was easier and the September showed some pressure. The visible supply increased 600,000 bushels for the week, against a decrease of 408,000 bushels last year. The receipts continue large and interior cash markets were reported easier. World's exports of corn were given at 6,009,000 bushels, against 7,397,000 bushels the previous week, and 2,064,000 bushels last year. The International Institute at Rome estimates the world's corn crop at 3,587,000,000 bushels this year, against 3,050,000,000 bushels last year. Oats, 3,696,000,000 bushels, against 3,130,000,000 bushels, and barley, 1,120,000,000 bushels, against 1,064,000,000 bushels. Cash corn was reported nominal at the seaboard. The export grade was quoted at 60½c, free on board, December to March.

OATS.—The market for oats was fairly steady during the morning, but later showed some reaction, partly due to the continuation of liberal interior receipts, while the visible supply increased 1,362,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 514,000 bushels last year. Later in the day the market was quiet and somewhat easier, and the interior cash markets were reported easier. Spot oats were quoted: Standards, 40c; No. 3 white, 39c; White, clipped, 40@43c.

PROVISIONS.

Further pressure was in evidence in the pork market, with prices again lower. Lard and ribs were rather heavy, but trading was quiet. Hogs continued steady, with receipts limited at Western packing points.

NEW YORK FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	$1.02	$1.02	$1.01½	$1.03
December	99¾	99¼	99¼	99¾
May	..	..	1.03¾	1.03¾

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	90¾	90¼	90¼	90¾
December	91¾	91½	91¼	91¼
May	96¾	95¾	95¾	96
Corn—				
September	72¼	71¾	72	72¼
December	53¾	53	53	53¾
May	52¾	52¼	52¾	52¾
Oats—				
September	35	34½	34½	34¾
December	32¾	32¼	32½	32¾
May	34½	34¼	34½	34¾
Lard—				
September	11.05	10.97½	11.05	11.02½
October	11.07½	10.96	11.05	11.02½
December	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.77½
January	10.57½	10.47½	10.50	10.52½
May	..	..	10.15	..
Ribs—				
September	10.70	10.62½	10.70	10.70
October	10.65	10.57½	10.62½	10.67½
January	9.85	9.75	9.77½	9.80
May	..	..	9.62½	..
Pork—				
September	16.75	16.55	16.55	16.80
October	16.75	16.42½	16.52½	16.82½
January	18.15	18.05	18.12½	18.17½

COTTONSEED OIL.

Dealings were limited, with very little significance attached to yesterday's session. Light offerings at the outset imparted a fairly steady undertone to the list, but toward the close the outbreak of a little selling pressure resulted in a sagging tendency of values. Crude was firmly held over the week-end, with not a great deal of pressure in evidence. The market at the Southeast was quoted 4.90 to 4.93, with Valley prices ranging from 5c to 5.14 and Texas from 4.90 to 5.00.

Speculation is quiet at this time, and accounts for the lack of influence which lard and cotton are commanding, although a striking change in either, particularly the latter, would surely be respected. Consuming demand is confined mainly to the better descriptions of oil, with assertions that soapmakers in general are bearish and at present are disposed to await lower quotations prior to making important commitments. Premiums on the near positions were not appreciably changed yesterday.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.50	6.42
September	6.40	6.40	6.36	6.45
October	6.20	6.16	6.16	6.19
November	5.96	5.95	5.95	5.96
December	5.94	5.93	5.92	5.95
January	5.95	5.93	5.93	5.95
February	5.96	5.96	5.95	5.96
March	5.98	5.98	5.98	6.00
May	..	..	6.11	6.10

COTTON.

Quotations were hardly changed at the outset, and although sagging thereafter, did not give an indication of weakness, but rather of caution. The volume of business was not large, and it was evident that sentiment was quite confused, also that aggressive leadership on either side was lacking. Weather conditions were somewhat less favorable and inspired moderate buying at times, this sufficing to cause small rallies in the market, but the selling by spot interests rendered the bulges ephemeral. The actual spot situation presented little feature.

Early Liverpool advices suggested opening weakness on the local exchange, but the foreign market rallied. It was privately cabled that prominent spot concerns were selling abroad, and as these interests ostensibly are bearishly inclined, many contended that the beginning of the week would be marked by a renewal of operations for a lower level. Depressing selling did not occur, however, and apparently the recovery at Liverpool was based on the weather news.

Heavy rains were reported in many districts east of the Mississippi in the cotton belt. Sections of Alabama were said to have been visited by torrential downpours, one point claiming 12 inches of rainfall since Saturday. The official forecast was for additional moisture over night, and there were storm warnings displayed on the Gulf Coast. Moreover, in the long range forecast from Washington, it was noted that decidedly colder weather was predicted for the Northwest during the latter part of the week, and this was taken as a delicate hint by some, that there would be a frost scare during the early part of next week.

The movement of cotton will unquestionably be impeded by this abundance of moisture, and there were several dispatches to the effect that, if the rainfall is incessant, picking will be seriously hampered, and the grade of the crop will be lowered. Some further insect damage accounts were at hand from the Central West, but accepted as a whole, the crop advices from those sections were favorable with a great deal depending upon the frost date.

Cordill, who stated several days ago that Texas had prospects for a good to large crop, advises that the prospects for Oklahoma are from good to excellent, in Arkansas for a fair to good crop, and a good average crop for Tennessee, noting, however, a late and spotted plant. The summary of The Memphis Commercial Appeal showed the Carolinas crops were much below last year, Georgia from 50 to 65 per cent. of last year, with almost no danger of frosts in those States. Alabama is credited with two-thirds of a crop, Mississippi and Arkansas rather below last year; Oklahoma with the best yield in the history of the State, assuming a late frost; Texas and Louisiana are estimated at about the same as a year ago, and also a good crop anticipated in Tennessee, with delayed frost.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	14.05	14.05	14.05@14.10	13.90
October	..	..	13.97@13.98	13.81
November	..	..	13.97@13.98	13.82
December	14.00	13.96	13.97@13.98	13.82
January	..	..	13.96@13.98	13.82
February	..	..	13.94@13.96	13.80
March	13.99	13.95	13.96@13.97	13.83
April	..	..	13.97@13.98	13.83
May	14.00	13.97	13.98@13.99	13.84
June	..	..	13.97@13.99	13.83
July	13.98	13.97	13.97@13.98	13.83
August	..	..	13.97@13.98	13.83

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, lb., 29½@30c; firsts, 27½@29c; seconds, 25½@27c; thirds, 24@24½c; held, extras, 30c; firsts, 27½@29c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 27½@28½c; good to prime, 25@27c; common to fair, 22@24c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory, June make, firsts, 23@23½c; current make, firsts, 23c; seconds, 22@22½c; thirds, 20@21c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21½c; No. 3, 19½@20½c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, lb., 16¾@16¾c; white, 16½c; average fancy, 16c; undergrades, 14@15¾c; daisies, best, 16¼@16¾c; State, skims, specials, 12½@13½c; choice, 11½@12c; fair, 10@11c; undergrades, 7½@9½c; full skims, 3½@6½c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 27@28½c; firsts, 24@26c; seconds, 21@23c; thirds and poorer, 16@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20@20½c; No. 2, 18@19c; inferior, 12@17c; checks, good to fine, 18@19c; poor to fair, 9@17c; refrigerator, firsts, season's storage charges paid, 23½@24½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds, 19@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 39@40c; selected whites, good to prime, 36@38c; selected whites common to fair, 30@35c; Western, gathered whites, 28@32c;

ST. PAUL

Over a month ago we issued a detailed estimate of the income accounts of both the St. Paul and Puget Sound Railroads, together with an analysis.

The annual reports of both companies have just been issued, and our estimate so closely approximates the actual figures that the analysis applies throughout.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Further, Reaching New High for Year—More Gold Engaged.

Prices were strong on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but not quite as buoyant as they were last week. Quotations showed profits which were tempting to many of last week's buyers, but notwithstanding selling from this source, many new high prices for this movement were made, and the closing changes, although somewhat irregular, showed many advances. The average for twenty-five railroad stocks at yesterday's maximum was still below the highest for the year, but the average for the same number of industrial issues was at the record for the year, and caused the combined average of these two groups to rise above the previous high figure reached on Aug. 14. The day's stock market discussion busied itself considerably more with the affairs of the industrials than with those of the railroads, which was partly the cause and partly the effect of the price movement in the industrial group. The talk of an increase in the Anaconda dividend at a meeting of the Directors scheduled for the day was instrumental in attracting considerable attention to the industrials and more particularly to the copper shares.

Inasmuch as the position of the money market has been the one factor most suggestive of caution at a time when most of the general influences at work are undoubtedly very favorable, the chief item of interest in the day's developments was the engagement in London for import to New York of $1,700,000 additional gold which was part of the day's arrival of the precious metal from South Africa. It is understood that the bankers who engaged this gold paid one-eighth pence above the minimum price at which last week's gold engagements for this market were purchased, but this was due apparently not so much to the competition of markets for a part of yesterday's supply of gold as it was to overbidding of other American bankers. The fact then that something more than the minimum price was paid does not indicate any reluctance on the part of the London market to meet the present entirely legitimate demands of New York for a share of the world's fresh supply of gold. Our prospective position in international trade this Fall offers a sufficient claim to the gold which we are now getting, and to further supplies of the metal should our own monetary position, which seems most probable, call for further additions to our reserves. If we are successful in obtaining a considerable amount on this present movement, it will go far toward maintaining the equilibrium of our money market, as it seems there is a good chance of the present gold inflow continuing and even increasing in the amount of the weekly installments. It is understood that $7,500,000 gold is due to arrive in London next Monday, and barring some unexpected change in the exchange position we can reasonably count on a considerable share of this. It is a fortunate circumstance that the German market finds itself in so much more comfortable position this September than it did last. An indication of the tendencies which are making themselves felt at Berlin is found in the fact that the ninety-day discount rate on bills to arrive is now quoted at 4¼ per cent., a decline of three-eighths of 1 per cent. within the past week. It is true that rates of 6 per cent. and even slightly higher have been bid for mark loans over the September settlement, but these rates are much lower than those which were paid at the corresponding settlement last year. Moreover, there is in the German market at present none of the uneasiness which was so marked at the corresponding settlement a year ago. This has important bearing, of course, upon the international demand for money, and is a helpful factor in respect to our efforts to fill our own needs, which are large and promise to grow still larger as the crop and business movements now underway pursue their normal course.

Crop news has not been matter of much discussion in stock market circles during the last week of advancing prices, but none the less is it an item of much influence in the general situation that we have arrived at so late a date without reports of any serious damage to corn from frost. Very little of this crop is now exposed to serious damage, and it will not be long before the frost risk will be confined practically to the cotton crop alone.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 4¾@5 per cent., with the last loan at 4½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 4¾ per cent.

Time money rates were 5@5½ per cent. for thirty days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty days, 5½ per cent. for four months, 5¼@5½ per cent. for five months, and 5¼@5½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5½@6 per cent. for the best names.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $197,773,501; balances, $9,794,272; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $603,374.

The local banks have lost $1,230,000 on their Sub-Treasury transactions since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 3⅝ per cent. for short bills and 3 11-16@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3 per cent., and Berlin, 4½ per cent. The money rates were 1¾@2 per cent. in London, and 2½ per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate in London was 25f 28½c, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 45½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8595; demand, $4.8555.
Paris—Cable, 5.20 less 1-32; check, 5.20⅝.
Berlin—Cable, 95; check, 94⅞ plus 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.21¼ plus 1-32; check, 5.21¼ less 1-16.
Holland—Cable, 40.27; check, 40.23.
Belgium—Cable, 5.21¼; check, 5.21⅛ plus 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $4.82½; 90 days, $4.80¼.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82; 90 days, $4.80.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.23¾ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.25 less 1-32.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 1-16; 90 days, 93¾.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; St. Paul, 15c discount; San Francisco, 60c premium; Montreal, par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was quoted ½d higher in London, at 29⅜d, and ¼c higher in New York, at 63⅝c per ounce.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	Sept. 21, '12.	Decrease for Week.	Sept. 23, '11.
Loans	$239,412,000	$219,000	$218,145,000
Circulation	7,661,000	*54,000	7,554,000
Deposits	190,983,000	3,830,000	182,853,000
Due banks	78,987,000	632,000	80,953,000
U. S. deposits	852,000	2,000	2,106,000
Res. agents	32,184,000	1,738,000	36,755,000
Ex. clearing	13,821,000	288,000	12,499,000
Due fr. banks	26,391,000	89,000	24,592,000
5 p. c. fund	407,500	1,000	380,000
Legal tender	5,193,000	*77,000	5,856,000
Specie	24,613,000	*220,000	26,840,000
Surplus	1,754,571	*304,285	2,857,286
Surplus N. Y.	4,190,571	1,576,715	9,866,286

*Increase.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Anaconda Holders Expectant.

Since the first of this month Anaconda Mining has advanced 10 points, on the theory that the higher prices for copper must result in larger dividends for the stockholders. The issue receded slightly yesterday, closing at 47⅛, which was ⅝ below Saturday's last price, on the selling of those who have been confidently talking higher dividends, but who lacked the courage to put their convictions to the test. The Directors are to meet to-day to act on the dividend. The last quarterly payment was 50 cents a share, or at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, Anaconda being a $25 stock.

***

Amalgamated Men Working.

In view of the excellent demand for copper at the higher prices now in force, the management of the Amalgamated Copper Company has had good reason lately to congratulate itself on the settlement of its labor troubles. The strike at Bingham is not likely to cause the Amalgamated mines any trouble, for the men in Butte recently signed a three-year contract with the company. Under the terms that were finally agreed upon the miners receive $4 a day when copper is selling at 17 cents or higher, $3.75 when the metal brings between 15 and 17 cents, and $3.50 when it is selling for less than 15 cents. Perhaps the men were influenced in their decision to accept these terms by the fact that copper was then selling higher than it had for three years or more, and showed every indication of going up still more.

***

The Chinese Loan.

Whatever the real financial standing of A. Wendell Jackson may be, he seems to have succeeded single handed where representatives of the largest banking houses in the world failed when he arranged his $50,000,000 loan with China. Of course, Mr. Jackson's negotiations were greatly simplified by the fact that he had few associates to convert to his way of thinking, but to offset that he had no assistance from the State Department of this or any other country. Altogether, his exploit is unprecedented in recent financial history, and it would be interesting to know if his profits prove to be commensurate with his daring. Representatives of the four New York institutions which were to have brought out this country's share of the $300,000,000 offering were free to admit yesterday that the acceptance of the $50,000,000 loan appeared to have sounded the death knell of the larger plan. If China finds later that her newly discovered source of funds is not equal to her needs, she may reopen negotiations with the six-power group. The comprehensive offer made by the syndicate and refused by the authorities at Peking has been automatically withdrawn by the acceptance of Mr. Jackson's offer.

***

Something the Matter with Kansas.

Oscar K. Lyle, one of the best known crop experts enlisted in the service of the big grain houses, says that the Government has been far too optimistic in its estimate of the Kansas yields. The Government figures credited the State with an acreage of 8,526,000 and a decrease of of 2 per cent. from last year. Mr. Lyle says the indications point to less than 7,000,000 acres and a decrease of 10 per cent. The Government report on July 1 gave the State's corn prospects at 243,000,000 bushels, whereas the expert says he will be agreeably surprised if the total exceeds 160,000,000 bushels. As for wheat, he looks for little more than 90,000,000 bushels, against recent estimates of 115,900,000.

***

Southern's New Steamship Route.

Before long the Southern Railway will have a new route between Richmond and Baltimore. The Chesapeake Steamship Company, which is owned by the railway, has let contracts for two steamers which will ply between Baltimore and West Point, Va., at the head of the York River. President Finley announces that the rail and steamer schedules will be so arranged that passengers can leave Baltimore in the evening and reach Richmond the following morning. "The line will participate in the present large movement of freight between Richmond and Baltimore, and it is expected that the additional and improved facilities afforded will lead to an increase in the volume of traffic through the larger industrial development of the territory affected," says Mr. Finley. "One of the important results of the new service is expected to be the development of fruit and vegetable production as a result of providing more frequent service to Baltimore and points beyond. A large part of this region is admirably suited for the growing of garden truck."

***

Awaiting Mr. Reid.

Traders were wondering yesterday whether there should be another upward spurt in American Can issues by way of welcoming Chairman D. G. Reid home from his Summer's outing in Europe. Mr. Reid will sail for home to-morrow. By many of the brokers he has been elected to lead the big upward movement which they would like to see this fall. It is not unlikely that Mr. Reid has been doing a little leading while on his vacation.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined compared as follows yesterday with the quotations of previous days and of corresponding days last year:

1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., Sept. 21	95.91	95.39	95.65	95.85
Mon., Sept. 23	96.22	95.62	95.92	95.96

INDUSTRIALS

Sat., Sept. 21	73.25	72.91	73.08	73.20
Mon., Sept. 23	73.62	72.95	73.29	73.45

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sat., Sept. 21	84.58	84.15	84.36	84.52
Mon., Sept. 23	84.92	84.28	84.60	94.70

YEAR'S RANGE TO DATE.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Aug. 14.	Low. Feb. 1.
Railroads	91.43	96.94	88.74
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 23.	Feb. 1.
Industrials	64.00	73.62	61.17
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 23.	Feb. 1.
Combined average	77.76	84.92	75.10

1911.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.
Sat., Sept. 23	86.79	86.21	86.50	86.40
Mon., Sept. 25	86.34	84.40	85.37	85.75

INDUSTRIALS.

Sat., Sept. 23	57.48	56.58	57.03	56.84
Mon., Sept. 25	56.57	54.74	55.65	55.85

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Sat., Sept. 23	72.13	71.39	71.76	71.62
Mon., Sept. 25	71.45	69.57	70.51	70.80

LAST YEAR'S RANGE TO THIS DATE.

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 26.	Low. Sept. 24.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	84.40
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sept. 24.
Industrials	62.05	80.76	54.74
	Jan. 3.	June 26.	Sept. 24.
Combined average	77.37	84.41	69.57

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, inter.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4½s, Nov., 1957, inter.	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4½s, May, 1917, inter.	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼
4½s, Nov., 1917, inter.	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼
4½s, Mar., 30-60, inter.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
4½s, Mar., 1962, inter.	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s, Sept., 1960, inter.	100⅜	100½	100⅜	100½
4s, May, 1959, inter.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1958, inter.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, May, 1957, inter.	98	98⅛	98	98⅛
4s, Nov., 1956, reg.	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1955, reg.	96	97	96	97
4s, Nov., 1936, reg.	96	97	96	97
4s, 1918-1919, inter.	99	100	99	100
3½s, Nov., 54-55, inter.	84¾	85⅛	84⅜	85¼
3½s, May, 1954, comp.	84⅜	85¼	84⅜	85¼
3½s, 1950-1954, reg.	84½	85½	84½	85½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Tobacco Issues Reactionary During Active Trading in the Curb Market.

Trading was brisk in the outside market yesterday, the tobacco issues being again the leaders in point of activity with prices inclining downward. British-American reported sales of 8,000 between 24⅛ and 25¼, the close being at the low level. United Cigar Stores of America, after opening at 106⅝, rose to 107⅝ and sold off to 104½, which was the closing price. Transactions reported totaled 15,000 shares. The rest of the industrial list moved narrowly. Although there was a fair amount of activity in the mining list, many issues closing even with the opening levels. British Columbia sold off ⅛, to 5⅛, and Mason Valley, after moving between 12⅞ and 13⅜, closed even with the opening, at 13. In the bond list, Bethlehem Steel 5s sold off from 88 to 87⅞, and Braden Copper 7s from 150 to 149½.

***

Transactions yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	*Allied Sec. Co.	90	92	90	92
8,000	Brit.-Am. Tob.	25⅛	25¼	24½	24⅝
325	Emerson-B.	77⅛	78	77⅞	78
240	Do pf.	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102⅞
175	Houston Oil	18	18	18	18
10	Int. Rub. t. c.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
100	Man. Shirt Co.	69½	69½	69½	69½
100	Do pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½
3,000	Manhat. Tran.	2⅛	2⅛	†1⅞	2
500	Marc., Am., new	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
320	Penn. Textile	26⅞	27½	26⅞	27½
35	S. O. of N. J.	410	410	400	410
25	S. O. of N. Y.	565	565	562	562
15,000	U. C. S. Co., Am.	106⅝	107⅝	104½	104½
600	Do pf.	125½	125½	125	125
400	U. S. Motors	2	2	1⅞	1⅞

MINING STOCKS.

2,800	A. G. M., w. i.	8⅞	9¼	8⅝	9
3,000	*Beaver Con.	41	41	39	39
1,000	*Big Four	45	46	45	46
1,000	Braden Cop.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
600	Brit. Col. Cop.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Butte-N. Y.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Davis-Daly C.	2¼	2 5-16	2¼	2 5-16
1,000	Diamond B. B.	8	8	8	8
5,000	El Paso Con.	1 3-16	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
410	Florence	90	90	87	88
400	Giroux Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Greene-C.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
5,500	Kerr Lake	2⅝	3 1-16	2⅝	3
700	La Rose Con.	2 11-16	2 11-16	2⅝	2⅝
1,200	Mason Valley	13	13⅜	12⅞	13
400	Mines of Am.	3	3	⅞	⅞
400	‡McKinley-D.	2	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
700	*Mut. M. & L.	51	51	50	50
2,600	Nevada H.	1⅜	1⅜	†1 11-16	1⅜
500	Nipis. M. Co.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
2,000	Ohio Copper	1⅜	1⅞	1⅜	1 13-16
1,000	Pacific S.	¼	¼	¼	¼
200	South L. O.	2¼	2¼	2	2
100	Stewart	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
450	Tonopah M.	6⅝	6¾	6½	6¾
150	‡Tonopah E.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
4,700	Tonopah M.	1 5-32	1 5-32	1 3-32	1 5-32
1,200	Tri-Bullion	1	1	⅞	15-16
1,200	Tularosa	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
500	Tuolumne Cop.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2 13-16
15	United Copper	1½	1½	1½	1½
3,000	*Wetti. S. M.	44	44	41	42

BONDS.

$4,000	Bethlehem S. 5s	88	88	87⅞	87⅞
5,000	Braden Cop. 6s	151	151	151	151
10,000	Braden C. 7s	150	150	149½	149½
5,000	B. R. T. 7% notes	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Sell cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex dividend.

***

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Writing Paper	3½	4	3	4
Bay State Gas	⅜	½	⅜	½
Borden's Con. Milk	122	123	122½	123½
Borden's Con. Milk pf.	100½	..	100½	100½
Con. Rubber Tire	16	18	13	16
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	50	60	50	60
Havana Tobacco	5½	6¼	5½	6¼
Havana Tobacco pf.	9	14	9	14
Houston Oil pf.	67	69	66	69
International Salt	3	6	3	6
J. I. Case pf.	99½	101	99½	101
Kayser	91	92	91	92
Kayser pf.	110	112	110	112
Lehigh V. C. S. Co.	250	257	245	258
McAndrew & Forbes	197	205	197	205
*Mays Oil	29	31	28	30
New York Transp.	5	6	5	6
Otis Elevator	72	74	72	74
Otis Elevator pf.	102	104	102	104
Pettibone Mulliken	34	35	34	36
Pettibone Mulliken pf.	101	101½	101	101½
Porto Rican-Am. Tob.	285	295	285	295
†R. J. Reynolds	250	260	250	260
Standard Oil, old	1,070	1,110	1,070	1,110
U. S. L. & H., new	16	17½	16	17½
U. S. L. & H. pf., new	85	87	85	87
U. S. Motors pf.	6	7	6½	7½

RAILROADS.

Chic. Subway, full paid	4	5	4	5

MINING STOCKS.

Caledonia Mining	25	30	25	30
*C. O. D. Consolidated	9	10	9	10
Consol. Ariz. Smelting	⅝	11-16	⅝	11-16
Diamond Field Daisy	7	8	7	8
First National	2	2¼	2	2¼
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
*Greenwater	5	6	5	6
Keystone	2	2½	2	2½
Silver King Consol.	¾	1	13-16	15-16
South Utah M. & S.	9-16	⅝	9-16	⅝
United Copper pf.	8	20	8	20
West End Extension.	31	33	31	33
Yukon Gold Mines	3⅛	3⅝	3½	3⅝

BONDS.

Chicago Elevated 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
Mason Valley 6s	128	133	128	133
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s	91½	91¾	91½	91¾
Southern Bell T. & T. 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼
Western Pacific 5s	81	82	81	82

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil Co.	22	23	22	23
Atlantic Refining Co.	685	700	690	700
Horne-Scrymser Co.	245	260	245	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	195	199	195	200
Chesebrough Mfg. Co., Cons.	790	820	790	820
Colonial Oil Co.	170	185	170	185
Continental Oil Co.	880	920	880	920
Crescent Pipe Line Co.	70	74	72	76
Cumberland Pipe Line Co., Inc.	80	84	80	85
Eureka Pipe Line Co.	410	420	410	420
Galena-Signal Oil Co.	250	260	255	262
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	138	143	138	143
Indiana Pipe Lones Co.	125	130	130	135
Nat. Transit Co.	48	50	48	50
N. Y. Transit Co.	375	385	380	390
Northern Pipe Line Co.	130	135	130	135
Ohio Oil Co.	129	132	130	133
Prairie Oil & Gas Co.	315	320	315	320
Solar Refining Co.	740	760	740	760
Southern Pipe Line Co.	310	315	305	315
South Penn. Oil Co.	850	865	860	880
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	182	188	182	192
Standard Oil (Cal.)	148	152	148	153
Standard Oil (Cal.) war.	45	48	45	50
Standard Oil (Cal.) w. i.	148	152	147	152
Standard Oil (Ind.)	295	300	290	295
Standard Oil (Kan.)	510	525	510	525
Standard Oil (Ky.)	490	510	490	510
Standard Oil (Neb)	290	310	290	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	408	412	408	412
Standard Oil subsid., "en bloc"	680	700	680	710
Standard Oil old stock, "all on"	1,088	1,112	1,088	1,122
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	555	570	565	575
Standard Oil (Ohio)	280	300	295	305
Swan & Finch Co.	240	255	240	260
Union Tank Line Co.	82	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil Co.	190	195	192	197
Washington Oil Co.	27	33	27	33
Waters-Pierce Oil Co.	1,400	1,700	1,400	1,700

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac. com.	423	427
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	110	112
Adirondack Elec. Power com.	22	24
Adirondack Elec. Power pf.	66	68
Am. Gas & Elec. com.	90	95
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	49½	52
Am. Power & Light com.	68	71
Am. Power & Light pf.	86	88
Am. Public Utilities com.	56	58½
Am. Public Utilities pf.	80	82
Cities Service com.	120	125
Cities Service pf.	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L. com.	67	69
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	90	92
Consol. Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	78	80
Empire District Elec. 5s	87	89
Empire District Elec. 5s pf.	85	88
Federal Light & Traction com.	38½	39
Federal Light & Traction pf.	84	86
Federal Utilities Co. com.	40	50
Federal Utilities Co. pf.	75	80
Gas & Elec. Securities com.	145	..
Gas & Elec. Securities pf.	95	98
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	40	44
Northern States Power com.	27	29
Northern States Power pf.	87	89
Ozark Power & Water Co. com.	45½	48
Pacific Gas & Elec. com.	63¾	64½
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	91	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co. com.	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	81	86
Standard Gas & Elec. com.	23	24
Standard Gas & Elec. pf.	50¼	51½
United Light & Rys. com.	75	78
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	85½	87½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	74	77
Western Power common	29	31
Western Power pf.	59	61

TOBACCO STOCKS.

This list comprises those tobacco stocks not listed on the Stock Exchange:

	Sept. 23. Bid.	Asked.	Sept. 21. Bid.	Asked.
British-Am. ex rights.	24⅛	24⅜	25	25⅛
Conley Foil	300	310	300	310
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	175	190	175	190
J. S. Young	175	180	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes.	196	204	198	203
R. J. Reynolds ex rts.	220	270	260	265
R. J. Reynolds rights	55	60	50	60
United Cigar Stores	104⅝	104⅞	106½	106⅝
United Cigar Stores pf.	124	126	126	127

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

Quaker Oats and National Carbon Advances Six Points at Chicago.

Copper shares and some of the other industrials were strong on the out-of-town Exchanges yesterday, reports to THE NEW YORK TIMES reflecting some very substantial gains.

Houston Oil common was in better demand and slightly firmer at Baltimore. The general market was steady but featureless.

The strength of copper metal helped the Boston copper stocks. U. S. Smelting and Refining was very strong and active. East Butte made a new high for the current movement, and Superior, Miami, Calumet and Arizona, Lake, Mayflower, and St. Mary's and several others advanced. Shoe Machinery, United Fruit, Pond Creek Coal, Swift, and other industrials were very strong, New Haven advanced to 138.

The Chicago stock market reflected considerable strength and contained several features. National Carbon and Quaker Oats common were advanced some 6 points, while Swift shares and Union Carbide were lifted 2 to 3 points. Sears-Roebuck also reflected some strength, as did Quaker Oats preferred, People's Gas, and Public Service shares. American Can issues reflected some realizing. The bond list was quiet. A considerable amount of Illinois Brick recently purchased is being delivered to one of the large banks. The price of the stock touched 73 to-day, and is reported scarce at that figure.

A speculative feature long dormant was American Shipbuilding. The common stock advanced 1¼ points on limited buying, and offerings were only moderate. Buying was stimulated by reports that the company's prospects are unusually satisfactory. Hart-Schaffner preferred was in demand at 98½, while Can receded 1¼ points. Bonds were dull and heavy. Lehigh Navigation was the bright particular feature of Monday's local Stock Exchange session. Confident buying of the shares came from several quarters and the quotation quickly responded.

Cambria Steel touched 50. It was heavily traded in at the opening, over 2,000 shares changing hands during the first few minutes, but the best quotation was on the first transaction at 49⅞.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Augusta & A. El. pf.	80	80	80
20	Bank of Baltimore	167	167	167
10	First National Bank	141	141	141
850	Houst. Oil com cts.	17⅝	17½	17⅝
25	Houst. Oil pf cts.	67	67	67
15	Mechanics' Bank	30	30	30
50	Northern Central	125½	125½	125½
350	United Railways	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
10	W. B. & A. pf.	34	34	34

BONDS.

$14,000	A. C. L. cv. deb. 4s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s.	67½	67½	67½
7,000	Consol. Gas 4½s.	95⅛	95	95⅛
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s.	74½	74½	74½
3,000	Danville Tr. & P. 5s.	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Detroit United 4½s.	76½	76½	76½
10,000	Houst. Oil cts.	84	84	84
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	98¼	98¼	98¼
3,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
3,000	Norf. & P. Trac. 5s.	89½	89½	89½
15,000	United Rys. inc.	65½	65½	65½
12,000	United Rys. 4s.	85	85	85
5,000	United Rys. notes.	105	104⅝	104⅝

BOSTON.

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.

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10 Standard Trust
5 Solar Refining Co.
10 Broadway Trust
100 Dome Mines
25 Casein Company of America Pfd.
500 Int. Cigar Machinery
10,000 Barrett Manufacturing 5s
5,000 Central Indiana Lighting 5s
15,000 Genesee & Wyoming R. R. 1st 5s
25,000 United Lead Deb. 5s

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
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SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Sept. 23, 1912.

Total sales Sept. 23, 1912 623,510
From Jan. 1, 1912 91,685,684
Same period last year 86,293,980

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
½	⅝	200	Allis-C. tr. rcts. 1st pd.	½	½	⅜	½	−⅛
89½	89⅞	31,400	Amalgamated Copper	89⅝	90⅝	89⅞	89⅞	+¾
59½	59⅝	400	Am. Agricul. Chem.	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	59¾	...
101⅝	102¼	600	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	101¾	101¾	101⅝	101⅞	+¾
75⅝	75⅞	9,500	Am. Beet Sugar	76	76	75	75⅛	−⅝
44¼	44⅜	16,600	Am. Can	45	45⅛	44	44¼	−1⅛
124¼	124⅜	3,635	Am. Can pf	125⅞	123¾	124½	124⅞	−⅛
62⅝	62⅞	6,400	Am. Car & Foundry	62	62⅞	62	62¾	+⅝
117½	119	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf.	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	+⅛
70	100	100	Am. Coal	85	85	85	85	−11
97	99½	100	Am. Coal Products	98	98	98	98	+1
113½	...	200	Am. Coal Products pf.	114	114	114	114	+3
57	57¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	...
6⅞	6½	600	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6½	+¼
32⅝	32½	1,200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	32	32½	31⅞	32⅜	+¾
23	23¾	300	Am. Ice Securities	23⅝	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	−⅝
15	15¼	200	Am. Linseed	15¼	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
46	46⅛	1,900	Am. Locomotive	45½	46⅛	45½	46⅛	+⅝
17⅝	17⅞	1,000	Am. Malt	17⅛	17⅞	17	17⅞	+¼
67	67¼	900	Am. Malt pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67	67¼	−½
87½	87⅝	6,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	87⅝	88	87	87⅝	−⅛
108½	108⅝	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+⅛
191	192	612	Am. Snuff	192½	192½	191	191¾	...
41½	42	2,900	Am. Steel Foundries	40⅝	41½	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
128	128¼	2,300	Am. Sugar Refining	128	128⅝	128	128	+⅛
145½	145⅝	1,700	Am. Teleph. & Teleg.	144⅝	145¼	144⅝	145⅝	+⅞
271	272	1,100	Am. Tobacco	268½	275	268⅝	272	+1⅜
105	105½	200	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+1
37½	38	800	Am. Writing Paper pf.	38	38½	38	38	...
47	47⅛	12,700	Anaconda Copper Co.	47½	47⅝	47	47⅛	−⅝
106⅝	100¼	6,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106¾	106¾	100¼	109½	−⅛
102¼	102⅜	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+⅛
143	143½	300	Atlantic Coast Line	143½	143½	143	143	−⅞
59	59⅜	800	Baldwin Locomotive	58½	59¼	58½	59⅜	+1
108	108⅜	300	Baldwin Loco. pf.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛	+⅛
109	109⅛	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅞	109⅛	108⅝	109	...
85	86½	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	−⅞
...	...	50	Bank of Commerce	205½	207½	204	207½	...
44⅝	44⅜	12,400	Bethlehem Steel	43¼	44⅞	42⅜	44¾	+1⅜
79	79⅜	3,600	Bethlehem Steel pf.	79	80	78	79⅝	+⅝
146½	148	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	146½	146¼	146½	146½	...
91⅜	91⅞	7,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90⅜	91⅞	90½	91⅜	+1⅛
276⅜	276½	2,600	Canadian Pacific	276⅞	276⅞	276	276½	−⅜
33	33⅛	9,500	Cnetral Leather Co.	33	32⅛	32½	33	+⅛
99½	99⅞	300	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	99¾	99⅞	99⅝	99¾	+¼
375	380	600	Central R. R. of N. J.	374⅝	380	374⅝	380	+10
81⅜	81⅞	2,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	81⅜	81⅝	81½	81⅝	+⅛
17⅛	17⅜	300	Chicago Gt. Western	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17½	−⅛
32⅞	33½	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	33	33	33	33	−½
108½	108⅝	3,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	108½	100	108⅛	108¾	−⅛
141	141½	300	Chi. & Northwestern.	141½	141⅞	141½	141⅞	−⅛
43⅞	44	2,000	Chino Copper	44¼	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	−¼
37⅝	38¼	7,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37⅝	38⅜	37⅛	38¼	+1
147	147½	1,500	Consolidated Gas	147½	147½	147	147	−¼
16	16⅛	2,000	Corn Products Ref.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	16	...
84¼	84⅞	400	Corn Products Ref. pf.	84½	84¾	84½	84⅝	+¾
170	171½	200	Delaware & Hudson	171	171	171	171	...
22½	22⅝	600	Denver & Rio Grande	22	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
38¼	39	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	38½	39	38½	39	+1
34¼	34⅝	2,550	Distillers' Securities	34	34½	34	34⅜	+⅜
17⅜	19	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	18	18	18	18	+1
37⅝	37½	10,200	Erie	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	−⅛
54⅝	55¼	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	55¼	55¼	54¾	54¾	−¼
44¾	45	100	Erie 2d pf.	45	45	45	45	+⅛
18	21⅝	200	Federal M. & S.	20¾	21	20¾	21	+⅛
47½	48	200	Federal M. & S. pf.	48	48	48	48	+⅞
183	183½	800	General Electric	183⅝	183½	183⅝	183½	+1
37	38	100	General Motors	38	38	38	38	...
79⅜	80½	400	General Motors pf.	80⅞	80⅞	79¾	79¾	−¼
3	3⅛	1,500	Goldfield Consol.	3	3	3	3	−⅛
77⅛	78	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	78	78	77½	77½	+⅛
106¾	107½	100	Good'ch (B. F.) Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	+⅜
142	142⅛	6,700	Great Northern pf.	141⅞	142¼	141¾	142	+⅛
47	47⅛	2,400	Gt. N. certs. ore prop.	47⅛	47¼	47	47⅛	+⅛
59	59¼	3,400	Guggenheim Explor.	59½	59¾	58⅞	59¼	+½
130½	131	200	Illinois Central	130½	130⅞	130¾	130⅝	...
19½	19⅝	700	Inspiration Con. Cop.	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
20½	20⅝	3,750	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+⅛
61	61⅛	4,400	Inter.-Met. pf.	60⅞	61⅛	60½	61	+⅛
125	125¼	1,600	Int. Harvester	125¼	125⅞	125	125	−½
16⅜	17	3,150	Int. Paper	16⅜	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+⅛
58	58¼	450	Int. Paper pf.	58	58¼	58	58¼	...
27½	28	100	Int. Steam Pump.	28	28	28	28	−⅛
81	81½	210	Int. Steam Pump pf.	81	81	81	81	...
28¾	29¼	2,800	Kansas City South.	28½	29	28½	29	+⅞
63½	64	800	Kan. City South. pf.	63	63½	63	63½	+1⅛
43	45	100	Lackawanna Steel	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+⅛
105½	106	100	Laclede Gas	106	106	106	106	...
172	172½	18,500	Lehigh Valley	172⅝	172⅝	171⅜	172	−⅝
216	217½	333	Liggett & Myers	215	216	212	216	−1
115	117½	100	Liggett & Myers pf.	116½	116½	116¼	116½	+1
44	44⅛	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	44	44	44	44	...
163⅝	163½	600	Louisville & Nash.	163⅜	163⅝	162½	163⅝	−⅛
5	5½	200	Mercantile Marine	5	5	5	5	−⅛
81½	81¾	4,700	Mexican Petroleum	82⅞	82⅞	81½	81¾	−1
29¾	29⅞	2,500	Miami Copper	29¼	30	29½	30	+⅝
25	25¼	100	Minn. & St. Louis	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+⅛
50¼	51⅛	100	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	50⅝	51½	51½	51½	+⅛
148½	149⅞	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	150	150	150	150	+⅛
31	31⅛	4,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	30¾	31¼	30¼	31	+⅛
64½	66	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	64¾	64⅝	64⅜	64⅝	+⅛
42⅝	42⅞	4,000	Missouri Pacific	43	43	42⅝	42⅞	−⅛
137	139	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	138¼	138¼	138¼	138¼	...
...	...	10	Nat. City Bank	440	440	440	440	...
19½	19¾	1,700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	20	20	19½	19⅝	−⅛
60⅜	60½	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	60⅜	60⅝	60¼	60½	+⅛
22⅜	22½	1,500	Nev. Consol. Copper	22⅜	22½	22¼	22½	...
79	80	100	New York Air Brake	80	80	80	80	+⅜
116	116¼	6,100	New York Central	115⅝	116⅜	115⅝	116	+⅝
57½	59½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+1
137½	138¼	616	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	137	138	137	138	+1
36⅜	37	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	37	37	36⅝	36⅝	−⅛
88½	89½	100	N. Y. State Rys., ex d.	89	89	89	89	...
117¼	117⅝	2,100	Norfolk & Western	117½	117⅝	117	117⅝	+⅜
88½	89½	10	Norfolk & West. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
85⅞	85⅞	600	North American	85½	85½	85⅜	85⅝	...
129⅞	130⅛	12,300	Northern Pacific	129⅞	130¼	129⅝	130⅛	+⅝
30	31½	100	Pacific Mail	31	31	31	31	...
51¼	51⅜	900	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	51⅛	52	51	51⅛	+⅛
124½	124¾	2,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	124⅜	124⅞	124⅜	124⅝	+⅛
117½	118	700	People's Gas, Chi.	117¼	117½	117	117⅛	−⅛
190	195	23	P. Lorillard Co.	190	190	190	190	...
111¼	111½	3,800	P., C., C. & St. Louis	110½	111⅛	110½	111¼	...
25⅞	25⅝	500	Pittsburgh Coal	25½	25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅝
96	97	1,050	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	97	97	96½	97	...
40	40¼	4,160	Presesd Steel Car.	38⅛	40⅛	38¼	40⅛	+1⅛
100	103¾	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+1
119	120	100	Pub. Serv. Corp., N. J.	119¼	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	+¼
40⅜	40⅝	7,250	R'way Steel Spring.	38⅝	40⅝	38⅝	40⅝	+2⅝
23⅞	24	10,250	Ray Consol. Copper	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	24	...
173⅛	173¼	90,600	Reading	173½	174⅛	173	173⅛	−⅛
30¼	30⅝	4,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	30⅛	30⅝	29⅝	30½	+⅛
90⅜	91½	700	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	91⅜	−⅛
28¼	28⅝	5,370	Rock Island Co.	28¼	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	−⅛
54⅛	54⅝	2,100	Rock Island Co. pf.	54⅜	54⅝	53½	54	−⅛
101	101¼	300	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	+¼
36½	37¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	37	37	36½	36½	−⅝
48½	50	1	St. Louis & S. F., C. & E. Ill. new stk. ctfs.	50	50	50	50	...
38⅛	38¼	1,000	St. Louis Southwest'n.	38½	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+⅛
79¼	79½	600	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	79	79⅝	78⅝	79⅝	+⅝
22	23	200	Seaboard Air Line.	23½	23½	22	23	−¼
51¼	51⅞	1,600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	51⅝	51⅞	51¼	51⅞	+⅝
213⅜	214	1,100	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	213⅞	214	213	214	+1
59	59½	400	Sloss-Shef. S. & Iron.	58½	59	58½	59	...
112¼	112⅝	5,000	Southern Pacific	112½	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	...
31½	31⅝	4,400	Southern R'way ext.	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝	−⅛
85⅝	86	400	South. R'way pf., ext.	85⅝	85⅞	85½	85⅝	...
46⅛	46¼	14,500	Tennessee Copper	45	46½	45	46¼	+1⅝
126¼	126⅝	600	Texas Co.	127	127	126½	126½	−½
25½	25⅝	3,900	Texas & Pacific	24⅞	25⅜	24⅝	25⅝	+1⅜
36½	37	100	Third Avenue	36½	36½	36½	36½	−⅝
29½	30½	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	30	30	30	30	−½
105¾	108	100	Underw'd Typewriter.	108	108	108	108	−⅝
14	14⅛	1,300	Union Bag & Paper.	14⅝	14⅝	14	14⅛	−⅛
61	62	200	Union B. & Paper pf.	62	62	61½	61½	+⅛
173½	173⅝	30,700	Union Pacific	173½	173⅞	172⅝	173⅝	−⅛
89¼	89⅝	200	Unoin Pacific pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+⅞
54⅜	57	660	United Cigar Mfrs.	53	54½	53	54½	+½
32¾	33	300	United Rys. Inv.	33	33	33	33	...
61½	62	200	United Rys. Inv. pf.	61¾	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	−⅛
20½	21	1,020	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	21	21	20⅞	21	+1
61½	62½	600	U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	61¼	62	61¼	62	+1½
85¼	85⅜	5,200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	84⅞	85¼	84⅜	85⅜	+⅞
1¼	2½	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	...
5½	8	200	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+1
54½	54⅝	4,200	U. S. Rubber	54½	54½	54	54½	...
109¼	109½	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	−¼
...	...	200	U.S.R.1stpf.s.rts.,f.pd.	107½	107½	107¼	107½	+½
79½	79⅝	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf.	79½	79½	79¼	79½	+¼
76⅞	77	111,800	U. S. Steel	76½	77¼	76⅛	77	+⅝
114⅝	114⅞	2,100	U. S. Steel pf.	114	114⅝	114	114½	+⅜
65⅜	65⅞	4,150	Utah Copper	65⅝	65⅞	65¼	65⅞	+⅛
46½	46¾	900	Va.-Caro. Chemical	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	−1
63½	66	400	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	65	65	63	64	−⅛
4¼	4⅜	500	Wabash	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	...
56½	56⅝	300	Western Maryland	56½	56½	56⅜	56½	+⅛
82	82½	1,200	Western Union Tel.	81½	82⅞	81½	82	+¼
85⅝	85½	1,500	Westinghouse E. & M.	85½	85⅝	85½	85½	−⅜
7¼	7½	400	Wheel. & Lake Erie	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	+¼
24½	24⅝	300	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝	+¼
11⅝	11⅜	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	11½	12	11½	12	+⅞
100	100⅛	1,000	Woolworth (F.W.) Co.	101	101¼	100⅞	101⅛	+⅞

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Sept. 23, 1912 ..... $2,417,500
From Jan. 1, 1912 530,967,500
Same period last year 614,260,000

Panama 3s, coupon 3,000 ..... 102½
Rep of Cuba 5s 10,000 108
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 10,000 ..... 100⅝ 2,000 ..... 100⅝ 5,000 ..... 100½
N Y City 4s, 1957 5,000 ..... 98¼
4s, 1958 2,000 ..... 98½
4s, 1959 5,000 ..... 98¼
N Y City 4½s 1,000 ..... 100⅝ 5,000 ..... 100½
4½s, 1962, temp rcts 278,000 ..... 100¼
Alabama Cent 6s 1,000 ..... 105¼
Allis-Chalmers 5s 2,000 61
Am Ag Ch conv 5s 5,000 ..... 101½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s 3,000 97
Am T & T col 4s 7,000 89
conv 4s 6,000 ..... 112⅞ 10,000 ..... 113½
Am Wr Paper 5s 2,000 ..... 80⅞
A, T & S F gen 4s 10,000 ..... 97¼ 9,000 ..... 97½ 500 97
adj 4s, stpd 2,000 ..... 88⅛
conv 4s, 1955 1,000 ..... 109¼ 10,000 ..... 109⅝ 10,000 ..... 109½ 7,000 109
conv 4s, 1960 50,000 ..... 105¼ 3,000 ..... 105⅛ 6,000 ..... 105 15,000 ..... 105⅛ 150,000 105
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s 4,000 ..... 100⅝
Trans S L 4s 6,000 91
Atl Coast Line 4s 1,000 ..... 95 1,000 ..... 95½ 2,000 95
Balt & O gold 4s 9,000 ..... 96 1,000 ..... 95⅞ 4,000 96
S W Div 3½s 7,000 ..... 89½
B R T gold 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
ref conv 4s 1,000 ..... 91 2,000 ..... 90⅝ 67,000 ..... 91 3,000 ..... 91¼ 4,000 ..... 91½ 15,000 ..... 91⅞ 100,000 92
Cal Gas & Elec 5s 5,000 95
Canada So 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 100½
Cent Leather 5s 1,000 ..... 95½ 3,000 ..... 95⅝ 3,000 ..... 95½ 5,000 ..... 95⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000 118
Cent Vermont 4s 500 ..... 92 1,000 91
Ches & O gen 4½s 2,000 ..... 99⅞ 5,000 ..... 100 conv 4½s 16,000 ..... 93½
C, B & Q gen 4s 14,000 ..... 95⅝ 1,000 ..... 95½
joint 4s 59,000 ..... 95⅝ 22,000 ..... 95⅝ 5,000 ..... 95⅝ 8,000 ..... 95⅞ 5,000 ..... 95⅝ 17,000 ..... 95⅝
Chi & East Ill ref & imp 4s 1,000 77
Chi Gt Westn 4s 2,000 ..... 75½
11,000 ..... 75 5,000 ..... 75½
Chi, Mil & St P, Wis Valley 6s 6,000 ..... 111⅝
Chi, Mil & St P conv 4½s, sub rcts, full paid 30,000 ..... 106 66,000 ..... 106½
Chi & N W gen 4s 1,000 ..... 95⅞ 4,000 ..... 95¾ 1,000 ..... 95½
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s 6,000 87
deb 5s 5,000 ..... 91⅝ 5,000 ..... 91½
C, R I & P R R 4s 7,000 ..... 68¾
Chino Copper 6s 4,000 176
Colo Industrial 5s 5,000 ..... 84⅞
Col & Southn ref & ext 4½s 2,000 ..... 94½
Corn Prod Ref s f 5s, 1934 5,000 95
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s 4,000 ..... 97½
conv 4s 10,000 ..... 97½
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s 1,000 ..... 81¾
Det Un Ry con 4½s 1,000 ..... 76⅜ 3,000 77
Dist Secur Corp 5s 5,000 ..... 74½ 2,000 ..... 74¾ 1,000 ..... 74½ 5,000 ..... 74½
Du P de N Pow 4½s 1,000 ..... 92 10,000 ..... 91⅞
conv 4s, Ser A 7,000 ..... 87½
Series B 2,000 ..... 79 1,000 ..... 78½
Gen Electric conv deb 5s 1,000 ..... 181⅜
Ga, Car & N 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 104⅜
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B 1,000 ..... 13½
Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 ..... 100½
Ill Cent ref 4s 1,000 c 93⅜
4s, 1953 10,000 ..... 95½
Ill Steel 4½s 1,000 ..... 89⅜
Ind Steel 5s, J P M & Co tr rcts 9,000 ..... 100½
Insp Con Cop 6s, sub rcts, 2d paid 1,000 ..... 108¾
Inter-Met 4½s 5,000 ..... 82 6,000 ..... 81¾ 5,000 ..... 81⅞
Internat Nav 5s 1,000 ..... 79⅜
Inter Paper 6s 2,000 ..... 108¼
Iowa Cent ref 4s 10,000 62
K C, Ft S & M 4s 2,000 ..... 78⅜ 1,000 ..... 78¼
Kentucky Cent 4s 1,000 ..... 92½
Lacl Gas L of St L ref & ext 5s 1,000 101
Lake S & Mich So 4s, 1928 1,000 92
1931 2,000 ..... 91⅞ 5,000 ..... 91¾ 20,000 ..... 91⅝
Liggett & Myers 5s 21,000 ..... 96⅝
Lou & N unifd 4s 7,000 ..... 98¼
Atl K & Cin 4s 2,000 ..... 92½
Mer Mar col tr 4½s 23,000 ..... 86 25,000 ..... 86½
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A 1,000 ..... 100½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 19,000 ..... 92¾
2d 4s 500 ..... 80½
1st & ref 4s 2,000 78
Mo P 1st con 6s 5,000 ..... 105¼
conv 5s 19,000 ..... 86¼
Mo Pacific 4s 3,000 73
2,000 ..... 73½
M & E 1st 7s 1,000 ..... 106¾
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s 2,000 ..... 101½
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 2,000 ..... 92¾
N Y G, El L & P pur money 4s 6,000 87
col trust 5s 11,000 108
2,000 ..... 102¾
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 1,000 ..... 128¾
non-cv deb 4s, 1956 3,000 ..... 91½
N Y Railways temp ref 4s 5,000 ..... 77⅜
16,000 ..... 77½
adj 5s 15,000 ..... 55¾
21,000 55
1,000 ..... 55¾
1,000 ..... 55½
20,000 ..... 55⅝
5,000 ..... 55⅝
10,000 56
5,000 ..... 56¼
5,000 ..... 56⅜
25,000 ..... 56⅝
20,000 ..... 56½
5,000 ..... 56⅝
20,000 ..... 56½
7,000 ..... 56⅜
5,000 ..... 56¼
23,000 ..... 56⅜
1,000 ..... 56½
1,000 ..... 56⅝
N Y Teleph 4½s 4,000 ..... 98¼
Nor & Wn con 4s 500 ..... 96¾
conv 4s 5,000 ..... 117¾
sub rcts, full pd 1,000 ..... 116¾
50,000 117
Nor Pacific 4s 1,000 ..... 98⅛
gen 3s 2,000 ..... 69¼
2,000 ..... 69⅜
2,000 ..... 69½
8,000 ..... 69⅝
Ore R & N con 4s 1,000 ..... 92¾
Pac Tel & Tel 5s 3,000 ..... 93¼
3,000 ..... 93½
4,000 ..... 93⅝
Penn conv 3½s, 1915 5,000 ..... 96⅞
80,000 ..... 96¾
4,000 ..... 96⅝
Penn 4s, 1948 3,000 ..... 102¾
Peo G & C of Chi ref 5s 1,000 ..... 101⅞
P Lorillard Co 7s temp bonds 1,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Plots in East Fifty-third Street Bought for Apartments — Forty-second Street Lot Near Times Square Transferred for $250,000 — Big Richmond Hill and Edgemere Sales.

As a result of two important deals just concluded in Fifty-third Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, two nine-story apartment houses will at once be erected on the north side of that block. The properties to be improved have been sold by Moore & Wyckoff. The larger plot of the two was sold for S. Albert Reed to the Acorn Realty Company, Sumner Gerard, President. It includes 105, 107, and 109 East Fifty-third Street, 75 by 100 feet, and within 90 feet of the Park Avenue corner. A court 20 feet wide and 100.5 feet deep adjoins the property on the westerly line, assuring excellent light and air. Plans for the new building are being drawn by Walter Haefeli, architect.

The second parcel, sold for Simon C. Bernstein, includes 117 and 119 East Fifty-third Street, two old flats, on plot 50 by 100.5. It has been acquired by two investors, and their nine-story apartment will contain two apartments on a floor of seven and eight rooms, with three and two baths, respectively.

With the sales of 105, to 109 and 117 and 119, Moore & Wyckoff have within the past Summer completed the sale of the entire north side of the block front on Fifty-third Street, beginning 90 feet from the corner of Park Avenue, and running to within 68 feet of the corner of Lexington Avenue, excepting the 25-foot plot at 111, there being no 113 or 115. The same brokers have, since the Summer of 1911, sold the 76-foot plot on Fifty-fourth Street, and the plot on the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, 90 by 125 feet, where two new apartment houses have been completed.

Work has already commenced on the nine-story apartment at 121 to 129 East Fifty-third Street, on plot 97 feet front, the sale of which to the 118 East Fifty-fourth Street Company was recently reported. These sales have amounted to over $1,000,000, and the cost of the buildings already erected and projected will amount to nearly $2,000,000 additional.

Moore & Wyckoff have been appointed agents for all of these buildings.

Title Passes for $250,000 to 110 West 42d Street.

Paul H. Fairchild of Passaic, N. J., took title yesterday to the four-story building at 110 West Forty-second Street, a plot 25 by 98.9, at a stated consideration of $250,000. It was sold by the executors of the Margaret C. Wotten estate a few days ago, and establishes a record price for inside lots in the block between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, an average of $10,000 a front foot. The lot adjoins the McCreery Building, at 112 and 114 West Forty-second Street, running through to Forty-third Street. The buyer gives back a mortgage of $225,000.

B. R. T. Rumored Buyer in Richmond Hill.

A deal of more than usual importance to Richmond Hill, L. I., and which will result in some big improvements, was made yesterday by N. E. Freeman, who sold three large parcels for the United Borough Realty Company, J. C. Dodson, President, to S. Goldberger and William Gregg of the Borough of the Bronx. The properties sold were the southeast corner of Liberty Avenue, 50 by 100; the northwest corner of Liberty and Johnson Avenues, 50 by 95, and a plot 100 by 100 on Cedar Avenue, just south of Liberty Avenue. It is stated that the buyers contemplate improving all of the property in the immediate future with apartment buildings equipped with stores.

The sale is of peculiar interest to realty men in Richmond Hill, as it forecasts a buying movement on Liberty Avenue for improvements to reap the benefit of the new elevated line which is to be built on Liberty Avenue, from the Queensboro Bridge district. It was rumored that the real buyers of the property just sold are interests associated with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad. That road has recently obtained the franchise for the proposed line to Lefferts Avenue along Liberty Avenue, which will open up a large district in the Richmond Hill section to development, affording quick transit with Manhattan at Fifty-ninth Street.

Washington Heights Sale.

James F. Skanny has purchased from the Placid Realty Company, John Katzman President, the five-story apartment 557 to 561 West 171st Street, west of Audubon Avenue. The plot is 75 by 95 feet.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

The six-story flat at 2,420 and 2,422 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of 130th Street, has been sold by Snowber & Smith for Anna McNally to an investor. The seller purchased it a short time ago for about $110,000. The plot is 51 by 100.

$50,000 Sale at Edgemere.

An important sale, which illustrates the advance of well-situated property at Edgemere, L. I., has been made by A. E. Karelsen, who has sold the forty Samstag lots, located on Sea View Avenue, between the Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay, and including the riparian rights, to William Scheer for over $50,000.

The same broker sold this tract about twelve years ago for the present buyer, and the property has been transferred several times, each time at an enhanced value, and now the original buyer repurchases all of the lots remaining unsold of his original sale at nearly 100 per cent. advance. Mr. Scheer contemplates laying out a new avenue parallel and south of the railroad, which will be a continuation of Edgemere Avenue, and traversing property owned and being developed by Mr. Scheer.

Brooklyn.

A choice plot in Flatbush, on the southeast corner of East Seventeenth Street and Foster Avenue, 100 by 100 and irregular, has been purchased by Arthur H. Strong from the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company. Mr. Strong will improve the property with two Colonial bungalows, which will be ready for Spring occupancy.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold to Antonio Reina for the contractors of the Lower Bay View Realty Company a one-family house at Ocean Park, and for the same company, a two-story cottage on a lot 20 by 100 to a Mr. Morandino.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented the following private dwellings: 340 West Seventy-first Street, to Mrs. Anna Clendaniel; 145 West Ninety-fifth Street, to Mr. Betts; 217 West Seventieth Street, to John G. Dale; 46 East Seventy-eighth Street, for Mrs. M. S. Gibbs, to Dr. Joseph Wiener; 21 East Seventy-seventh Street, for John N. Golding, to Mrs. H. C. Dickinson; 22 East Fifty-sixth Street, in conjunction with Mooyer & Marston, for Mrs. J. Russell Soley, to Edwin S. Marston, and 108 East Seventy-eighth Street, for William H. Corbitt, to Jabish Holmes.

John J. Kavanagh has leased for Myrtilla H. Daly to Julius Goodman 1,037 Madison Avenue, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 20 by 77. Leroy Coventry has leased to Hattie Darling 510 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased to the Procter & Gamble Distributing Company the store at 124 West Eighteenth Street, the four-story building, 211 West Eighteenth Street, for Herman F. Apple to the William S. Fowler Catering Company; the four-story building, 368 Seventh Avenue, to the F. Francis Moving Picture Company, and 441 West Nineteenth Street to Thomas O'Brien.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has leased for the G. W. Q. Company the second, third, and fourth lofts at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-sixth Street to J. Wallace Brett.

N. Brigham Hall and William D. Bloodgood have leased from the plans for the Bramko Construction Company the fifth loft in the new building at 31 and 33 East Thirty-second Street to Milbert, manufacturer of ladies' dresses.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased from plans to the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wis., a building to be constructed at 243 and 245 West Sixty-fourth Street for use as a service station for their automobile department. The property is owned by the Bournonville Realty Company, and also for the O. B. Potter Trust the store and basement at 1,759 and 1,761 Broadway to the Thomas B. Jeffery Company as a salesroom for Rambler cars.

$107,255 for White Plains Lots.

Good prices and active bidding made the sale of White Plains property, held on the premises last Saturday afternoon, by Joseph P. Day a distinct success. All of the 110 lots offered were sold for a total of $107,255, or an average of $975 for a 50 by 100 foot lot. The property was located on Davis, Longview, Bryant, and Lexington Avenues, conveniently situated between the New York, Westchester & Boston and the Harlem division of the New York Central Railroads. Among the purchasers were L. W. Godfrey, H. R. Barrett, Patrick Hickey, K. G. Shoaf, Mrs. George H. Just, Thompson & Alexander, G. H. Armbruster, B. & R. Construction Company, C. A. Bensel, J. J. Redmond, Lucine G. Chaffin, Thomas P. Quinn, William Van Duesen, George Patterson, George Pendergast, James M. Sullivan, Edward Bonhag, and Victor Verplanck.

Realty Notes.

To-morrow, at the Vesey Street Salesroom, Herbert A. Sherman will sell at foreclosure 35 Grand Street, corner of Thompson Street, three and four story buildings on lot 26 by 72.8.

Pease & Elliman have been appointed agents for the five-story apartment house, 213 West Eighty-fifth Street, by James W. Wellington.

The Augustinian Society has been granted permission by Justice Dugro of the Supreme Court to mortgage Lots 49, 50, 51, and 52 of the Cammann estate, at Fordham Heights, for $14,000 to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The proceeds will be used to acquire Lots 47 and 48 of the Cammann estate. The Rev. James J. McCarthy is President of the society.

A special meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will be held this evening at 110 East Fifty-ninth Street for the purpose of considering the holding of a mass meeting in connection with the budget for 1913 and the increased expenditures of the city.

A lis pendens to foreclose the mortgage on the southwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-first Street, 48.2 by 97.1 and irregular, was filed yesterday by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company against the Broadway and Twenty-first Street Company. This was the plot purchased some time ago by Henry Corn and his associates for improvement with a twenty-story office building. Work ceased after the old structures were torn down.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By D. P. Inghaham & Co.

111th St, 162 East, s s, 100.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 15.8x100.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Katy Kohn, $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Madison Av, s w corner of 48th St, for a six-story office building, 44.9x94.5; C. Weinberg, 171 West 71st St, owner; H. N. Potter, 35 East 30th St, architect; Ritz Chambers Co, lessee; cost.....$80,000

Webster Av, s e corner of 176th St, for a nine-story brick storage house, 67.7x107; Advance Fireproof Storage Co, John B. Lauth, 213 East 138th St, Secretary, owner; Franz Wolfgang, 535 East 177th St, architect; cost.....$100,000

188th St, s s, 105.10 ft w of Mott Av, for a two-story brick stable and storage house, 40x92.22; Harlem River Lumber Co, Peter McDowell, Gerard Av and 138th St, Vice President, owner; Harry T. Howell, 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost.....$6,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n w corner of 56th St, to a three and four story garage and loft; O. B. Potter Trust, 71 Broadway, owner; F. H. Kimball, 71 Broadway, architect; cost.....$5,000

Lexington Av, 1,826 to 1,828, to two four-story tenements; Beth David Hospital, 1,856 Lexington Av, owner; J. Hauser, 380 West 125th St, architect; cost.....$10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 135 and 137, w s, 46.8x100; Maud B. Barclay to Max Cohen, 98 Allen St, (mtg $59,000,) Sept. 20; attorney, B. Goldberg, 149 Broadway.....$1

CLINTON ST, 89, w s, 25x100; Sarah Ginsburg to Charles Greines, 168 Rivington St, (mtg $27,000,) Sept. 27; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St.....$1

MADISON AV, 527, e s, 20x80; William Duncan to Helen Wilson, 527 Madison Av, (mtg $4,500,) Feb. 8; attorneys, Sproull, H. & S. 1 Madison Av.....$100

WILLETT ST, 52, e s, 16.8x100, with a title to strip in rear 10 ft wide, running to Sheriff St, (foreclosure, Sept. 18;) Ray M. Robinson, referee, to Hy. E. Jones, Newport, R. I., Sept. 23; attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader, 40 Wall St.....$18,000

2D AV, e s, 20 ft w of 52d St, 20x71; Joseph Prowler to Fannie Prowler, his wife, 601 West 177th St, ½ part, (mtg $9,000,) Sept. 23; attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs, 52 William St.....$100

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; William G. Wotton and another, individually and as executors, &c., of Margaret C. Wotton and others, to Paul H. Fairchild, Passaic, N. J., (mtg $225,000 and all liens,) Sept. 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$250,000

103D ST, 107 West, n s, 18.9x100.11; Arthur J. Taylor to Nathalie A. Teeple, 42d and Chester Sts, West Philadelphia, Penn., (mtg $20,000,) Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway.....$100

124TH ST, 204 East, s s, 27.8x100.11; Charles Koker to George G. Hyde, 425 West 162d St, Sept. 23; attorney, G. H. Hyde, 41 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; George G. Hyde to Charles and Meta Koker, 204 East 124th St, Sept. 23; attorney, same.....$1

128TH ST, 220 West, s s, 33.4x99.11; B. C. D. Co to Thomas J. Mullin, 308 East 88th St, Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 10 West, s s, 179x94.11; Ida Freedman to Elizabeth, Aline G., and Edith M. Sampter, 10 West 31st St, quitclaim, Sept. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$1

131ST ST, 10 West, s s, 179x94.11; Elizabeth Sampter and others to Edward M. Morrison, 146 West 132d St, (mtg $7,500,) Sept. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway.....$9,750

Bronx.

BENEDICT AV, Lot 54, map of New York Catholic Protectory; William Buhl to Otto Bartels, 3,106 3d Av, Sept. 23, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FINDLAY AV, e ½ of Lot 3, map of Melrose; John E. McCarthy to Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, Sept. 23, (mtg $8,500;) attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

FOREST AV, 1,072-84, s e corner of 166th St, 150x102.7; Amolsky Construction Co. et al to David Amolsky, 1,475 Washington Av, Sept. 19; attorney, E. Bittner, 277 Broadway.....$155,000

FOX ST, e s, 518.11 ft s of Prospect Av, 100x50; Beck St. Realty Co. to Isaac Haft, 86 W. 119th St, Sept. 18; attorney, Vogel & V., 15 Broad St.....$1

INWOOD AV, e s, 145 ft s of 170th St, 25x160; George Schweppenhauser to Anna E. Frey, 1,737 Carter Av, Sept. 16, (mtg $7,500).....$100

LOTS 200 and 201, map of 327 lots, Hunter estate; Julie Rich to Manuel Rich, 87 St. Nicholas Pl, Sept. 18; Manuel Rich, care of Hudson F. Rose Co., 32 West 45th St.....$1

LOT 156, map of Hunter estate; Ferdinand Meyer to Robert Jacob, 59 Elberon Av, Bronx, Sept. 21, (mtg $400;) attorney, Emile A. Hasney, 302 Broadway.....$1

LOT 15,104, Sections of 152 and 154, map of Woodlawn Cemetery; Woodlawn Cemetery to Lewis Johnston, 52 W. 55th St, Sept. 19; attorneys, Johnston & J., 256 Broadway..$1,632

LOTS 63 and 64, map of Willis estate; H. P. Rose Co. to Ludovico Ferrari, 212 East 109th St, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x100.9; Herman Hartman to Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Comforter, 120 West 165th St, Sept. 20, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Elton Av, 128.11x—; John E. McCarthy to Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, Sept. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

176TH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 97.1x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. against Broadway & Twenty First Street Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & Butcher.

BROOK AV, e s, 311.2 ft s of 168th St, 27.11x104.6; Herman Knobloch against Christian Jaisale et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. L. Lindner.

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of Hancock St, 25x100; Willie L. Brown against John McNulty, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Augustine.

HULL AV, e s, 125 ft n of Ozark St, 50x100; two actions; Egbert Winkler, Sr., against Joseph C. Luke et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Matthies & Eisner.

LOT 27, Section 1, map of Morris Park, Bronx; Eliza O'Kennedy against William B. Spencer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy.

TRYON ROW, n e s, Lots 11 and 12, map of land of Jacob W. Hutschler, Bronx; Sidney B. Hickox against Frank Clark et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Power.

1ST AV, 1,326; 72d St, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 15x102.2; 73d St, n s, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; 2d Av, s w corner of 10th St, 26.3x100; Stebbins Av, n w corner of 167th St, 85.4x34.1x irregular; Crotona Av, n w corner of 180th St, 135x66.10x irregular; Jerome Av, s e s, intersection of n e s of Vernon Place, 100.1x204.3; Mary Riley against James McGee et al., (amended action to set aside deeds;) attorney, J. T. Delaney.

167TH ST, 530 East; Fitch Gilbert, trustee, against Luigi Rossi et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Seymour.

116TH ST, 312 East; Martha Gregg against James G. Andriaccio et al, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Baylis & Sanborn.

137TH ST, n s, 267 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Germania Life Insurance Co. against Alexis Le Blanc et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BOWERY, n w corner of Canal St, leasehold; William Berud to Jacob Ruppert, a corporation, 1,639 3d Av, Sept. 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av...$5,000

JACOB ST, s w corner of Frankfort St, 22x irregular; Isadora E. and C. Henry Mangels to Julia W. Henderson, 125 West 44th St, Sept. 20, 2 years; attorneys, Condit, C. & B., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J...$1,000

LEXINGTON AV., 884 and 886, leasehold; Patrick C. Myers to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, Sept. 23, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$5,600

PARK AV, 1,201 and 1,203, e s, 32x66; Charles V. Wehrum and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Sept. 20, due as per bond; address, 176 Broadway.....$26,000

PINEHURST AV, n e corner of 178th St, 85x70; Emmay Realty Co. to Marianna C. MacDougall, Auburn, N. Y., Sept. 23, due Oct. 1, 1917; attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway.....$65,000

SEAMEN AV, s w corner of Emerson St, 100x100; Patrick H. McNulty to James Forbes, 152 East 35th St, Sept. 22, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$10,000

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Paul H. Fairchild to William C. Wotton and another, executors, Arlington, N. J., Sept. 12, due as per bond; attorney, Bantor Moore, 1 Liberty St.....$225,000

51ST ST, 239 West, 15x100.5; Josephine S. Bennett to James F. Hannigan, 1,212 Franklin Av, Sept. 13, prior mtg $15,000, due as per bond; attorney, William H. Winters, 149 Broadway.....$1,000

87TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Martha D. Hill to Frederick H. Bidwell, 201 West 55th St, Sept. 23, prior mtg $16,000, due April 1, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, William C. Hill, 165 Broadway.....$3,000

156TH ST, 554 West, s s, 17x99.11; Frank J. Gunther to Harriet S. Millspaugh, 39 East 22d St, Sept. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Henry W. Schutt, 55 Liberty St....$1,000

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,504 and 2,506, e s, 37.6x100; William Gullery to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Sept. 19, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$11,000

BENEDICT AV, Lot 54, New York Catholic Protectory; Otto Bartels to William Buhl, 2,137 Glebe Av, Sept. 23, due Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$400

BROWN PLACE, n e corner of 135th St, 33.4x100; Brown-Weiss Realties to Jeanette Goodrich, 478 Central Park West, prior mtg $30,000, Sept. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.....$5,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 123.9 ft n of 169th St, 16.8x92.6; Michael J. Rourke to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Sept. 23, 5 years; attorney, M. J. Scanlan, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

COURTLANDT AV, s e s, 84 ft s w of 162d St, 28x115; Frank Schlesinger to Charles Hummel, 416 West 55th St, Sept. 23, (prior mtg $5,000,) 4 years; attorney, A. J. Ewald, 56 Pine St.....$1,500

INWOOD AV, e s, 145 ft s of 170th St, 25x100; Anna E. Frey to George Schweppenhauser, 2,417 Jerome Av, Sept. 16, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, William O. Gantz, 52 Broadway.....$2,000

LOT 27, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate; William R. Owens to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Sept. 21, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$2,500

MARION AV, e s, 50 ft s of 195th St, 25x100; Julia E. Winkler to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, 5 years, Sept. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,500

SAME PROPERTY; Julia E. Winkler to Julia W. L. Symington, Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 23, prior mtg $5,500, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Booth, 41 Union Square West.....$3,500

PARKVIEW PLACE, s e corner of 190th St, 85x25; Morris F. Wood to Mary McLernon, 143 West 188th St, Sept. 16, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. D. Ranck Realty Co., Atlantic and 4th Avs, Brooklyn.....$500

WALES AV, e s, 50 ft s of Crane St, 48x100; Timothy Doorley to Anna C. Fedden, 735 East 144th St, Sept. 19, 3 years; attorney, W. S. Burt, 90 Nassau St.....$1,000

WASHINGTON AV, 1,472, e s, 25x154.6; William Gullery to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Sept. 19, due May 20, 1917; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$1,500

WASHINGTON AV, 1,474, e s, 25x156.1; William Gullery to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, Sept. 19, 5 years; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins, 84 William St.....$6,000

WOODYCREST AV, n e corner of 165th St, 25x100.9; Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Comforter, Bronx, N. Y., to Herman Hartman, 425 East 146th St, Sept. 20, prior mtg $9,000, due March 1, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

159TH ST, s s, 367 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x98.3; William P. Proctor to Amalie Schaaf, 830 Elton Av, Sept. 23, 3 years; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av. and 148th St.....$2,000

176TH ST, e s, 100 ft s of Eastern Boulevard, 100x100; Raymond Page to Mary C. Keep, 96 Manhattan Av, Jersey City, N. J., July 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 96 Manhattan Av, Jersey City, N. J.....$400

187TH ST, n s, 19.10 ft e of Belmont Av, 40.8x—; Pietro Zappile to Nicoretta Criscuolo and another, 659 East 188th St, (prior mtg $12,500,) 3 years, 6 p. c., Sept. 18; attorney, S. H. Golding, 53 Park Row.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

BOWERY, n w corner of Canal St, L shaped store and basement; Schulte Realty Company to William Bernd, at Bronx Manor, Yonkers, N. Y., 7 years from May 11, 1912; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av...$3,500 to $8,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 448, store; S. & M. Ferguson to Toney and William Mansfelio, 70 West 106th St, 10 years from Oct. 1, 1912; attorney, C. A. Panaro, 70 West 106th St.....$1,200

FRONT ST, 290, corner of Roosevelt St, stores and basements; Anna M. Wardenburg and another to Joseph Bernstein, 135 Roosevelt St, 3 years from Dec. 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,380

PECK SLIP, 25 to 27, all; Phoebe D. Ijams to Main Paper Stock Company, 29 Peck Slip, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, Samuel L. Chess, 38 Park Row.....$3,100

PECK SLIP, 29 to 31, all; Henry Howland to same, 5 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, same.....$4,540

32D ST, 9 West, 4th floor; Timothy D. Healy to Harry Wilson, 116 West 34th St, 10 years from Feb. 1, 1912; address, 12 East 33d St.....$1,000

163D ST, 650 East, &c.; John H. Huncke to John Pagendorn, 581 East 163d St, 5 years from May 1, 1911; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,007 East 180th St.....$1,020

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BARNES AV, e s, 64 ft n of 230th St, 50x114; Paul Schrul against Edward Maliphant, owner and contractor.....$197

BRYANT AV, 1,532; Antonio Carella and others against John Doe, owner; De Feo & Del Gaudio Construction Co., contractor.....$773

DELANCEY ST, 136; Samuel J. Friedland against Sarah Grozcky, owner; Hertznek & Margovitz, contractors.....$150

DELANCEY ST, 136; George H. Storm against Sarah Grodsky, owner; A. Rabbino, contractor; Frank Heitzner, sub-contractor.....$282

PARK AV, s w corner of 134th St, 100x140; George H. Storm against Henry H. Jackson, owner; Gibson L. Young, lessee; Edward Smith and Edward Judson, contractors.....$1,324

3D ST, 5 East; William W. Levy Co. against Wyoming Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$225

14TH ST, 126 East; Jacob Schlesinger against Timothy D. Sullivan, owner; Jack and Paul Wiener, contractors.....$485

80TH ST, 145 to 149 West; Radley Steel Construction Co. against Karnack Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$7,178

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,311 to 2,315; Eureka Tile Co. against Glover Construction Co. and others, May 1, 1912.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,309 to 2,313; Antonio Ponessa against Glover Construction Co. and others, May 16, 1912.....$100

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,311 to 2,315; Eureka Tile Co. against Glover Construction Co. and others, May 2, 1912.....$270

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,309 to 2,313; Julius Oehrlein against Glover Construction Co. and others, May 6, 1912.....$144

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,309 to 2,313; Louis Marks against Glover Construction Co. and others, May 7, 1912.....$170

LIS PENDENS.

BATHGATE AV, 2,382; Ver Planck against Elliphalet L. Davis et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. S. Borland.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 21st St, 48.2x

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. West Side.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE. West Side.

For Sale
A Handsome Private Residence on
Riverside Drive
Near Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument
Modern five-story American basement house
Electric passenger elevator Lot 25x100
Apply Room 1410, 51 Wall Street

ESTATES MANAGED by thoroughly reliable estates company; 30 years' practical experience; renting, selling. 31 Nassau St., Suite 613. Telephone Cortlandt 530.

Washington Heights.
DIRECT FROM BUILDER.
Two new 5-story apartment houses, just finished and fully rented under leases to first-class selected tenants; will sell at a very fair price on satisfactory terms to prompt buyer; construction, floor plan, finish, &c., is the best on Washington Heights; splendid location; convenient to Subway and surface cars. Address Owner, 104 Times Downtown.

Private House for Sale or Rent.
Finest block on the Heights, 144th St. Sell cheap or rent for $1,000 a year. MOORE. SCHUTTE CO., 1,685 Amsterdam Av. (144th St.)

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, Auct.
192 Broadway
Will offer at auction at 12 o'clock noon,
Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1912
at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
116 West 119th St.
3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 18 x abt. 51 x 100.11.
9 West 128th St.
2-story French roof and basement high-stoop frame dwelling, 19.0½ x abt. 40 x 99.11.
11 West 128th St.
3-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, 18.5¼ x 48.7½ x 99.11.
70% CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4½% FOR THREE YEARS
Attorneys, SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, No. 1 Madison Avenue.
Particulars and Permits of Auctioneers.
192 Broadway. Telephone Cort. 2481.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FOR THE
HOMESEEKER!
An ideal home in the park section of Brooklyn, 30 minutes from N. Y. City Hall; 5-cent fare. $100 DOWN, BALANCE SAME AS RENT. A perfect house, finely finished; handsomely decorated; pleasant surroundings, on a beautiful boulevard; built of brick and stone; 7 rooms, tiled bath and vestibule, parquet floors, hardwood trim, water, sewer, gas, electricity, large piazza; on the line of the new subway; one block from express station; certain of rapid increase in valuation; send for particulars and inspect the property at once. Opportunity, Box Z 295 Times Downtown.

Value $4,250 One Family Brick, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements, including parquet floors, fronting on wide parked avenue. Public Service Commission have established Subway station on block. A rare bargain. Out-of-town client orders immediate sale. Price, $3600
J·D·RANCK REALTY CO
577 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Opp. L. I. R. R. Station. Tel. 6850 Main.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.
Briarcliff Bargain
$40,000.
Estate of 100 Acres and Improvements, situated equi-distant between Briarcliff and Pleasantville Stations, Westchester Co.
The price quoted is about one-half the value of the property and has been determined to effect a quick sale.
Full particulars upon application to
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Tel. 527 Columbus. 200 West 72nd St., N.Y. C.

At Briarcliff Manor
Cottage containing 9 rooms, every modern improvement; large garden and plenty of fruit, garage, &c.; one hour out, five minutes from station; bargain at $5,000. For particulars apply Briarcliff Realty Co., 12 East 48th St. 'Phone 7,071 Bryant.

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One hour out; charming Colonial dwelling; 2 baths, all improvements; stable, chicken house, ice house; 22 acres or more; orchard, berries, grapes, &c.; partly wooded; magnificent country views; owner very anxious to sell; price $35,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42nd St.

AT PORTCHESTER.
Beautiful old-fashioned country home; 24 acres; extensive views of surrounding country and Sound; fruit orchard, large shade trees; dwelling, 14 rooms; stable and outbuildings. Bargain.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42nd St.

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Restricted residence park at Rye. Plots ¼ acre or more. Houses for sale or built to suit. 25 West 42nd St., Tel. 3745 Bryant.

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MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
TO RENT on restricted CHESTER HILL, large 8-room upper apartment, in new two-family house. Spacious living room, with tapestry brick fireplace; upper balcony. Separate laundry and maid's bath. Automatic water heater. Steam heat.
Rent $65.00 per month.
COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
29 Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

$57.50 Just listed for rent on Chester Hill, fine nine-room house; electric lights, steam heat; five minutes from New Haven station.
COOLEY REALTY COMPANY,
29 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
All Desirable houses Sale or Rent.
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Scarsdale.
SCARSDALE
For rent, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st, attractive modern house; 4 master's, (two of which are very large,) 2 servants' bedrooms, 3 baths. Hot-water heat, electric light. Stable or garage. 3 acres in grounds; walking distance of station. Rent $1,800.
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OWN YOUR OWN HOME
WE WILL BUILD ON YOUR LOT
Money to build for the asking. All LOANS AT 5% AND 6%. Pay as rent. We build bungalows, cottages, residences and apartments. You do not have to buy our land to get a home. Ten years paying rent will pay for any home. Why not build a 2-family house and let the other fellow pay for your home. Think how many homes you have paid for.
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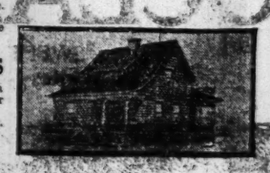
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We buy city and country homes anywhere. You can pay a few dollars down and the balance as rent. Buy the house or farm you want. Your credit is good with us.
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Fifty-one acres, seven-room house; suitable game preserve; price $400 cash if sold at once. Inquire Devens, 227 East 57th St.

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L. I. Sound; 33 minutes from Penn. Sta. Water-front rights to fine bathing beach; near station; dock for motor boat or yacht; electricity and gas; cement sidewalks and sewerage; select neighborhood. Price $4,200 to $7,750; terms $250 cash; balance $30 or more monthly; title perfect. Descriptive book mailed on request. Address SHORE FRONT, 243 West 34th St. 1760 Greeley.

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Electric R. R., high altitude; will sell cottage of 6 rooms and bath; large plot; shade trees; $4,200; $250 cash, $25 monthly; fully improved; highly restricted; water rights, at BEECHHURST; appointment any day. Cleveland, 250 Times Downtown.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN.
Cosy shingled cottage, seven rooms, handsomely decorated; attic and bath; very large piazza; carefully restricted surroundings; all improvements; near station; 25 minutes from Brooklyn or Manhattan; a bargain at $5500; make an offer; easy terms. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St., New York. Telephone 7566 Cortlandt.

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Brick and stucco house, on plot 60x100; gas, electric light, telephone, steam heat, open fireplace, large piazza, five bedrooms, bath, pantry, unusual closet space, and attic; decorated; near station; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania or Flatbush Av. Stations, Long Island Railroad. P. B. Purdy, 50 Church St., New York. Telephone 7566 Cortlandt.

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SOUND BEACH, CONN.—55 minutes out; charming colonial all year home; 8 minutes station; 120x160; price, $7,000.

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In the Spring, Summer and Autumn Seasons.

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OCEAN GATE, N. J.

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Ideal Sites for Cottages, Bungalows or Speculative Investments
at the Very Low Price of

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Sailing, Fishing, Bathing and Gunning. Water mains through the streets. Station on the ground. Yacht club. Splendid upbuilding. No taxes for one year. No interest. No assessments. Sound Titles. For particulars and

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45 West 34th St. 'Phone 186-187 Greeley.
Newark Office, 671 Broad St. 'Phone 2103 Market. Open Saturday Evenings Until 9 o'clock.

$500 BUYS

This Attractive Stucco House

$500 cash, balance like rent, buys this new stucco house, 7 large rooms, bath, cellar, and big attic; Craftsman finish, oak floor, beam ceilings, open fireplace; all city improvements; large plot on hilltop; unsurpassed view; express station; 32 minutes out. For photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write, call or phone MR. BECKER, 50 Church St., New York City. Phone 8748 Cortlandt.

BEAUTIFUL HILLSDALE.

We offer on reasonable terms 5 and 6 room bungalows, 7 and 8 room semi-bungalows, and 6, 7, 8, and 9 room houses, from $3,500 to $7,500. Every modern improvement and convenience, including open fireplaces, steam heat, sidewalks, curbs, gas, electricity, and water, all paid for. Convenient to New York, 46 trains daily, connecting with Hudson Tubes for up or down town, New York. Near schools, churches, railroad station, and stores. New York department stores deliver daily. Old town growing fast; high elevation; refined surroundings. Write or call for photos. References given and required. Hillsdale Estates, 802 Singer Bld'g.

Semi-bungalow at Fanwood, N. J., just being finished; 7 rooms and bath, broad veranda, large living room with stone fireplace, beam ceilings, hardwood finish, electric light, &c.; surrounded with fine shade; $600 first payment, balance same as rent; price $5,300. Plans of this and several other semi-bungalows sent you free upon request. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Bungalow for sale; new; 6 rooms; steam heat; hardwood floors and trim; large plot; 76 daily trains; 50 minutes to New York City; price $4,500; very easy terms; carrying charges less than rent. Send for photo and descriptive booklet on Ridgewood. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Several Fine Country Estates For Sale. Large, up-to-date houses, in mountains of New Jersey, near city, at reasonable prices on satisfactory terms. Send your name and address and I will send full particulars. ADDRESS ATTORNEY, P. O. BOX 1,923, N. Y. C.

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We are selling fertile Farm Land, 2½ to 5 acres each, $250 to $300 per acre; half mile to station; hour out; home community; loan made for building. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

$15 monthly buys 5-room house and ¼ acre, 32 minutes out. $100 cash; full price, $1,500. ROSS, P. O. Box 1,041, N. Y. City.

At Sacrifice.—2 houses, hollow tile, stucco; $3,750 and $5,000; steam heat, hardwood floors; sewer; every improvement; near station; commutation, 10½c.; will consider lots as part payment. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

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Hanover, N. J.—$5,000 buys 40 acres, no buildings, part wood; Lackawanna and Erie connections. Mrs. Buhm, on property at all times. Buhm, 65 Pine St., New York City.

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Farm, Stock and Tools

100 ACRES, 10 COWS, $3,500.
New York State farm, Orange County; three miles from station; death in family causes slaughter in price; 700 acres, cottage house, large barn, stalls for 25 cows, 4 horses, large orchard; milk taken to railroad every morning; fine lot of tools; 25 acres of crops; barn full of hay; 10 cows, 2 horses, carriages, and machinery; everything must go this week; cost owner $4,750; our price this week, $3,500, half cash; others all prices; terms easy.
MECHANICS REALTY COMPANY,
47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley—3606.

Farms!

Let me send you information of the opportunities in Rockland and Orange Counties; fruit and poultry or large stock and dairy farms with fruit. Ask for "On the Farm."
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Beautiful 7 Room Apartment

On West End Avenue

NEWLY FURNISHED, INCLUDING SILVERWARE AND CHINA, AND LATELY DECORATED. ALL LIGHT AND AIRY ROOMS. WILL SUBLET FOR $250 A MONTH. ADDRESS WILLIAM SHILLABER, JR., GLOBE BUILDING, CORNER DEY AND WASHINGTON STS.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,
35TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND B'WAY.
A home for refined people appreciating high class service; spacious apartments, luxuriously furnished, at reasonably moderate rates. Inspection solicited. J. D. F. RITCHIE, PROP.

Hasbrouck Heights, 12 miles, 23 minutes ride; plot at station; trolley; overlooking Manhattan; $95; terms; bargain. Samuel Kraft, 30 Church St.

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New York's Most Attractive Residential Hotel

Apartments, Furnished and Unfurnished. Now Being Shown for Season and Yearly Rentals.
Suites and Rooms with Bath Transiently.

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Receptions, Balls, Banquets, every facility of the highest class, with unequalled Service and Cuisine.

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APARTMENTS

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S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 29th St., offers a few desirable suites of parlor, bedroom and bath. At very attractive prices by the season or year.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

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Private Houses To Let
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APPLY 25th FLOOR
Singer Building
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Janitor at 47 West 73d St.

344 WEST 88TH ST.
Handsome four story and basement brownstone front dwelling; rent $2,400 per annum.
Mooyer & Marston,
477 FIFTH AVENUE,
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Desirable Dwellings. Apartments to Let. Call or send for list. PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH. TELEPHONE 958—MORNINGSIDE.

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(Park and Lexington Aves.) Four-story mansard brownstone dwelling; residential neighborhood; southern exposure; electric lights; decorate; reasonable rent. Seen any time.

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Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent—In Brooklyn

One-Family—$25 to $35 per month.
Send for list.
Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y.
Room 6W. Telephone Cortlandt 7440.

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BUNGALOW FOR RENT.
Nine rooms and bath; electric light; large lawn; fruit trees; detached house. Rent $35 per month. 2,449 Walton Ave., cor. Fordham Road.

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I WANT LOTS
well located, Brooklyn or Manhattan, in EXCHANGE FOR A HIGH-CLASS CORNER 6-STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENT, with six fine stores. This location is on Washington Heights, close to Subway station. Lionel E. Levy, 206 Broadway.

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342 to 346 West 71st St.
between West End Av. and Hudson River.—Immense rooms, not one dark; pine-room apartment, has 2,590 square feet floor space, as much as a private house affords; eight-room apartment, has 2,400 square feet; electric elevator, hot water, steam heat; decorations to suit; every apartment has two bathrooms; Subway express station, cars and buses two blocks; within dollar taxi fare of most theatres; rents $1,560.

236 West 55th St.,
near Broadway; five and six rooms; elevator, electric light; rents $1,000 to $1,200.

308 to 312 West 97th St.,
between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.—Five and six large, light rooms, southern exposure; parlor, 14x19; bedroom, 12x15; foyer hall, elevator, telephone, electric light, every convenience; near 96th St. Subway express station and Riverside buses; rents $660 up.

287 and 291 Edgecombe Av.,
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Five and six large, light rooms, facing park; elevator, electric light; rents $42.50 and $60. Apply premises or Manhattan Realty Appraisers, 417 5th Av. Phone 4595 Murray Hill.

THE STUYVESANT
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE
Corner East 17th St., Overlooking Stuyvesant Park.
6 & 7 Rooms
RENTS $800-$1,200.
Large, light and airy; 'phone, elevators, electric light, uniformed hall attendants; separate servants' toilets.
Apply to Supt. on premises.

ARISTOCRATIC APARTMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
6 rooms, $1,000 and up.
8 rooms (2 baths), $1,600 and up.
9 rooms (2 baths), $1,800.
George Rosenfeld of H. Morgenthau, Jr. & Co.
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"TERRACE COURT,"
No. 202 Riverside Drive, South Corner 93d St.
This modern luxurious apartment house faces the prettiest part of the Drive and overlooks the Hudson. A search of Manhattan from end to end will not discover a more attractive site. Close to subway stations at 91st St. and 96th St. and Broadway—a block from the Broadway surface lines and a short walk to the "L" at 93d St. and Columbus Av. The rooms of the apartments are large and light, and are handsomely finished. Elevator, electric light, telephone, &c.
10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000 to $2,400.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

Morris Hall

Cathedral Parkway
(110TH STREET,)
N W Cor Amsterdam Ave
Fireproof Building.
4, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $600 to $1,800.
Best Value for the Money.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents.
165 West 72d St. Tel. 8300 Col.

Fifth Ave., Corner 101st St.
Beautiful situation, facing Central Park. Corner suites, seven rooms.....$50
Other suites, six rooms.....$32.50

1,051 Park Ave.
Near 85th St.,
Six rooms and bath, $25.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Av., cor. 86th St.

THE CAMDEN,
208 West 95th St., near B'way.
Very convenient to Subway and "L."
5 ROOMS, ALL LIGHT.
VERY MODERATE RENTS.
One suitable for dentist or doctor.
Refined home; liveried attendants.
Apply on premises, or
VASA K. BRACHER, 2,010 B'way, N. E. cor. 68th.

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38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
Very desirable apartments of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; hall boys, Elevator service all night; rents $960-$1,000.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

65 CENTRAL PARK WEST,
NORTHWEST CORNER 66TH ST.,
eight and ten rooms;
unusually attractive; overlooking Park; HIGH-CLASS, MODERN BUILDING;
Rents $1,500 up. Superintendent.

HUDSONIA,
79TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
215-221 West,
6 and 7 rooms. Rents $500 to $1,200.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Elevator Apartments 3 to 9 Rooms

Moderate Rentals

222 Riverside Drive (Corner 94th St.)
8-9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1600-$1800
One corner apartment, all outside rooms; southern exposure; fireproof building; vacuum cleaning. Subway 96th St.

448 Riverside Drive (Near 116th St.)
7-8-9 Rooms, 2-3 Baths, $1300-$1900
New 12-story fireproof building, only 2 apartments to a floor; large, light rooms and foyer. One block from Subway.

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8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,300
Fireproof building, finest section of the Drive.

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6-7 Rooms, $660-$900
One corner apartment, all outside rooms; southern exposure.

385 Central Park W. (Near 98th St.)
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $900-$1400
Fireproof building, two apartments on a floor; extra large, light rooms.

522-530 W. 136th St. (Near Bwy.)
5-6 Rooms, $540-$660
One block from Subway; new building; large, light rooms.

1 West 92d St. (Corner Cent. Pk. W.)
9-10 Rooms, $1600-$1900
Two blocks from "L." 3 blocks from Subway; 7-story modern building.

112 Riverside Drive (Near 83d St.)
8-9 Rooms, $1600
Two apartments on a floor.

229-235 W. 110th St. (Opp. Cent. Pk.)
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $950
1 block from Subway and "L."

507 West 111th St. (B'wy. and Amst. Av.)
7 Rooms, $75 per month
Large, light rooms. Convenient to Subway and "L."

521 West 111th St. (Bwy. and Amst. Av.)
6-7 Rooms, $60-$75 per month
Two apartments of large, light rooms, modern building.

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6 Rooms, $50 per month
Quiet, select location.

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3-4-5 Rooms, $35-$50 per month
New 6-story building with every improvement; extra large rooms.

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Excellent light, with every improvement.

Apply superintendent on premises or

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3 and 4 Rooms, with Bath and Kitchen

Bathrooms equipped with shampoo and needle showers.
Kitchens have porcelain lined refrigerators cooled by refrigerating plant in basement.
Maid service furnished if desired at low rate. A remedy for the servant problem.

Ideal for Bachelors or Small Family

Situated between Subway Express Station and 6th and 9th Avenue "L" Station

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88th ST.
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NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY
New 12 Story Building
EXQUISITE APARTMENTS
5, 6, 7 & 8 Extra Large Outside Rooms & Foyers, 2 & 3 Baths; Rents $1,300 to $2,600
Owner or agent on premises. Open Evenings

TWO ROOMS
BATH AND KITCHENETTE
$50.00 to $57.50
FURNISHED $10.00 EXTRA

DEARBORN

350 WEST 55TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof
Agent on Premises

THE

PRÁSÁDA

50 Central Park West
Corner 65th Street.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
Suites of 8-9-10 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths.
Rentals from $2,200 to $3,800
including Refrigeration.
Manager on Premises, or
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agents,
165 West 72d St.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., near Broadway.
Renting Dept. Tel. 7240 Col.
Putnam Court,
150 West 104th St.
Near Amsterdam Av.
Broadway Subway station at 103d St., or L station half block away. Absolutely modern appointments throughout.
4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath.
$600 to $840.

A.—THE ADRIAN—A.
58 WEST 72D ST., CORNER.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors; night and day elevator service; rent $1,200-$1,300; convenient to all transportation lines. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

THE BARRINGTON, 203 W. 81st St.
New, modern fire and sound proof apartments, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2, 2 and 3 baths; large foyer; 1 block from "L," 2 blocks Subway; $830 to $2,400. Agent on premises.

93D, 66 West.—Seven and eight very light, large rooms, bath; $56.

IRVINGTON,
407 Central Park West (100th St.).
8 rooms and bath, $1,140.
All outside rooms.
Superb Park view; elevator, all imp'm'ts.

CARROLLTON-COURTWOOD,
601 West 168th St., 600 West 169th St.
5, 6, 7 rooms and bath, $600-$1,140.
Elevator; resident agent; all improvem'ts.
Subway station on block.
These buildings are located at the junction of B'way and St. Nicholas Ave. The wide avenues, broad streets and the parkway with the high elevation make for Sunny rooms and unusual light and air.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.
'Phone 1300 River.

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HIGH-CLASS HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
57 West 58th St.,
Near Central Park.
10-story fireproof building, with extra story for servants; ample elevators, steam heat, cold storage and electric light.
7-8-9-12 Rooms, 2-3 Baths
Rents $1,650 to $3,500.
Apply on premises, your own broker, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agts., 569 5th Av. Tel., 31—Bryant.

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Seven room and bath Apartment, $1,900; has extra maids' room and private storeroom; every room light.
Strictly Fireproof Building.
Elevated and Broadway surface terminals on block.
Standard all-night service.
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Skylight Studio Apartments—1 room and bath, 8 W. 19th St., $54-$100.

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MANHATTAN—West Side.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.

Our Illustrated Apartment House Catalogue for 1912 will be mailed or delivered upon request

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Broadway, cor. 80th St.
'Phone, 5800—Schuyler.

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ENTIRE BLOCK,
BROADWAY AND 86TH ST.
APARTMENTS OF
7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms,
2, 3 and 4 baths.
RENTS $2,200 TO $6,500.

THE NORMAN,
37-43 WEST 93D ST.,
A high-class apartment house; Apartments comprise 4, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths.
RENTS $800 TO $1,600.

THE BARNARD,
NO. 106 CENTRAL PARK WEST, CORNER 71ST ST.
Very Choice Apartments, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 rooms and 2 baths.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,100, including refrigeration.

THE HADRIAN,
225 WEST 80TH ST.,
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5 and 6 rooms with 2 baths.
Fireproof construction.
All modern improvements.
RENTS $900 TO $1,200.

The Hohenzollern,
495 WEST END AV.,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 84TH ST.
Only 3 Apartments on a floor, containing 7, 9, 10 and 11 rooms and 3 bathrooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,800.

The Sterling and Carlyle,
76 WEST 86TH ST.,
S. E. CORNER COLUMBUS AV.
Subway and Elevated Stations at 86th St.
All west side trolleys convenient. Each Apartment has telephone connection.
Apartments 6, 7, 8 and 10 rooms.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

Branch Office
Broadway at 144th St.
'Phone, 1422—Audubon.

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NO. 1 WEST 64TH ST.,
N. W. COR. CENTRAL PARK WEST
APARTMENTS OF
2, 3 and 8 rooms.
A few kitchenettes.
Restaurant on premises.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500, including refrigeration.

DORILTON,
NO. 171 WEST 71ST ST.
7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
APARTMENTS
RENTS $2,400 TO $3,300, including electric light and refrigeration.

THE ALBEA,
325 WEST 93D ST.,
ADJOINING RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms, with tiled bathrooms.
Elevator day and night.
RENTS $780 TO $1,000.

THE MALVERN,
47 CLAREMONT AV.,
NEAR 119TH ST.
Located on exceptionally high ground.
Apartments 5 and 6 rooms and bath.
Elevator and hall service day and night.
RENTS $720 TO $780.

GRACEHULL COURT,
S. E. COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 144TH ST.
A LOCATION UNSURPASSED.
Has all modern improvements and conveniences of the highest order.
Apartments of 6, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $780 TO $1,200.

262 WEST 83D ST.,
Bet. Broadway and West End Av.
A very desirable locality, convenient to surface, Subway and "L" roads.
One Apartment of 7 rooms.
RENT $1,200.

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HUSTON & SPRAKER COMPANY

MADISON AVENUE and 45TH ST.
TELEPHONE—8180 BRYANT

THE UMBRIA,
West End Avenue and 82d Street, Northwest Corner.
A twelve-story, fire-proof and sound-proof building. Corner apartment of seven rooms, with two baths. Every room an outside one, 9th floor. View of the Hudson River. Latest conveniences; cedar-lined closet, steam clothes dryer, service elevator, etc.
Rent, $2,300.

CLARENDON,
605-9 West 112th Street,
Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.
Unusually large rooms; southern exposure; 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $1,100 to $1,200.

THE WENONAH,
523 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
Sleeping rooms grouped. Extra closets; 5 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths.
Rents, $780 to $1,300.

THE CAMPOLYN,
521 West 112th Street,
Near Broadway.
No long hall. Extra lavatories and closets; 5, 6 and 7 rooms; 1 and 2 baths.
Rents, $720 to $1,300.

MARANAMAY,
611-17 West 112th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Exceptionally large rooms; southern exposure; 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
Rents, $780 to $1,200.

OREGON

S. E. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.

RECENTLY COMPLETED.

A High Class Apartment House with All Modern Appointments.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Apartments

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms

Rental $900 to $1,800

Supt. on Premises. Telephone, 7081—Columbus.

GIBBS & KIRBY, AGENTS.

The LORINGTON APARTMENTS

Central Park West at 70th St.
This modern edifice excels in every detail of equipment and appointments, contributing to the comfort, convenience and safety of its occupants.
ITS WINDOWS OVERLOOK BEAUTIFUL CENTRAL PARK, PROVIDING AN ABUNDANCE OF LIGHT AND AIR AT ALL TIMES. SUITES OF 12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS, $3,600 TO $4,750. CALL FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION OR SEND FOR FLOOR PLANS. 'PHONE, 1930—COLUMBUS.
In Manhattan's Choicest Resident District. Resident Manager.

Special Concessions

MarcAntony

220 Cathedral Parkway
(110th St.) near Broadway.
New Fireproof Building.
Several Suites of
4 Rooms and Bath
All Front Apartments.
Rent $65 up.
One 6 Room Apartment
All Sunny, Outside Rooms.
Rent $1,300
Apply on premises, or
Thomas J. O'Reilly,
Broadway and 109th St.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8, 9, and 10 rooms and bath; open plumbing; all modern improvements; elevator service for maids.
HOUSES BEING RENOVATED.
VERY LOW RENTS
FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

IVY COURTS
210-220-230 West 107th St. Adjoining Broadway.
Two desirable 7 rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences, including ELECTRICITY, furnished from our own PLANT, at a very moderate COST; NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT; the CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people, who demand the BEST SERVICE and appreciate value.
Rents $780 to $900 Per Year
Superintendent on premises.

"THE VERNON,"
No. 350 West 71st St.,
Near Riverside.
Convenient to Broadway subway express station at 72d St. and surface cars connecting to all parts of the city. A modern building containing all the cleverest features of a high class apartment house. Elevator, hall service and telephones.
2 ROOMS & BATH, $480.
6 ROOMS & BATH, $780.
8 ROOMS & BATH, $1,000 TO $1,300.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

8 Rooms, 3 Baths	The Saxony, 250 W. 83d St., Cor. B'way.	$1700
9 Rooms, 3 Baths	De Witt Court, 252-254 W. 82d St.	$1900
8, 9 Rms, 1 Bath	The Forres, N. W. Cor. B'y & 81st St.	$2500
7 Rooms, 1 Bath	The Amidon, N. W. Cor. B'y & 83d St.	$2700
7 Rooms, 2 Baths	The Waramaug, 629 West 115th St.	$1030
6 Rooms, 1 Bath	The St. Germaine, 200 West 86th St.	$1200
8 Rooms, 1 Bath	202-206 West 86th St., Near Broadway.	$1450

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co
2277 Broadway, or 128 Broadway

8 & 9
BEVERLY,
265 West 81st St.
BET. BROADWAY & WEST END
Large, Light Room Apartments.
Every Convenience. Elevator.
RENTS, $1,400 TO $1,600

83D ST., 71 WEST.
Seven large, light rooms and bath, first floor; splendid apartment for doctor, dentist, or dressmaker; rent $960 per year. Apply ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

74 West 89th 7 choice rooms, all improvements; convenient; $40-$45.

Chautauqua Elevator Apartments, 330 West 136th St. 3-5 rooms. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

IVY COURTS
230 West 59th St. (Central Park South)
High-class apartments, 8 and 9 large light rooms, with two baths; all improvements; separate service; elevator; private balconies; on Central Park; $1,800 to $2,250. Apply on premises.

THE DALHOUSIE
59 West 58th St. Two choice family apartments near 6th Av.; facing Central Park. Reasonable rental. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 530 Plaza.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

"THE CLIFDEN,"
270 Riverside Drive,
Corner 99th Street.

Largest rooms on Riverside Drive. Every convenience known. Absolutely fireproof. Arrangement of rooms unsurpassed. One and two of each left, 8th and 9th floors.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths.....$1,800
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Corner Apartment $2,300-$2,500

"THE WHARFDALE,"
604-606 West 115th St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

Exceptionally well located, one block from subway station. Unusually large rooms. Only two apartments on each floor. Very choice house.

7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.....$840 to $1,100

"THE CURLEW,"
250 West 78th Street,
Southwest Corner Broadway

A modern apartment house exceptionally well located, suitable to those desiring a small housekeeping apartment in a high-class building.

3 Rooms and Bath.....$50 to $60
4 Rooms and Bath.....$45 to $65

"ROCKLEDGE HALL,"
Riverside Drive & 102d St.

Exclusive private house neighborhood.
Large Coat and Linen Rooms.
One Apartment to Sublet.

9 Rooms with 3 Baths.....$3,000

"ULYSSES COURT,"
528 Riverside Drive,
Near 125th St., Handy to Manhattan Street Subway.

A modern elevator building, overlooking the Drive; large sunny rooms, containing every modern convenience.

4 Rooms and Bath.....$40
5 Rooms and Bath.....$50
6 Rooms and Bath.....$60
7 Rooms and Bath.....$70 to $75

Decorated to suit.

"FOWLER COURT,"
400 Riverside Drive,
Corner of 112th St.

Convenient to 110th St. subway. Most picturesque part of Riverside. A high class modern apartment with every known convenience.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$55 to $100
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.....$960 to $2,000

"THE BROOKFIELD,"
450 Riverside Drive,
Just North of 116th Street. Large Foyer.

A ten story absolutely fire and sound proof apartment house, containing every known improvement, passenger and service elevators. Convenient to express subway station at 116th Street.

4 Rooms and Bath.....$60
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200 to $1,900

"THE OSTEND,"
2,880 Broadway, Cor. 112th St.

A modern elevator building, convenient to 110th St. subway station. The apartments are exceptionally well arranged and the rooms are larger than in any other house on Broadway.

7 Rooms and Bath.....$1,400
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,500 to $2,000

"THE LINLITHGOW,"
640 West 139th St.,
Corner Riverside Drive.

Ideal location. View of the Hudson and the Drive. Convenient to 137th St. subway station. High class and modern elevator apartment.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath.....$40 to $65
7 Rooms and Bath.....$720 to $900

250 WEST 104TH ST.,
Between Broadway & West End Ave.
Convenient to 103d St. Subway & 104th St. "L."

New nine-story fire and sound proof building. Only one of each apartment left.

One 5 Room Suite (ground floor).....$900
6 Rooms with 2 Baths.....$1,325

Apply to Superintendent, on Premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning,
Broadway, Cor. 105th St. Telephone, 8380—Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

The newest and most original
Apartment House on the Upper West Side.
Ready for Occupancy.

THE HAMILTON
N. E. Cor. Riverside Drive & 114th St.

The plan of this House affords as much privacy to every tenant as a private dwelling.
A House Beautiful Throughout.
One Apt., 3 Rooms & Bath, Suitable for Doctor
One Apartment, 6 Rooms & 2 Baths

6, 8 and 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths
Rents $1,300 to $2,300
Every Room an Outside Room

This house, only opened for inspection a short while ago, has been practically rented within a month. The important location and attractions won immediate recognition.

Agent on premises, or
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.
Telephone—7240 Columbus.

Schindler & Liebler
SELECT ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
Washington Heights Branch, **3929 Broadway** Phone Audubon 7232

Hamlet Court
600 W. 165th St., S. W. Cor. B'way
7 and 8 rooms and bath;
near 168th Broadway Subway Station
Rents $85 to $100.

Wilton Apartments
601 W. 164th St., N. W. Cor. B'way
3, 4, 5 rooms and bath;
near 168th B'way Subway Station.
Rents $36 to $68.

Alta Crest
3800 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 158th St.
3 to 8 rooms and bath;
near 157th Broadway Subway Station
Rents $40 to $100.

The Rockville
247 Audubon Av., N.E. Cor. 177th St.
3 to 6 rooms and bath;
near 181st B'way Subway Station.
Rents $35 to $65.

The Orlando, 311 West 94th St. — 5 and 6 rooms and bath; $50 to $70 per month; near Riverside Drive and 96th St. B'way Subway Station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—East Side.

Look Here

"The Wareham"
231-233 Lexington Ave., at 34th St.

For small Apartments in the most central location possible at low rents, the fireproof "Wareham" with 3, 4, 5 Rooms and bath at $45 to $75, is hard to beat.

"The Pembroke"
10-12 West 93d St.

One of the finest, most up-to-date and well-planned Apartments in the neighborhood, with many features. 8 Rooms and bath, $1,000.

First!
which will be last.

J. Romaine Brown Co.
105 West 40th St. Tel. 876—Bryant.

SUBLET
REDUCED RATE
High Class Duplex Apartment
823 PARK AVENUE,
7th and 8th Floors.
13 Rooms and 4 Baths.
Furnished or Unfurnished

Apartment rents for $5,000 a year.

Will sublet at a very much reduced rate if lease is taken from October 1st for one year.

Apply to
MR. SETON HENRY,
No. 30 Church Street, N. Y.

THE HILLHURST
160 EAST 91ST STREET

LOVELY SUITES FOR REFINED TENANTS OF MODERATE MEANS. TASTEFUL DECORATIONS. POLITE ATTENDANTS.

UNFURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

TO LET: IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
2 Rooms and bath, small inside.....$16 to $18.00
2 Rooms and bath, large outside.....$26 to $30.00
4 Rooms and bath, rear.....$33.00
5 Rooms and bath, front.....$36.00

STEAM HEAT.
FIREPROOF BUILDING.
TWO OTIS PASSENGER ELEVATORS.
Night and day service.
MEALS SERVED IN HANDSOME DINING ROOM IF PREFERRED.

One Block from 96th St. Subway Station.
WATSESSING,
255 West 95th St., Nr. B'way.
8 Rooms & 2 Baths
All Modern Improvements.
Elevator Service, Electric Light.
RENTAL $1,200 TO $1,400.

TUILERIES,
251 West 95th, Cor. B'way.
8 Large, Light Rooms & Bath
Elevator Service, Electric Light.
All Improvements.
RENTAL $1,350 TO $1,600.

53 WEST 72D ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms & Bath
RENTAL $1,000 TO $1,320.

74 AND 76 WEST 85TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath
Modern improvements, electric light, &c.
RENTAL $50 TO $70.
Agent on premises, and house, or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
72d St. and Columbus Av.

Theresa,
115 West 129th St.
5-6 ROOMS, $40 TO $50.
Elevator apartments; all light rooms; convenient to elevated and Subway.

Smithsonian,
60 West 129th St.,
7-8 ROOMS, $55 TO $65.
High-class elevator apartments; large, light rooms; every improvement; very convenient to subway and elevated. Apply on premises or
Robert Levers,
376 Lenox Av., corner 129th St.

"THE PAMLICO,"
No. 97 Central Park West,
Bet. 69th and 70th Sts.

A fireproof building, with a beautiful entrance hall, decorated with marble. Apartments are large and airy. The rooms are handsomely decorated, the woodwork beautifully finished; all the appointments are of the latest type; filtered hot and cold water; long distance telephone in each apartment; day and night elevator service, &c.

8 ROOMS & BATH, $1,300 TO $1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

THE ROBERT
14 to 16 West 107th St.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms.
EXTRAORDINARILY LARGE AND LIGHT.
Reduced Rents—Bargain.
Best in New York at Price.

321 WEST 94th ST.
Near Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartment with all improvements; 4 extra large rooms and bath and foyer, $50.

THE BARFELDEN,
315 West 94th St.
High-class, elevator, with all improvements.
Front Apt., 6 rooms and bath.....$48 to $52.50
Rear Apt., 5 rooms and bath.....$42.50

Life Building Apartment
21 West 31st St.
One of the few remaining high-class apartment houses below 34th St. Large rooms, with open fireplaces, high ceilings. Meals served in the apartments without extra charge. Two and four rooms, with baths, rents $900 up; non-housekeeping, Families or Bachelors; reference.
Apply William Harvey, on premises.

Doctor's Apartment
Three Rooms and Bath.
Exceptional accommodations and service.
Hotel Devon Annex,
59 West 54th St.

8 Rooms and Bath 8
THE GREENWICH,
446 CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Rents $900-$1,000; elevator service.

THE GERALDINE
63 West 106th St.
Modern elevator house. Every improvement. Extra large apartments. Six and seven rooms, $45-$70.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 390.
Corner 7 rooms and bath, modern; $40-$45.

"LA ROCHELLE,"
No. 57 West 75th St.

A handsome modern fireproof Building, with very large and light Apartments of seven rooms and bath, extra servants' rooms, if required. Appointments and fixtures of the finest quality. Long distance telephone in each apartment. Laundry and steam dryers on top floor. Separate elevator for servants and deliveries. Very handsome entrance hall and reception foyer. All night elevator service. Elevated railroad station, subway and surface cars render the location very accessible to all parts of the city.

7 LARGE ROOMS & BATH, $1,600.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
2 large rooms and bath; day and night attendants; $70 per month. Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th St.

THE SEVILLA Apartment Hotel, 117 West 58th St.
Apartment of 2 Rooms and Bath. Also one of 3 rooms and bath.
To lease, unfurnished, from Oct. 1.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT
On first floor Coronet, 57 West 58th St. 9 rooms, 2 baths, $2,000.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

"The Cliff-Haven,"
417 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 114th St.
12-STORY FIREPROOF.

One Apartment,
8 Rooms & 3 Baths, $1,800.
One Corner Apartment,
9 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500.

Slawson & Hobbs, Agts.,
162 West 72d St.

St. Nicholas Av. & 150th St.
Northwest Corner.
7, 8&9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Exceptionally large rooms, foyer hall, butler's pantry and closets.
Private house neighborhood.
New six-story high-class elevator apartment house.
Renting Agent on Premises.
W. D. Morgan, Agent,
Phone 1074 Audubon. 3578 B'way (147th St.)

THE PORTERFIELD,
612 West 112th St.

Located on the south side of 112th St., between Riverside Drive and Broadway. This building has elevator, mail chute, &c. Parlor and dining rooms are en suite; all rooms open on private halls.
6 Rooms and bath, $900 and $1,020.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

New Elevator Apartments.
Manhattan Ave., 122 to 123 St
Convenient to Subway, 6th and 9th Aves., "L" and all street car lines; private residential section.
2-3-4 Rooms and Bath, Kitchens and Kitchenettes.
3 to 7 large closets in each apartment. Southern exposure; floods of sunlight.
Rents $28 to $50.
Restaurant in Building.

Fort Tryon Apartments.
561 West 180th Street.
Corner St. Nicholas Avenue.
5 rooms and bath. 6 rooms and bath.
Elevator Apartments. Reasonable Rents.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, at 74th St.

5-6 ROOMS—All Night Elevators.
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT.

	RENTS
HAMPTON COURT, 131-141 WEST 140TH ST.	$30.00
EDINBORO COURT, 166 WEST 141ST ST.	TO
EARL'S COURT, 168 WEST 141ST ST.	$47.50

SUPT. ON PREMISES ALL TIMES.

126th St. HIGH-CLASS SINGLE APARTMENT, 4 ROOMS. 407 WEST. SUBWAY AND "L"; $22.50.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Now Ready

Bulletin No. 7, containing floor plans, photos and full particulars of *six new houses* in the beautiful Park Hill residential district. Perfect homes in every detail. Ready to move into now.

These houses vary in size from 7 Rooms and 1 Bath to 10 Rooms and 3 Baths. Moderate in price—can be purchased under a very convenient method—annual outgo the same as apartment rent.

Send for Bulletin No. 7

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue New York

DEVOE
APARTMENTS
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS
2,414-2,430 AQUEDUCT AVE.
FACING DEVOE PARK
6 & 7 Rooms and Bath. Foyer Hall, Serv. Toil., Extra Basins. **$528-$600**
Convenient 181 & 207 St. Subway Stations.
TROLLEY AT DOOR.
Gaines Roberts Co. on premises Tel. 4977 Trem.

The ROXBURY
SOUTHEAST CORNER
Broadway and 122d St.
FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.
5 & 6 Rooms & Bath, $540 to $900
Representative on premises, or
WILLIAM P. SHERIDAN,
Riverside Drive and 127th St.

Rivercrest Elevator Apartment
Southwest Corner of 160th St. and Fort Washington Avenue
A block and a half from 157th Street Subway station. Elegant five, six, and seven room apartments.
Heber C. Kopp, agent, on premises, 5:30 to 8 P. M. daily, or telephone 4845 Broad. Inspection can be made at any time.

ELSINORE
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,
6 AND 7 ROOM SUITES;
RENTS $37.50 to $55
Unusually large, light, attractive.
ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.
Electric light, parquet flooring, all-night service; telephone in every apartment.
502-504 W. 151st St., Near B'way.
ONE DOCTOR'S SUITE, 7 ROOMS.
Superintendent on premises.

THE ENDYMION,
352 WEST 117TH ST.,
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, Mgrs.,
245 WEST 125TH ST.

THE TOWERS
BLOCK FRONT, MORNINGSIDE AV., 119-120th Sts.
6 or 7 rooms, bath; entirely renovated; built for comfort and health; corner apartments; all rooms on the street; rents $35 to $80. Representative on premises, on agents, 507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 5021 Bryant.
Everett M. Seixas & Co.

Best values on the Drive

6 Rooms - - - - $70
7 Rooms - $70 to $80
8 Rooms - - - - $100

All Outside Apartments

St. Francis Court
North Corner 135th St. and Riverside Drive

A strictly high-class elevator apartment house possessing every modern improvement conducive to comfort and convenience. The building commands an unobstructed view of the Hudson River and Palisades.

Night and day service of the highest standard assured by the management.

Representative on premises, or
J. Romaine Brown Co.
105 West 40th St. Tel. 876 Bryant.

Special Concessions

The Paterno
North corner 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.
Several Suites of
4 Rooms and Bath Rent, $55 Up
Also Two Suites of
5 and 8 Rooms
Apply Manager, on premises.

THE IRADELL
420 West 119th Street.
Telephone 6720 Morningside.

High-class and select residential section on top of the hill, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia University.
Unusually attractive, high-class elevator apartments; best value for the money; large, light rooms; ample closet space; all night elevator service, &c.
2, 3 and 4 rooms
and bath, with kitchenettes.
4 and 5 rooms
and bath, with kitchen.
High Class Restaurant in the Building.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

619 WEST 138TH ST.
10-room house, two baths, pantry extension; one block from Subway; $75 per month. Inquire A. H. ATTERBURY, 30 Broad St.

Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana.
507-517 WEST 112TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Building.
5 Rooms, $780 to $840.

AT THE URANIA
238 West 125th.—Five and six rooms, bath; small, quiet house; elevator, all improvements; reasonable. H. Nelson Flanagan, 35 Bond St.

Special Concessions

The Paterno
North Corner, 116th St. and Riverside Drive.
New Fireproof Building of the Highest Class.
ONE SUITE OF
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
All Corner Rooms
Finest Thing on the Drive
ALSO
8 and 9 Room Duplexes
Apply Manager on premises.

Kingdale
515 West 187th St.
Near Subway station, 191st St. and St. Nicholas Av.
New Elevator Apartments
Most magnificent in this section.
Two Very Choice Apartments
7 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
One suitable for Physician.
Stands on high elevation, with attractive views of vicinity; apartments have all the latest improvements, parquet floors, connecting bedrooms, separate lavatories.
Rents Moderate
Resident management. Tel. 3548—Audubon.

"THE YORKSHIRE,"
No. 562 West 113th St.
S. E. Cor. Broadway.

A new eight story fireproof building of the best type of modern construction; three blocks from the subway express station. Large reception room, two elevators, a mail chute, telephone service, &c. All the rooms are large and very light, and every apartment has an outlook upon Broadway or 113th St.

7 & 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200 to $1,800.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

THE WOODMERE,
561 West 141st St.,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Large and light rooms.
New fireproof building. Superior to any apartment on Washington Heights. Convenient to subway express station, 137th St. & Broadway, also surface cars.
4 and 5 rooms and bath.
$540 to $840.
Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72nd St.

STANLEY COURT,
519-527 W. 134TH, NEAR BROADWAY.
4-5-6 elegant large rooms, $25 to $37; electric light, telephone; Subway station 137th St.
H. Bowie, Agent, 508 W. 134th. Tel. 640 Morning.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

125-137 EAST 72d ST.
BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.
APARTMENT HOTEL
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 large light room apartments, with baths; furnished or unfurnished; with full service, $12.50 to $45 per week.

1,350 MADISON AVE.
One elegant 8-room apartment, elevator service, electric light, all modern conveniences; bedrooms overlooking Central Park; kitchen and front room overlooking the avenue; moderate rents. Apply Supt., on premises, or W. Korn, 135 Broadway.

MALVERN HALL,
Gramercy Park
Studio Apartments.
Two rooms and bath, including service.
INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

434 MADISON AVE.
Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling to let; also 20x53x70; Sixteen rooms and bath; rent low; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

19 EAST 57th ST.
Exceptional apartments, one and two rooms and bath, $600 to $1,200, including service. Apply to Supt., GROVES, on premises.

715 MADISON AV., (NEAR 63D ST.)
Non-housekeeping apartment, 3 rooms and bath; elevator, electric light, steam heat; good service; rent $70; references required.

Payson McL. Merrill
481 Fifth Av. Tel. 7417 Bryant.
Offers for Rent the Following Apartments:

925 Park Ave	Eleven Rooms, Rent, $4,500.
823 Park Ave	Twelve Rooms, $3,800 to $5,000.
636 5th Ave	Twelve Rooms, Rent, $9,500.
257 W. 86th St	2 Rooms, $900.
130 E. 67th St	8 Rooms, $2,600.
140 W. 57th St	4 Rooms, $900.
80 W. 40th St	11 Rooms, $3,600.
36 E. 40th St	3 Rooms, $1,000.
18 E. 57th St	10 Rooms, $4,000.
21-3 W. 30th St	2 to 8 Rooms, $2,200 to $4,500.
	3 Rooms, $1,100 to $1,400.
	Four Rooms, Rent, $1,000.
	Four Rooms, Rent $720.

Murray Hill Apartments
122-128 East 34th St.
Rents $1,200-$1,600.
All night service.
ALSO
LARGE DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.

624 Fifth Ave.,
S. W. Corner 50th St.
Large non-housekeeping apartment
6 rooms and 3 baths.
ALSO
Small Apartment,
2 rooms with bath.
Apply on premises or to
Herman L. R. Edgar
Tel. Cort. 4641. 81 Nassau Street.

1,270 Madison Av. (Cor. 91st.)
Second floor Corner Apartment, seven rooms and bath, $840; large, light rooms; elevator and hall service.
Broadway, **REMCO,** 98th Street.

Strictly **NEW ENGLAND** Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
6-7 rooms and 2 baths.....$1,100 to $1,500
3 rooms and bath.....$800
All-night elevator, standard service.
Broadway, **REMCO** 98th Street.

142-146 East 27th St.
Housekeeping Elevator Apartments
2-4-5-6 Rooms & Bath
Rents $35 to $65.
Inquire on premises. Tel. 4480 Mad. Sq.

34 EAST 40TH ST.
Apartment of Two Rooms and Bath.
Living room, 17 ft. x 23 ft.
GEO. R. READ & CO., Agent
20 Nassau. (12109) 3 East 35th St.

THE CARLTON,
157 East 81ST STREET.
New fireproof elevator apartments; extra large rooms; tiled baths with showers; separate maids; conveniences; telephone; all-night service; $780 up. Superintendent.

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3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

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5 EAST 41ST ST.
Entire third floor; five large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; $1,500.

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Southeast corner Madison Av.; eight large rooms and bath, $70; inside apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $50.

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Upper part of large residence, triplex apartment; 10 large rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession.
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171 MADISON AVENUE.

Madison Ave., 173, (near 34th St.) Five rooms, bath and kitchenette. Rent, $1,100, including heat and service.
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Most Atractive House in New York.
507 Madison Avenue,
Southeast Corner 53rd Street.
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POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Special Orders 223.—Pension: To take effect 12 P. M., Sept. 23, Patrolman James Conroy, 68th Precinct, on his own application, at $700 per annum. Appointed Sept. 14, 1887.

Assignments (Temporary.)—Inspectors Charles A. Formoso, 9th Inspection District, charge of the 10th ten days, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 4, and Henry Cohen, 11th District, charge of 15th, in addition to their own, twenty days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 3, during absence of Inspectors. Patrolmen C. J. Kuhlmann, 39th Precinct, Detective Bureau and District Attorney's office, 8 days, from 4 P. M., Sept. 23; Harry L. Lobdell, 167th, and John F. Kelly, 172d, to C. O. Squad, Bureau of Records and Complaints, ten days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 24. Discontinued—Patrolman J. P. Hoynes, 109th, temporary to clerical duty, from 8 A. M., Sept. 22.

Leaves of Absence: (With full pay.)—Inspectors John J. Murtha, 10th District, ten days, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 4, 1912, balance of vacation; Robert E. Dooley, 15th District, twenty days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 3, 1912, vacation—(Without pay.)—Patrolmen V. Raynor, 143d, one day, from 4 P. M., Sept. 22; C. L. Neldig, 161st, one day, from 10 P. M., Sept. 23; A. Durholz, 168th, one day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 22.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 159.

Fines and Penalties.—Engineer of Steamer Max Troy, Engine 51—Five dollars for loss of Coat Badge 514.

Fireman (first grade) William H. Price, Engine 165—Charge, violation of Section 297, Rules and Regulations, 1905; reprimanded.

Fireman (first grade) Christopher Gravius, Engine 175—Charge, violation of Section 104, Rules and Regulations, 1912; five days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Philip Reilly, Hose 9—Charges, violation of Section 117; violation of Section 118, (two specifications,) Rules and Regulations, 1912; five days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Edward J. Orpheus, H. and L. 71—Charge, violation of Section 206, Rules and Regulations, 1905; five days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Austin E. Brant, H. and L. 71—Charge, violation of Section 206, Rules and Regulations, 1905; five days' pay.

Fireman (first grade) Matthew M. Casey, Engine 7—Fined $5 for loss of his coat badge, No. 4,127.

Appointments.—Fannye Newman, stenographer and typewriter, Bureau of Prevention, for a temporary period of one month and twenty-two days, to take effect at 9 A. M., Sept. 23.

Maurice J. Wilkinson, janitor in the Bureau of Prevention of this department, for a probationary period of three months, to take effect at 9 A. M., Sept. 24.

Special Leaves of Absence, without Pay.—Lieut. W. H. Grady, Engine 80, twelve hours from 10 A. M., Sept. 22.

Fireman (first grade) W. Soper, Engine 80, twelve hours from 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

Fireman (first grade) J. J. Flanagan, No. 2, Engine 80, twelve hours from 8 A. M., Sept. 22.

Fireman (first grade) W. J. Purcell, Engine 88, twenty-four hours from 8 A. M., Sept. 22.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BEHRENS, HERMAN, (died Aug. 9;) left more than $5,000 realty and $200 personalty to Martha Behrens, wife.

DAVIS, SAMUEL E., (died April 5;) left $200 personalty to Mrs. Percy R. Payne and Dr. W. B. Dunning, friends.

LAW, FANNIE M., (died June 14) left $400 personalty to Louisa M. Ryan, friend.

SMITH, JACOB, (died Aug. 4;) left $3,200 realty and $447 personalty; legacies of unestimated value to Mary H. Coltast, Sarah Hawkins, Elizabeth Strallnger, Phoebe Crawford, Joseph Smith, and Jacob Smith, children, and Susan Garber, Clara Stringham, and Avaretta Horton.

WILLIS, ELIZABETH C., (died Sept. 11;) left more than $1,000 realty and more than $1,000 personalty; to Mrs. George L. Drury, $2; Mrs. Addison J. Wooly, $25; Christine Foster, niece $2,525; Mary C. Foster, sister, $1,000.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of East 205th St, Bronx. 2—Matter of 231st St, Bronx. 3—Riley v. Preston. 4—Stetson v. Peace. 5—Bortugano v. Bortugano. 6—Manning v. Pacific Mutual Life Ins Co. 7—Matter of Boston Road. 8—Madison Real Property & Sec Co v. Hutton. 9—Stern & Saalberg Co v. Meidenberg. 10—Stern & Saalberg v. Klamkin. 11—Same v. same. 12—Browning King Co v. Hurst. 13—Gilmore v. Warnick & Thompson. 14—Hill v. Wills. 15—Wright v. Natl Exhibition Co. 16—Angellatti v. Weber. 17—Jungling v. Hopkins. 18—Lederman v. N C Railways Co. 19—Bergman v. Shapero. 20—Robinson v. Robinson. 21—Whitlock v. Rockwell Motor Transf Co. 22—Kahn v. Crowley. 23—Kelly v. Strauss. 24—Regenhard v. Potsdam. 25—Kuhn v. Kuhn. 26—Ketzkor v. Holbrook, Cabat & Rollins Corp. 27—Weaver v. Weaver. 28—Winkle v. Winkle. 29—Hirsch v. Keyes. 30—Hagan v. Hagan. 31—Ridgewood Natl Bank v. Man Sec Co. 32—Matter of Reid. 33—Lingg v. Lingg. 34—Spellman v. Term Ware Co. 35—Halfern v. Com'l Travelers' Mutual Acc Assn. 36—Barnsdall v. Imperial Osage Dev Co. 37—Saks & Co v. Reichman. 38—Fiber v. Wasserman. 39—Schmidt v. Sixth Av & 4th Realty Co. 40—Guaranteed Mtg Co v. Rosenblum. 41—Upham v. Marx. 42—Witschieben v. Glynn. 43—Hinchins v. Odell. 44—Kennedy v. Kennedy. 45—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 46—Peristein v. Halferin. 47—Bellows Cut Stone Co v. Standard Gas Light Co. 48—Deane v. Folk. 49—Altschuler v. Musical Mutual Protective Union. 50—Blechman v. Cohen. 51—East River Sav Inst v. Berger. 52—Sorcher v. Clinton St Theatre Co. 53—Goodman v. City of N Y. 54—Same v. same. 55—Dickman v. Rosenberg. 56—Same v. same. 57—Matter of Stewart, (Lvon.) 58—Neustaedter v. Kaplan. 59—Liebowitz v. Schwartz. 60—Meacham v. Cleveland, Cin, Chi & St Louis Ry Co. 61—Collins v. Mahoney. 62—Hirshkowitz v. Miller. 63—Froechteniecht v. Mack. 64—Silberstein v. Berkovitz. 65—Selig v. Glanzer. 66—Mielke v. Mielke. 67—Hale v. Triest. 68—Gutenstein v. Levy. 69—Wasserman v. Pfizer. 70—Bolton v. Hill. 71—Bernstein v. Knapp. 72—Matter of Jablan. 73—Dunham v. Stern. 74—Van Emden v. Natl Distl Co. 75—McGinn v. McGinn. 76—Selig v. Glanzer. 77—Greenwich Sav Bank v. Steiner. 78—Cosgrove v. City of N Y. 79—Illinois Surety Co v. Iagui. 80—Same v. same. 81—Borup v. Borup. 82—Matter of McGuire, Horner & Smith. 83—Tilt v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 84—Chapman v. Chapman. 85—Broido v. Broido. 86—Honig v. Honig. 87—Davis v. Davis. 88—Winkle v. Winkle. 89—McNulty v. N Y & Queens Co R R. 90—Tracey v. Oliver & Burr. 91—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 92—Menczer v. American Bonding Co. 93—Riedeman v. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. Motion calendar. Mollie Spergel, &c; John E Domschke, Minnie Salzman, &c; Sarah Moore, Sadie H Paster, Henry E Agins, Amelia Murray, Ellen Diable, Edwin R Hearne, Sophia Davis, Rusena M Szabo, George Fischer, Adam Schultles, Herman B Lanfer, Mildred Lamb, Nanny Reese, Lizzie Carnevari, Moses Finkelstein, &c; Samuel Stup, Hannah Rubin, Efral Waiswaser, Margaret Fox, Frank S Osborn, Henry Fein, Saverio Larala, Helen E Long, Auguste Kircher, Charles D Price, Max Weintraub, Frederick W Merkens, Filippo Risignoli, Patrick Crotty, Albert Klauber, Simon Galinger, Mary Van Nest, Thomas E Davis, Henry G Riehemann, Minnie Saltzman, Catharine Irvin, Seth B French, William Thiede, Edith A Goldfinger, Maria Shiel, Duncan L S Maclaren, Sarony Benedicks, Berned Cohen, &c; Franklin R Wallace, Mary Tierney, Henry P Zickwolf, &c; Cyrus Clark, William W Leeem, Abraham Kaplan, Lillian H Caldwell, Maria G Pelliciari, &c; Jacob Bloom, John G Diegan, Ellen Flood, John Gough, Pauline V Schillinger, Schillinger infants, Addie Woodhouse, James Meehan, Joseph Pickel, H Cruger Oakley, Matilda C Oakley, Emanuel H Kohnstamm, Joseph Becker, Vincenzo Ingraffia, Patrick Crotty, Isaac Scheuer, Orville G Bennet, Adela A Dortic, Alice Threet, Marie O Simis, Harry S Cram, William J Haddock, Theodore D Howell, Joseph P Payten, Peter J M Van Cortlandt, Sophia Buel, Abraham J Post, Caroline M Faulkner, Fanny Latard, Theodore D Howell, Mary McPeck, James Kearney, Jessie L Gordon, Meyer L Meyer, Nathaniel P Bailey, Eliza M Bailey, Annie V Bryan, Adeline Cardozo, Alice H Hills, Ellen Brady, Charles H Harriott, Louis Schortemeier, Louis Schortemeier, Uriah Herrmann, Morris Goldberg, Morris Goldberg.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part II.—La Fetra, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Wills for probate: Annie Reilly, James E. Childs, Emma Fitch, Isabella Coulter, Charles B. Page, John T. Cusiak, Emma Friend, Giovani Lauricella, Mary Ogden, Isaac Kaufman.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—La Fetra, J. Max Alexander v. Adolph Cohen—Samuel Fine.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Standard Trust Co v. U S Rest & Realty Co—George A. Ellis.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. In re Kronester—James M. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. In re Society Mutual Assn, Town of Bebrodese—William Klein.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J. Woolf v. Woolf—George E. Weller.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelby, J.—Motions. 1—Glazer v. Glazer. 2—Matter of L I Real Estate Exchange and Investment Co. 3—Salowitch v. Nat Lead Co. 4—McCabe v. Carter & Weeks Co. 5—Daly v. Stewart. 6—Baker v. L I R R Co. 7—Maguire v. same. 8—Keppler v. Donnelly. 9—Walsh v. So Bklyn R R Co. 10—Matter of Chester St. 11—Walsh v. Dooley. 12—Mathews v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 13—Ziemer v. B H R R Co. 14—Robertson v. same. 15—Bogart v. B U Elev R R Co. 16—Blackford v. same. 17—Same v. same. 18—Fisher v. Lieberman. 19—Sliberman v. Scher. 20—Moroney v. Cullen. 21—Worcester-Brooklyn Realty Co v. Eailey. 22—Same v. Milbourne Realty Co. 23—Spiegel v. B, Q Co & Sub Ry Co. 24—Motley v. Sellwell Pealty Co. 25—Olsen v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 26—Shaw v. Shaw. 27—Patterson v. J. N. Robins Co. 28—Matter of Church Av, (Cline.) 29—Matter of 37th and 38th Sts. 30—Isear v. Isear. 31—Bach v. Freedman. 32—Same v. same. 33—Same v. same. 34—Hachemeister v. Merris, Jr, et al. 35—Lauter v. Lauter, Jr. 36—Kellogg v. Sweesey. 37—Rosenbaum v. Rochford et al. 38—Rachlin and another v. Partridge et al. 39—Groden v. McLennan et al. 40—White v. White. 41—Dallesandro v. Firuska. 42—Lennon v. Bush. 43—Lazarus v. Lazarus et al. 44—Tonkonogy v. Union Bank of Bklyn. 45—Bachmann-Bechtel Brewing Co v. Gehl. 46—Matter of Lipsitz, (Mirsky House Wrecking Co.) 47—Driver v. Driver. 48—Schwartz v. J. N. Robins Co. 49—Rionhard v. M. Bowsky Fur Dressing Co. 50—Fox v. Jones et al. 51—Matter of Chevra Bost Maier Zwei.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I., Niemann, J. Charles Au Tam, Meier Finger, John Monaco, Pauline Fuchs, George Morris, and Richard H Stampfer.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S.—Wills of James A. Muir, Nathan Harrison, George Groff, Louise Wood, Fannie Brown, Andrew Hilding, Sarah Teller, and Samuel Moffett. The accountings in the estates of E Jane Hunter, Harry Match, Frank Fosberg, Margaret McKnight, Cornelius Reiff, Oscar Broemer, and Thomas Sinnott. Estates of Jane Cahill, Patrick Hickie, R T Broeck, C Richette, Flora Caril, Mary O'Connor, J H Hayes, and Mariame Robins. Contested calendar. Wills of Louise C Wood and Sol Marks.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Marean, J. Ex parte business.

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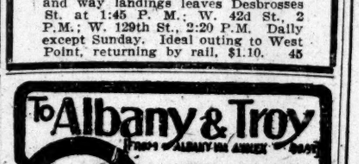

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COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON - - - - $2.65
PROVIDENCE Direct, $1.75
First-class service, palatial steamers, excellent cuisine, clean, comfortable staterooms. Leave Week Days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St.
'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.
Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St.

To ALBANY
50 ¢
THE ECONOMICAL WAY.
STEAMERS FRANK JONES, KAATERSKILL
Leave Pier 46, N. R., Foot of W. 10th St., at 5:30 P. M.
W. 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily.
CAPITAL CITY LINE,
Pier 46, N. R. Phone Spring 507.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Kingston, and intermediate landings. Leave Franklin St., week days, 4 P. M.; West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. For Newburgh and Lower Landings, Franklin St., week days, 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS {Franklin St.....9:00 A. M. {West 129th St...9:30 A. M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and way landings. Daily, except Sunday, Pier 43, N. R., ft. Christopher St., 6:30 P. M.

STEAMSHIPS.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE LINES
ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS.
The Largest Steamer in the World
New 45,324 Ton OLYMPIC Sails from New York SEPT. 28 12 Noon

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A.M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Philadelphia, Sept. 28 | New York....Oct. 12
St. Louis.....Oct. 5 | St. Paul.....Oct. 19

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N.R.
Min'e'ha.Sep.28,10:30 AM | Min'tonka.Oct. 12
Minnewaska.Oct. 5, 1 PM | Min'apolis.Oct. 19

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A.M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
Kroonland....Sept. 28 | Finland.....Oct. 12
Lapland.....Oct. 5 | Vaderland...Oct. 19

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Olympic...Sept. 28, noon | Oceanic...Oct. 12
Majestic....Oct. 5, noon | *St. Paul.Oct. 19
*Americn Line Steamer from Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic..Sept. 26, noon | Celtic.....Oct. 10
Cedric...Oct. 3, noon | Adriatic.....Oct. 17

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES
Riviera—Italy—Egypt
VIA MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, MONACO
The Largest British Steamers to the Mediterranean
"Adriatic" ☆ "Cedric"
From New York
NOV. 30 JAN. 7 JAN. 21
FEB. 18 MAR. 4
Boston-Azores-Gibraltar-Italy
CANOPIC SEPT. 28——CRETIC OCT. 19

CUNARD
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania	Oct. 2, 1 A.M.	Nov. 27
Lusitania	Oct. 23, 1 A.M.	Dec. 16
	Oct. 9, 1 A.M.	Jan. 15
	Dec. 25, 1 A.M.	Feb. 5

CAMPANIA SEPT. 25, 1 A. M. JAN. 1.
CARMANIA OCT. 5, 10 A. M. NOV. 2, 10 A. M. NOV. 16, 10 A.M.
CARONIA OCT. 19, 10 A. M. DEC. 14, 10 A. M. NOV. 20, 1 A. M. MAR. 19.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown eastbound.
New York, Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume.
Write for Itinerary. Sailing hour noon.

PANNONIA	IVERNIA	CARPATHIA	ULTONIA
a b Sept. 26			c Dec. 7
a b Nov. 16	Oct. 10	a Oct. 24	c Feb. 12

a Omits Madeira. b Omits Genoa. c Calls at Naples, Trieste, and Fiume.
Quotations furnished for any Tours.

Winter Cruises — Riviera, Italy, Egypt
LACONIA NOV. 9 JAN. 4 FRANCONIA NOV. 28 JAN. 18 CARONIA JAN. 30 MAR. 15
Round the World Trips, $513. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Tours in Spain.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse
SAILS TUESDAY, OCT. 1, 10 A. M.
FOR
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
EXPRESS SAILINGS. TWIN SCREW SAILINGS.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie Oct. 8 *Koenigin Louise Sept. 28
Kronprinz Wilhelm Oct. 15 George Washington Oct. 3
*Bremen Direct.
THE MEDITERRANEAN Berlin - - - Oct. 5 Prinzess Irene - Oct. 19 Koenig Albert - Nov. 2
THREE WINTER CRUISES TO THE
Panama Canal and West Indies Jan. 16 Feb. 20 March 27
By the Splendid Transatlantic Liner "Grosser Kurfuerst"
WRITE FOR BOOKLETS, RATES, ETC.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, New York

PEOPLE'S LINE
CITIZENS' LINE
TO ALBANY & TROY
Speedy Palatial Steamers,
One Way, $2. Round Trip, $3.50.
EVERY EVENING.
Leaving Pier 32, N. R., (foot of Canal St.,) 6 P. M. People's Line calling at West 129th St. at 6:45 P. M., Citizens' Line calling at Yonkers at 7 P. M.; Poughkeepsie at 11 P. M. Steamer C. W. MORSE leaves New York on even dates. ADIRONDACK on odd dates. Sunday Day Boat leaves at 8:45 A. M.; West 132d St. 9:15 A. M. Special excursion to Poughkeepsie and return Sundays, $1.00. 10-Ride Family Books, $15. ($1.50 per trip.)
REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION
at Saratoga Springs
$4.80 Round Trip.
Tickets good going Sept. 22nd, 23rd and 24th; good to return until Sept 29th, inclusive.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400.

METROPOLITAN STEAMSHIP LINE
All-the-Way-by-Water
Direct Between NEW YORK & BOSTON
Great White Steel Fliers
Massachusetts and Bunker Hill
Fare $4. Rooms with or without bath. Inside two-berth rooms with electric fans, $1; outside, $2. Beautiful Main Deck Dining-room.
Leave New York week days & Sundays, Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., at 5 P. M. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Tickets at Pier, at 290 B'way, also N. Y. Transfer Co. and Tourist Offices.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
Steel Steamships North Land & North Star
Leave Pier 15, N. R., ft. Vesey St., Tues., Thurs. & Sats. at 5 P. M. A delightful 22-hour trip. Round trip fare, $10. Tickets at Pier & 290 B'way.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)
Fall River Line excursions to the White Mountains—
—Very low fares until October 10.
Lve. New York, Pier 19, N. R., ft. of Warren St., 5:30 P. M. Arrive Boston 7 A. M. or 8 A. M.
Fare to Boston, $4
City Ticket Office, 171 B'way. Phone 5121 Cort.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Steel Steamships
GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman
Write for Illustrated Summer Folder.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Fulton Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 P. M. for Connecticut River landings. Write for illustrated folder.

STEAMSHIPS.

Vacations on the Ocean

On finest coastwise steamers in the world, with direct connections to all famous resorts of the Southwest and Pacific Coast.
5 to 21 DAYS
Attractive vacation voyages at $32 to $75, including meals and accommodations on steamers. Don't decide before visiting
CLYDE LINE - MALLORY LINE
TOUR BUREAUS:
290 Broadway, cor. Reade St.
958 Broadway, cor. 23d St.
Piers 36 & 45, North River, New York. 39

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Sailing Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Savoie.....Sept. 26 | *La Provence.....Oct. 17
*La Lorraine.....Oct. 3 | *La Savoie.....Oct. 24
†La Touraine.....Oct. 10 | †France (new).....Oct. 31
†France (new).....Oct. 10 | *Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILINGS 3 P. M.
One class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*La Touraine.....Sept. 28
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

BUENOS AYRES
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SHOW PLACE OF SOUTH AMERICA.
BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS
MONTEVIDEO AND ROSARIO.
By the Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers of the
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
From New York 5th and 20th of each month.
For rates etc., apply local ticket Agents, or
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents,
301 Produce Exchange, New York.

RUSSIAN
AMERICAN LINE
Russian Imperial Mail Steamers
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
New Twin-Screw Passenger Steamers

KURSK Oct. 5	CZAR Nov. 2
RUSSIA Oct. 19	KURSK Nov. 16

9 days to Rotterdam 11 Days to Libau
$60 Upw. First Cabin $70 Upw.
$45 Upw. Second Cabin $50 Upw.
A. E. JOHNSON CO., Gen. Pass. Agents, 27 B'way.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
Columbia..Sept. 28,10 AM | Cameronia.Oct. 12, 10 AM
California..Oct. 5, 1 PM | Caledonia..Oct. 19, 9 PM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For New Book of Tours and information apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

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†LA VELOCE. ‡ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
To Naples & Genoa Direct.
*D. D'Aosta..Sept.25, 11 AM
*Stampalia..Sept. 28, 11AM
*D. D. Genova..Oct. 9, 11 AM
¶Ancona..Oct. 16, 11 AM
*Only to Naples.
ITALIAN LINES 21-24 State St., N. Y.
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Fleet's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and the entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 5 P. M.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

New Cunarder, "Laconia" leaves Feb. 15; 71 days. $400 up. Including hotels, guides, drives, shore trips. Stop-overs. Round World and So. America Tours. F. C. Clark, Times Bldg., N. Y.
CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
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BERMUDA
Where the Climate is perpetual Summer. Bathing, boating, fishing, drives, golf and every known entertainment. The ideal place to spend a Fall vacation.
All-Expense Tours, including hotel, excursions, carriage drives, etc.
5 DAYS $27.50 up | 8 DAYS $39.00 up | 9 DAYS $41.50 up
By the well-known Royal Mail Steamer "Orotava," 10,063 tons displacement, 5,980 register. Sailings every five days in connection with Quebec S.S. Co. Tickets interchangeable.
Jamaica, Colon, Pan

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Gulf storm has passed inland to Georgia without being attended by winds of abnormal force at points on the East Gulf Coast. It has, however, caused heavy and general rains throughout the East Gulf, South Atlantic, and Middle Atlantic States. Another disturbance covers the Southwest, causing rains in the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperature has risen throughout the great central valleys and the West Gulf States and it has fallen decidedly in the Northwest.

The South disturbance will move northeastward and be attended by unsettled weather and rains Tuesday, and probably Wednesday, throughout the Atlantic States, while the disturbance in the Southwest was attended by scattered rains, extending by Tuesday night or Wednesday into the Mississippi Valley and the upper lake region.

Temperatures will fall decidedly Tuesday in the middle Rocky Mountain region and Wednesday in the Mississippi Valley and the Southwest. Temperature will not change decidedly over the eastern half of the country during the next thirty-six hours.

Winds along the New England Coast will be moderate south over north and increasing east over south portion; Middle Atlantic Coast, brisk and probably high east; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except on northeast Carolina Coast.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have brisk and probably high east winds and overcast, rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Rain Tuesday and probably Wednesday, increasing east winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Tuesday and probably Wednesday, brisk and probably high east winds.

Western New York—Local rains Tuesday; Wednesday unsettled, moderate east winds.

Northern New England—Rain Tuesday and probably Wednesday, moderate south and southeast winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
8 A. M.	66	59	4 P. M.	68	62
6 A. M.	65	59	6 P. M.	65	61
9 A. M.	69	63	9 P. M.	65	60
12 M.	73	64	11 P. M.	62	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 68; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 72 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 59 degrees at 12 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.; 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
5:45—162 E. 106th St.; Michael Foy	Slight
7:15—2,108 7th Av.; Henry Weisman	Slight
8:00—359 Grand St.; Edgar Gakobowitz	Trifling
11:05—531 E. 148th St.; Ida Levine	$200
P. M.	
12:40—339 E. 31st St.; Isadore Slitzeman	$100
1:35—1-3 E. 107th St.; Morris Schwartz	Trifling
3:50—183 Lexington Av.; M. McDonald	$10
4:45—441 E. 136th St.; Lena Jones	$50
5:30—104 E. 97th St.; Isaac Goldberg	Trifling
6:15—72 E. 109th St.; not given	Trifling
6:23—133-135 W. 19th St.; E. Sklarew	$2,500
8:10—123 Prince St.; Horwick & Weiss	$4,000
8:40—635 E. 9th St.; B. Eisengold	Trifling
9:12—403 E. 118th St.; V. Farasolo	Trifling
10:10—102 E. 109th St.; J. Kaminsky	Trifling

ESTATES APPRAISED.

Deputy State Controller Wallace S. Fraser transmitted the following appraisals under the inheritance tax law yesterday to William H. Loughran, Chief Clerk of the Transfer Tax Office of the Surrogates' Court:

BUSCH, CHARLOTTE, (died April 22, 1910;) net personalty, $1,040.87.

GRINBAUM, M. S., (died Dec. 14, 1910;) net personalty, $249,300.89, including bonds of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., $20,000; St. Louis & Southwestern, $45,244; American Tobacco Co., $53,491.

BENNET, ADELIA S., (died March 11, 1912;) net personalty, $157,634.71; 1 one bond Jas. T. & S. Co., $998; 5 bonds Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, $4,625; 8 bonds Chesapeake & Ohio, $8,090; 4 Chesapeake & Ohio 5 per cent. bonds, $4,480; 10 bonds Central Leather Co., $9,450; 7 bonds Northern Pacific, $6,982, 10 bonds Interborough-Metropolitan, $8,325; 2 bonds Lake Gas Co., $2,080; 1 bond St. Paul Gas Light Co., $1,040; 11 bonds U. S. Steel sinking fund, $11,316; 90 bonds Washington Water Power Co., $30,862; 96 shares Washington Water Power Co., $12,730; 175 shares U. S. Steel preferred, $18,283; 100 shares Mackay Co. preferred, $9,600; 100 shares same, common, $8,100; 100 shares American Sugar Refining Co., $11,650.

BOULARD, SELMA, (died May 5, 1908;) no estate.

CHALONER, ELIZABETH D., (died Oct. 24, 1911;) net personalty, $12,771.39; 4 bonds Denver City Tramway, $3,760; 5 bonds Victor Fuel, $4,250; 4 bonds Missouri Pacific, $4,320; 1 bond Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal, $410.

GARDNER, ELIZABETH R., (died Feb. 28, 1912;) no estate.

McALLISTER, WILLIAM H., (died Jan. 30, 1906; less than $10,000; (supplemental report.)

MORRISY, ROSE, (died Oct. 8, 1910;) net personalty, $1,696.41.

PLEASANTS, EMMA B., (died July 10, 1911;) net personalty, $7,969.

RAUB, KARL, (died Aug. 8, 1905;) net personalty, $9,794.34.

RAY, ANNIE A., (died July 4, 1909;) net personalty, $654.80.

SCHWARZKOPF, DORA, (died Jan. 26, 1912;) net personalty, $4,444.51.

TYSON, ROBERT, (died July 15, 1911;) net personalty, $8,012.

WIELANDT, NICHOLAS, (died Sept. 15, 1911;) realty, 997 Summit Avenue, $3,500; net realty and personalty, $5,820.

EDUCATION NOTES.

City Supt. Maxwell announces the following eligible list of persons to whom licenses have been granted to teach in the evening high schools:

Junior teacher of architectural drawing, Mortimer Steinfels, 2,353 Foster Avenue, Brooklyn, 82.5; assistant teacher of cooking, Anita Thimig, 164 Albany Avenue, Brooklyn, 68.25; assistant teacher of stenography and typewriting, Jeannette G. Brill, 717 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, 99.

Dr. Maxwell also announces the following eligible list service in the evening elementary schools:

Teacher of dressmaking, Bertha Sheider, 174 West 141st Street, 99.5; teacher of English to foreigners, Henry Amster, 565 West 139th Street, 99.5; Joseph J. Alexander, 141 West 114th Street, 98.5, and Johanna E. Earrington, 552 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, 98.5; teacher of freehand drawing, Jacob Milsner, 2,519 Newkirk Avenue, Brooklyn, 91.

The Board of Examiners at a meeting yesterday considered the general subject of high schools. At a meeting to-morrow afternoon it will take up the question of superior merit. On Friday it will hold two meetings, at which routine matters will be considered.

The Board of Superintendents has nominated Laura I. Boldt as supervisor of domestic art, and May E. Brockman as director of domestic science in the evening elementary schools. It has assigned Ruth A. Harper as teacher at large, to assist in District Supt. Stitt's office, and Mrs. Julia E Baker in District Supt. Shill's office. It has nominated Edward H. Moore and Mary A. Mulcahy as general assistants in evening high schools, and John Messinger, Jr., as general assistant in the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School. It has nominated Roscoe W. Wolfe a teacher of shopwork for the elementary schools, and has assigned Charles Perrine as teacher in charge of the Prospect Avenue annex to the Manual Training High School.

A communication has been received by the Board of Education from Mrs. Joseph Prosker on behalf of the family of the late Miss Julia Richman, District Superintendent, expressing appreciation of the action taken by the board with regard to Miss Richman's work as teacher, Principal, and District Superintendent.

The Board of Superintendents, at the meeting of the Board of Education to-morrow, will submit through various committees nominations for teachers in the high schools, in evening elementary schools, evening high and trade schools, and evening recreation centres and third assistant to Principal in Public School 40, the Bronx. There will also be submitted transfers of teachers in the high schools and elementary schools and promotion of teachers in the high schools. Among the teachers whose promotion is made are William T. Morrey and Emberson E. Proper to the rank of first assistant in high schools.

The Board of Superintendents has requested permission to withdraw the transfer of Leo Lobowich from the Boys' High School to the Manual Training High School.

The annual financial and statistical report for 1911 will be submitted by the Committee on Finance at to-morrow's meeting of the Board of Education.

The resignations of Charles E. Knapp, first grade clerk in the Bureau of Supplies, and Louis Goldstein, clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts, will be acted upon by the Board of Education to-morrow.

The nautical school ship Newport at last accounts was at Bermuda. It is expected at New London on Sept. 30, and will probably arrive in this port about a week later. The graduating exercises will be held on Oct. 10. There are about thirty graduates.

An interesting example of the way in which all available school space is sought by the Department of Education officials, is afforded by Public School 83, Schenectady Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn. A floor in this building until recently was used as an annex to the Boys' High School, Marcy Avenue and Macon Street, Brooklyn. The annex has been discontinued, the Boys' High School now being able to care for the pupils who attended the annex. The old school building, 28 Herkimer Street, near Ralph Avenue, was recently removed to make room for a new school building. The moving necessitates some repairs to the old building before it can be reopened to its pupils. On hearing of the vacating of the floor of 83 by the high school pupils the District Superintendent promptly arranged that the boys of old 28 should occupy that floor until the moved school building was in readiness to receive them. At the same time the high school people were also after the created floor for pupils who attend the Commercial High School's annex, which is in Public School 20, in the Red Hook district, a long distance from where many of those high school pupils live. As soon, therefore, as old School 28, is ready to receive its pupils, their places on the floor of 83 will be filled by the Commercial High School pupils, now in the Red Hook annex.

City Associate Supt. John H. Haaren said yesterday, with reference to the report of W. A. Averill, the Bureau of Municipal Research's investigation of school affairs, that he, at least, was a Superintendent whose clerical work could not be performed by any three-dollar-a-day employe.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A public hearing will be allowed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission at its meeting to-morrow on the proposed amendment to its classification by including in the competitive class, Part IV., (the Inspection Service,) Group 4, the title foreman of construction and repairs.

The receipt of applications for the position of inspector of gas, Grade 2, will be closed at 4 P. M. on Friday. The examination will be held on Oct. 22.

The receipt of applications for the position of junior topographical draughtsman will be closed at 4 P. M. to-morrow. There are four vacancies in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The usual salary is $900 a year.

The receipt of applications for the position of mechanical draughtsman, (electrical,) Grade C, will be closed at 4 P. M. to-day. There are three vacancies in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. The usual salary is $1,200 a year.

Applications for the position of fireman, Fire Department, will not be received after 4 P. M. on Oct. 3.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination at the New York Custom House on Oct. 9 for female stenographer, typewriter, and translator. From the register of eligibles certification will be made to fill a vacancy in the position of stenographer and typewriter, experienced in French and German translations, in the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., at $1,200 a year. The subjects of the examination will be as follows, weighted as indicated: Stenography, 40; copying from rough draft, (typewriting,) 10; copying and grading, (typewriting,) 10; copying from plain copy, (typewriting,) 10; German and French translated into English and English translated into German and French, 30. The competitor, to become eligible, must attain an average rating of 70 in the entire examination. The age requirement is 18 years or over on the date of the examination.

CHANGES OF NAME.

JOSEPH DOCTORSKY of 55 East 105th Street to JOSEPH DUKORE; he does not care to have an odd name like the one he bears at present. Supreme Court Justice Delany.

ALARIK AHO of 355 West Fifty-seventh Street to ALARAK ALLEN; his present name is foreign and he desires an American name. Supreme Court Justice Pendleton.

HENRY JABLONOWER, engaged in the fur business at 229 West 116th Street, to HENRY JABLON; he believes that he will be benefited in business if he assumes a simpler name. Supreme Court Justice Pendleton.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Capt. F. C. Doyle, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps and attached to First Field Artillery, to take effect Dec. 1.

The following officers are relieved from present duty and will proceed to join their proper station: Capt. J. W. Furlong, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. J. E. Munroe, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. C. R. Alley, Coast Artillery Corps; Capt. A. J. Greer, Sixteenth Infantry; Capt. H. B. Black, Second Infantry; Capt. L. Halstead, Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. H. W. Huntley, Third Field Artillery; First Lieut. M. A. Cross, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieut. F. H. Worcester, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieut. R. E. Beebe, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. R. M. Campbell, cavalry, and First Lieut. K. T. Riggs, cavalry.

Major W. T. Littebrant, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, for temporary duty and will then proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas.

Capt. G. L. Reeves, U. S. A., retired, detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Vermont vice Capt. H. L. Jackson.

Capt. R. H. McMaster, Fifth Field Artillery, and First Lieut. L. G. Brown, Ninth Cavalry, are placed on the list of detached officers, and First Lieut. R. M. Campbell, cavalry, and Capt. D. T. Moore are removed therefrom.

The following promotions and assignments of officers recently promoted are announced: Cavalry arm—Walter F. Martin, from First Lieutenant Second Cavalry to Captain, assigned Ninth Cavalry; H. J. McKenney, from First Lieutenant Thirteenth Cavalry to Captain, assigned Twelfth Cavalry.

Capt. Martin Willep to his regiment as commander for assignment to a company and station and will join the station to which he is assigned.

Capt. McKenney will remain on duty with the Thirteenth Cavalry until further orders.

Capt. T. Campbell, Quartermaster Corps, is relieved from detail in that corps, to take effect Nov. 30, and is attached to the First Field Artillery, to take effect Dec. 1.

Leaves—Capt. H. Rodgers, Philippine Scouts, leave extended to Nov. 5.

Second Lieut. J. S. Singleton, Third Infantry, leave extended twenty days.

Lieut. Col. F. G. Downey, Quartermaster Corps, leave extended ten days.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander P. N. Olmstead, detached Mississippi; home, wait orders.

Lieut. Commander W. C. Asserson, detached Missouri to Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. A. Vickery, detached St. Louis; home, wait orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. L. Kelley, detached navy yard, Mare Island, to receiving ship at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. D. Hale detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.; to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. H. Casto detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to St. Louis.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. J. Holeman detached navy recruiting station; Indianapolis, Ind.; to naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Johnson detached naval hospital, Philadelphia, Penn.; to navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. W. Cole detached navy recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.; to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. C. Thomas to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 20.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Woodward detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 30; to Asiatic Station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. O. Bunker detached naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 5; to naval station, Guam.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. E. Zellers detached naval station, Guam; home, wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. C. Wood detached naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Naval School, Washington.

Assistant Surgeon C. F. Charlton detached naval hospital, Newport, R. I.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Surgeon Drago detached receiving ship at New York; to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., Sept. 30.

Assistant Surgeon R. G. Davis detached naval hospital, Las Animas, Col.; to Naval Medical School, Washington, Sept. 30.

Marine Corps.

First Lieut. S. S. Lee detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to recruiting depot, Norfolk, Va.

First Lieut. W. Thing detached Marine Barracks, Boston; to naval prison, Portsmouth.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived.—Nebraska and Kansas, at Newport; Rhode Island, at Montauk Point, N. Y.; Worden, at navy yard, New York; Lebanon, at Sewall Point; Brutus, at Bluefield; Panther, at Tompkinsville; Ohio, Idaho, and Michigan, at Newport; Saratoga, at Shanghai.

Sailed.—Nebraska and Louisiana, from Gardiners Bay for Newport; Michigan, from navy yard, New York, for Newport; Lebanon, from Norfolk for Sewall Point; Patuxent, from Norfolk for Newport; Maryland, from Yokohama for Honolulu; Whipple, Hull, Perry, Preble, and Stewart, from San Diego for Santa Barbara; Lebanon and Cyclops, from Sewall Point for Newport.

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Kindergarten and Elementary. 423 W. 148th
17th yr. Sept. 25. Catalog. Tel. 1555 Audubon.

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DOMESTIC SCIENCE. FINE ARTS
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UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES IN FRENCH IN EVERY GRADE.
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LOST.—Antique gold cross set with amethysts, vicinity 34th St. and 6th Av., or Hudson Tube station, 33d St.; of small value except to owner, because of association. Liberal reward if returned to Miss Ethel Whalen, Studio 403, Carnegie Hall.

LOST.—On 42d, at Grand Central, or Madison Av. car, between 42d and 54th Sts., lady's gold open face Elgin watch; old English "V" engraved on case. Reward if returned to Room 2,424, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—Five dollars reward for return of typewritten manuscript, in large brown envelope, lost in Subway Saturday, titled, "Coppering the Game." Name, Cromwell Leslie. Return Apratment 4 West, Buckingham Court, 314 West 99th St.

LOST.—On train leaving New York 5:12 P. M. Monday for Port Chester, black sealskin pocketbook, containing money, keys, &c.; suitable reward. Return to Rye Seminary, Rye, N. Y.

LOST—Lady's gun metal watch and four-leaf clover pin; small diamond in centre; between Arrowhead Inn, 177th St., and 168th St. Subway; reward if returned to Arrowhead Inn.

LOST.—Gold vanity case set with precious and semi-precious stones on evening of Nov. 7, 1911, at St. Andrew Hotel; liberal reward and no questions asked. H 107 Times.

LOST.—Since Sept. 5, small oval silver pin, set with four small diamonds and four small chips: $20 reward. Return desk, Hotel Albert, 11th St. and University Place.

LOST—Between 49th St. and Louis Martin's, gold vanity case and chain, marked "E. E.;" suitable reward. Robert Eldredge, 122 West 49th St.

LOST.—Amethyst brooch; stone surrounded by gold leaves and pearls. Return to cashier of Hotel Astor and receive good reward.

LOST—Gold watch fob, initials "J. M. St. J.," on Flatbush Av. car or Manhattan Subway; reward. St. John Brothers, 236 Church St.

LOST.—A platinum bar pin, circle, small diamond in centre with two pearls; suitable reward. Return 681 Madison Av.

LOST.—Ornament of bracelet containing diamond. Reward. Selda Vanderwart, 92 Morningside Av.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—On Columbus Av. and 61st St., white brindle Boston terrier; had a cough; reward. F. A. Campbell, 104 West 61st St.

LOST—Irish terrier, male, answers name of Mack; reward. 110 East 59th St.; Tel. 2927 Plaza.

LOST.—From 70 West 52d St., an English brindle bulldog. Liberal reward if returned.

Found

FOUND, Sept. 23.—POLICE DEPARTMENT, New York. Apply 240 Centre St.—Purse containing a small amount of money and handkerchief, seven keys on keyring, quantity of automobile side covers, quantity of rope, junk license badge No. 25, leather bag containing plumber's tools. BROOKLYN. Apply 269 State St.—Small amount of money, automobile tire.

FOUND, Sept. 22.—N. Y. CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Coat, 3 umbrellas, package, handbag.

FOUND, Sept. 22.—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Long Island City: Three umbrellas, hat.

FOUND, Sept. 22.—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Three umbrellas, 5 packages, pocketbook.

FOUND, Sept. 22.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Umbrella, package.

FOUND, Sept. 22.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Handbag, gloves, 6 umbrellas, package, raincoat, pipe, knife.

FOUND, Sept. 22.—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Parcel Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Ring, silver pincushion, suitcase, comb and brush, camera, 2 umbrellas, cap, hat, shaving brush, handbag, workbox, slippers, 2 umbrellas, shaving set, knife, cuff-buttons, spectacles, eyeglasses, straw hat, umbrellas, coat, cap, 3 pairs gloves, opera glasses, music, flowers, ruler, handbag, envelope, teddy bear, coat, screws, cane.

FOUND, Sept. 21.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—Hudson Tubes. Apply Concourse, 30 Church St.: Cane, 3 umbrellas, 2 books, hat. Sept. 22—Hat, brooch.

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79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; excellent table; high grade.

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91ST ST., 23 WEST.—Large second-floor suite, private bath; other rooms; parlor dining.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Park, "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; telephone; excellent table; well-appointed house; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

9TH, 8 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlors; small rooms; private bath; excellent table.

47 IRVING PLACE.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

54TH ST., 18 AND 15 EAST.—Boarding place for fastidious people; unexcelled; residentially centrally located; element, cuisine, service the best; moderate rates; references.

63D ST., 23 EAST, corner Madison Av.—Large and single rooms; fine table; reasonable.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (Corner.)—Single and double rooms; elevator; steam heat; good table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Rooms with private bath; small rooms with board. Tel. 1978 Gramercy.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments; home-like environments; table choice, abundant; special rates to families.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortable large, small rooms; excellent table; steam heat; telephone; table guests.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 260 WEST. (Alliance House.)—Quiet place for quiet people." Single rooms, including board, $10 per week; use of bath; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathrooms, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heat throughout; elevator service. Phone 793 Bryant.

46TH ST., 228 WEST.—First-class dining room; lunch, 40 cents; dinner, 50 cents; American cooking.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first-class; references.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Suites of rooms, private baths; telephones.

53D, 57 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private bath; superior table; telephone; reference required.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Doctor's offices; large room; bath; also smaller rooms; table board.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; private bath; good board; Subway; 'phone.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; table board; beautiful location; refined home.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Well-furnished large, medium rooms; parlor dining; excellent table; table guests.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Large room, running water, for two business women; private house.

130 WEST 71ST ST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE.

72D, 305 WEST.—Homelike, large and medium rooms; private baths; excellent home cooking.

73D ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable accommodations to parties appreciating home surroundings; accessible all transportation; American family.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway; thoroughly-kept house, overlooking Sherman Square; home surroundings; American family.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Table guests; references.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, parlor dining; excellent table; table guests; telephone; moderate.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.
NEWLY FURNISHED; EXCELLENT TABLE.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; high grade.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; excellent table; high grade.

80TH ST., 108 WEST.—In exclusive residence, light, large room; private bath; second floor; large closets; dressing room; superior table; references.

80TH, 141-143 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, private bath; large front room; references.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Cozey room, bath, steam heat, parquet floors, electric light; special catering.

50-52 WEST 82D.
BEAUTIFUL ROOMS. SCHUYLER 8397.

83D, 11 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite, with bath; special Winter rates; other rooms; references.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; large front room; table guests.

83D, 23 WEST.—Rooms and board in refined Jewish house; references. Schuyler—4837.

88TH ST., 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen; exclusive, refined Jewish home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; reference.

90TH, 310 WEST.—Desirable small and large rooms, near Subway. Telephone 6388 Riverside.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Elegant room, handsomely furnished; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; superior board.

91ST ST., 68 WEST.—Large back parlor with extension, suitable physician or dentist; other rooms.

91ST ST., 23 WEST.—Large second-floor suite, private bath; other rooms; parlor dining.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Park, "L"; French cuisine; table guests.

93D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; telephone; excellent table; well-appointed house; table guests.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

15TH ST., 105 EAST.—Elegantly furnished suite; elevator apartment; Subway station; gentlemen; references. Hardy.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Double room; private house; convenient bathroom; electricity; telephone; $30 monthly.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Parlor floor, suitable for reliable business, doctor, or living purposes; private bath; other room; telephone; Subway, references. 5,616 Madison Square.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—Private American house offers two gentlemen large room, twin beds; electricity, 'phone; breakfast, dinner optional; references required.

31ST ST., 20 EAST.—Furnished rooms to let; for gentlemen.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—ROOMS WITH, WITHOUT BATH; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCES.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 week; only respectable people wanted; porcelain bath; gentlemen exclusively. Stevens.

60TH, 156 EAST.—Nice large rooms in private house; electricity, telephone, bath. Gentlemen only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Wolcott Building.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d.)—Parlor and bedroom, beautifully furnished; private apartment; suitable one or two gentlemen or lady; heat, hot water, bath, telephone; home comforts; references. C. Chimoules.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (Refined Surroundings.)—Beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath; breakfast optional.

7TH AV., 30.—Homelike furnished rooming house; large, small rooms; moderate; strictly private.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Very large, beautifully furnished room, with private bath, large closet; telephone.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large, newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; large closets; modern conveniences; telephone.

20TH ST, 428 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; steam heat, hot water, telephone; opposite seminary campus.

21ST, 354 WEST.—Rooms for business men; all requirements for comfort; desirable location; moderate.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, running water, bath; private house; gentlemen; $10 weekly.

45TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms; gentlemen; central location.

47TH ST., 113 WEST.—Furnished large, comfortable room for one or two gentlemen; hot and cold water; bath and telephone; references.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Two beautiful large rooms, bath; suitable two, three gentlemen; small rooms.

47TH ST., 68 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms, with bath; single, en suite; references.

47TH, 53 WEST.—New management; rooms, large, single; private baths; suites; references. 4589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, small room; gentleman, married couple; house strictly first class; references.

50TH, 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; steam heat; telephone.

52D ST., 230 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; running water, telephone.

56TH ST., 64 WEST.—Three-room doctor's office, suite; fully equipped; electricity; service; afternoon and evening hours. Tel. Plaza—442.

56TH ST., 355 WEST.—Attractive, large single rooms; running water; bath; telephone; steam; Subway, "L."

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; electric light, telephone; $4 up; room suitable two, three men.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Large, light room near Central Park; telephone; reference; gentlemen. Muller.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

70TH, 107 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small; one suitable for two or three gentlemen; dressing rooms; running water.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Newly decorated, beautifully furnished rooms; running water, private bath; board optional.

70th St., 146 West.—Large, comfortable room, bath; private house; [illegible]

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

262 WEST 70TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE RMs. SOUTHERN EXPOSURE.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortably furnished alcove room; all conveniences for gentleman; moderate terms.

71ST ST., 132 WEST.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished for gentlemen in private house; references required.

73D, 101 WEST.—Nice large room; twin beds; running water; bath, with overhead shower; telephone; reference required.

73D ST., 238 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; also single room; telephone; references.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private bath; breakfast; telephone; moderate; references.

75TH ST., 104 WEST.—Very large room, twin beds; small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen.

76TH, 59 WEST.—Refined lady has two well-furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone, elevator. Mattison.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; electricity; private house; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 136 WEST.—Prettily furnished rooms; all modern conveniences; near Subway and cars; references.

78TH ST., 114 WEST.—Newly decorated; southern exposed rooms; bath adjoining; private family; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 136 WEST.—Nice, newly furnished rooms, large, small; rates moderate; convenient all cars.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Physician's established office; high-class private house, fully equipped; electricity moderate.

79TH, 137 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suitable for two; quiet, refined house; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; superior accommodations; large, sunny rear rooms; select private house; references.

82D ST., 8 WEST.—The right kind of rooms with the right kind of service at the right prices to the right kind of people; near Central Park.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; refined surroundings; second floor suite; private family; references.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Private family will let second floor; nicely furnished; private bath; telephone.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Room in small private house; electric light; all conveniences; reasonable; gentleman.

84TH, 52 WEST.—For rent, furnished room in private house; modern conveniences; reference.

85TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms, parlor floor, for physician; telephone; references; reasonable.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Refurnished rooms, private baths; 'phone; Subway, "L"; private house; new owner.

85TH ST., 208 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; one flight up; breakfast if desired. Mrs. Bosh.

85TH ST., 208 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom; clean, comfortable. Perrean.

86TH ST., 537 WEST END AV.—Beautiful room; refined residential neighborhood; telephone; references; breakfast optional.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large and small room; near "L" and Subway station.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Private family will rent beautifully furnished parlor suite; modern; suitable doctor.

88TH ST., 122 WEST.—Private residence; handsomely furnished; large second floor suite; dressing rooms; shower.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Beautiful room, with private bath; select house; all conveniences; breakfast.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Comfortable, light, airy rooms, medium-sized, pleasant, refined surroundings; private dwelling.

89TH, 252 WEST.—In private house; handsomely furnished room; bath; terms moderate. Telephone 7996 Riverside.

89TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable parlor; one flight; hall room; $2.50; steam, bath; gentlemen. Wallace.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Elegantly furnished back parlor, private bath, telephone; front room; select house.

91ST ST., 64 WEST. — Elegantly furnished rooms; shower bath; select private house; permanent; guests; references.

92ND ST., 8 WEST.—Comfortable, medium-sized and one single room; elevator apartment; convenient Subway and "L." Herrmann.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; running water; bath adjoining; first floor; reference.

92D ST., 70 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; near "L" and Sub. stations.

93D ST., 10 WEST.—Find what you want? Single sunny room, elevator, phone, "L." Brien.

93D, 157 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences; southern exposure; private family; references.

94TH ST., 84 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; convenient neighborhood; owner; reference.

94TH ST., 203 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated five outside rooms; 'phone, elevator, conveniences; Subway, elevated. Healy.

95TH ST., 145 WEST.—Large rooms; running water; southern exposure; private house.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished rooms, suitable two; fine locality, near Subway, "L."

96TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, well-furnished front room; steam; all conveniences; quiet home. Kwartz.

97TH ST., 150 WEST.
Large and medium rooms; handsomely furnished; southern exposure. Owner.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable two; elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH ST., 143 WEST.—HOMELIKE, COMFORTABLE ROOMS: REASONABLE.

99TH, 304 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; elevator apartment; near Riverside; reference required. Bomlinson.

102D ST., 254 WEST.—Private house; near Subway; refined environment; attractive room; adjoining bath; telephone. Riverside 1067J.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room in fastidiously kept private house; gentlemen.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Exquisitely kept room, bath, $3.50; near "L," Subway. Apartment 1.

103D ST., 205 WEST.—Light, airy room; private; all conveniences; elevator; Apt. 65; reference.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Room; running water; block of Subway; two minutes west of Broadway; references. Walker.

105TH ST., 237 WEST.—Front and back parlor, newly furnished; near Subway express station and "L"; private, quiet, homelike place; GENTLEMEN ONLY; can be seen at any time; would like permanent people; references required. Smith. Telephone 4120 Riverside.

105TH ST., 151 WEST.—Unusually large, choice rooms; elevator apartment; near Riverside, Subway, "L." Underhill.

112TH, 505 WEST.—Desirable parlor suite; Morningside Heights; bath; telephone; sunny; very reasonable. Wilford.

112TH, 51 WEST.—Comfortable elevator apartment; private family; $5; gentleman; references. Apartment 21.

113TH ST., 226 WEST.—Convenient "L," Subway; large sunny room in elevator apartment for business woman; accommodate two, light housekeeping; $6. Brown.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Apartment 3, two newly furnished rooms, very desirable, in private family.

116TH ST., 488 WEST, (Overlooking Columbia.)—Large room, lavatory, near bath; board optional; references. Cooke.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Attractive suites, single rooms, near Columbia; elevator, showers, telephone. Apt. 32.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

416 WEST 118TH ST.
Nice front rooms; elevator; moderate. Apt. 64.

419 WEST 118TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE ROOMS. APARTMENT 32.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive, cool rooms; elevator; home atmosphere; kitchen; corner apartment, (21.)

122D ST., 511 WEST.—Modern front rooms; steam, electricity, telephone, elevator; reasonable; board optional. Miller.

122D ST., 416 WEST.—Elegant room, overlooking park; private family; reasonable. Apartment 31.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private Christian family; elevator; meals optional. McKenna.

123D ST., 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautiful suite, two sunny front rooms, kitchen, $9 weekly; single room, $3; elevator; dining room; electric light. Rose.

123D, 457 WEST.—For rent, bright, newly decorated room in elevator apartment; steam heat. Apartment 18.

124TH ST., 538 WEST.—Very attractive newly furnished light, airy room; private family; elevator, telephone; reference. Apartment 52.

134TH ST., 518 WEST, APT. 42.—Pleasant room; Canadian preferred; $3.

136TH ST., 522 WEST.—Large, light, freshly decorated, well furnished rooms, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment; block from Subway station; references. Apt. 32.

138TH ST., 224 WEST.—Two attractive rooms, together or singly; quiet, refined home; telephone; conveniences.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

179TH ST., 512 WEST.—By young private family, absolutely clean room, new furniture; electric lights, telephone, bath, closets; Subway; $15 monthly; Sunday until 7, weekdays evenings. Schjerbeck.

184TH, 516 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, newly furnished; gas, electricity, bath, telephone; $4. Miller.

430 WEST 119TH ST.—Attractive rooms, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia College. Burdon.

ATTRACTIVE room for gentleman, small private Hebrew family; high-class elevator apartment; light, sunny room next to bathroom; transit facilities unequaled; convenient Broadway surface cars, 110th St. Subway, and Riverside stages; breakfast optional. G 85 Times.

HOTEL ORLEANS, Suite 95.—Exceptionally fine room for business woman or teacher; $7 weekly.

LARGE, elegantly furnished, steam heated rooms, single or ensuite; breakfast optional. H 94 Times.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 14.—Two beautifully furnished rooms overlooking park; every convenience: refined surroundings. Jewett.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM.—With or without board, for several months; private family; apartment; telephone. H 102 Times.

REAL ROOMS for real men; everything right. Luxurious. 'Phone Riverside 1007.

STUDIO SUITE.—Two rooms, bath; modern; West 67th St.; gentleman; $7. H 120 Times.

SUITE OR SINGLE.—Two luxuriously furnished bedrooms; private bath; electricity; on one floor; one, two quiet, permanent gentlemen, who can afford home comforts; references. 273 West 70th St.

THE NEW YORK,
22 West 60th St., adjoining Broadway Subway. Single rooms adjoining bath, $3-$4 weekly. Large rooms, private baths, $4-$5 weekly. Parlor bedroom, private baths, $5-$7 weekly. Reception rooms, bedroom, private bath, $10-$15 weekly.

TWO YOUNG BUSINESS MEN would like to share rooms with refined, congenial man; bath, shower, and all conveniences; reasonable. Apartment 6, 460 West 149th St.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS; suite, singly; elevator; private family; two minutes 91st St. Subway. H 145 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 41-42 SOUTH.—Furnished rooms; some overlooking park; private bath; studio rooms.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Elegantly furnished room, with bath, $9 per week.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath, electric light, parquet; also small room; private family; near 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

122 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN.
Alcove and square rooms; gentlemen preferred, or business couple; meals optional; 'phone.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

58th St., 226 West.—Desirable suite three rooms; hot and cold water, bath; yearly lease.

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

WANTED for 2 or 3 months—Four rooms with board for family 3 adults and maid; family hotel preferred; would rent furnished apartment, 7 or 8 rooms; give price and full particulars; best of references furnished. Address B. N. Horn, 1,737 Broadway, Room 809, "Buick Building."

WANTED—By business woman, furnished room, (preferably sitting room and small bedroom,) with use of bath; west side, between 72d and 110th Sts; private family preferred; will pay from $8 to $11 per week; replying, please state full particulars. Address Z 280 Times Downtown.

LADY, now non-resident, wishes alcove room, second floor or elevator; bath connecting or convenient; breakfast and possibly other meals; west side, above 59th St.; state all particulars, including price weekly; references. Y 129 Times.

A WOMAN, with highest social credentials, wishes furnished, sunny room in home of educated, private family; furnished room houses will kindly not answer. Address Librarian, H 101 Times.

Gentleman wishes cheerful room; running water; preferably with private family; Seventies or eighties; $20 monthly; refined surroundings. P 251 Times Downtown.

FAMILY of three adults desires two bedrooms and sitting room in private family, from 70th to 186th St., West; no board; please state price. B., 81 West 125th.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished
West Side.

ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING TO MOVE, WILL SUBLET MY APARTMENT OF SIX LARGE ROOMS AND BATH AT MUCH REDUCED RENTAL, $70 PER MONTH. APPLY HAROLD DICKERSON, 521 WEST 112TH ST., APARTMENT 43.

113TH ST., 549 WEST.—Clearmont Court. On account of moving from city desire to sublease my apartment, No. 15, from Oct. 1; immediate possession. Seven rooms, modern, elevator; just east Broadway; southerly exposure. $80 per month and one month's concession to desirable party. See Superintendent, or telephone my office, 2072 John.

APARTMENT on Broadway to sublease, furnished or unfurnished. FOREST CHAMBERS, 601 West 113th St.; six large, light rooms, two baths; handsomely furnished. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,300.
57 West 58th St. Apply on premises, or HARRIS & VAUGHAN, Agents, 569 5th Av. Telephone 31—Bryant.

128 WEST 13TH ST.—HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH KITCHENETTE AND BATH. TEL. 6650 CHELSEA.

44th St., 93 West.—Scrupulously clean, well managed single apartment house; only one vacancy; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall; tiled bathroom; perfect light; excellent rear; $60.

11th, 27 West.—Beautiful 8-room apartment; select neighborhood; Washington Square section; elevator gas, electricity; fine light and ventilation; will lease to refined family; $1,100; decorated to suit.

10th St., 170-172 West.—Seven outside rooms, bath; decorated; no shaft; steam heat; hot water; hardwood finish; conveniently arranged; rent low. Premises, or F. H. Comstock, 36 Wall.

One five-room apartment left at 523 West 138th St.; $30; telephone, electric light, hall service.
WILCOX & SHELTON, 245 West 125th St.

13TH ST., 128 WEST.—HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT, 2 AND 3 ROOMS, WITH KITCHENETTE AND BATH. TELEPHONE 6650 CHELSEA.

92d St., 77-79 West.—Seven-eight rooms; modern improvements; newly decorated; near "L" station; corner apartment; private block; $46-$53.

Apartment.—Sublet; near 72d, Riverside; eight rooms, two baths; rent, $125 to 1914; will take $110. Phone Wilde, 372 Murray Hill.

253 West 72d St.—Second floor; large, light rooms; will rent either for bachelor apartments or for light business purposes.

UNADILLA, 128 West 11th, near 6th Av.—Elevator, hall service; five, six, seven rooms, $50, $60, $75. Duross, 155 West 14th.

St. Nicholas Av., 47.—Seven rooms; all improvements; ground and first floor; suitable doctor; low rent; one block Subway.

85th St., 209 West.—Doctor's apartment; 8 rooms, 2 baths; ground floor; tiled foyer; private entrance.

70th St., 286 West.—Single flat, six sunny rooms, bath; all improvements; convenient location.

81st St., 128 West.—Four-room apartment; improvements; newly painted; $16-$18. Janitor.

85th, 207 West.—Doctor's ground floor; private entrance; 8 rooms, 2 baths.

East Side.

A FIVE-ROOM APARTMENT, 502 WEST 141ST ST.; ALL LIGHT; STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, TELEPHONE, SHOWER BATH; SMALL HOUSE; $30 TO $39. JAS. KYLE & SONS, 721 LEXINGTON AV., OR JANITOR.

Madison Av., 1,139, (Near 85th St.)—Fine single six-room flat; steam heat, improvements; select neighborhood; moderate rent. Apply premises.

Ideal apartments to rent from Oct. 1; two rooms and bath and kitchenette. Apply Janitor, 12 East 30th St.

An elegant furnished modern apartment, eight rooms; Park Av. corner. 75 East 81st St.

New Jersey.

To rent in refined neighborhood, first flat, four rooms; private; $20; 930 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.; suitable small family. Call or write, W. S., 531 Park Av., Hoboken.

Furnished

6 and 8 East 37th St.—Attractive two and three room kitchenette apartments; all-night elevator, hall service. Apply on premises or McCarthy & Fellows, 5 East 42d St. Tel. 774 Bryant.

102d St., 115 West.—Handsomely furnished, modern, very light, five-room housekeeping apartment to let for six months or longer; responsible persons only; seen afternoons. Howard.

Apartments to Let
Furnished

Overlooking Park.—Fully furnished elevator apartment; $125 monthly; 401 West 118th St., corner Morningside Heights. Telephone 198 Morningside for appointment. Apt. 52.

114TH ST., 622 WEST.—Choice elevator apartment of seven large rooms attractively furnished. Piano, linen, silver, all appointments first class. Inquire 51.

Handsomely, artistically furnished front apartment; 7 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; latest improvements; completely furnished; $150. Holcombe, Beldere Court, 536 West 112th St.

180th St., 611 West.—Nicely furnished four rooms and bath; telephone service; electric light; one block from 181st St. Subway; references. Apply Superintendent.

Riverside Drive apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $1,200; persons of literary or artistic interest preferred. Telephone Audubon 7505J.

APARTMENT 94, Chelsea.—Very sunny, fine view; four rooms and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Apply Manager or telephone 347 Chelsea.

Central Park West, 424.—$125; beautifully furnished eight rooms; elevator apartment. 'Phone 450 Riverside.

Six rooms, elevator apartment; tastefully furnished, southwest exposure $60 monthly. Superintendent, 601 West 172d.

We have a list of desirable furnished apartments to sublet. Call for particulars and permits, Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

22d St., 258 West.—Extraordinary large 7 rooms; all improvements; finest downtown; $45-$48.

An elegant furnished modern apartment, eight rooms; Park Avenue corner; 75 East 81st St.

If you wish to sublet your apartment furnished, list it with Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Furnished apartment wanted, six or seven rooms, near Riverside Drive or Park, three months from Oct. 1; references given and perfect care assured; rent, $100. Address L 24 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

ARTISTS.—The Butterick Publishing Co. offers desirable positions to fashion artists experienced in detail work in wash and pen and ink. Apply to Mr. Rebele, 15th floor, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., either in person or by letter, with specimen of work.

BIG OPPORTUNITY for the right women. Wanted—Women with good complexions and ability for selling toilet goods; high salary; permanent positions; also wanted Spanish representative to demonstrate in Cuban territory. Call between 11-12. Aubry Sisters, 200 West 23d St.

DEMONTRATOR for high-class line of perfumery out of town; good salary and commission to energetic young lady. Apply by letter, Morison, 49 West 28d St.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER wanted by a firm of accountants and engineers; Smith Premier machine; state experience and salary expected. Z 289 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
require the services of experienced
JUNIOR SALESWOMEN FOR THEIR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Permanent positions and good salaries to those who qualify.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIRL, for general housework; must be competent cook; no washing or ironing; city references required. Apply Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St. Telephone 8642 Riverside.

MODEL.—Desirable all-year-round position, as model in fitting department, for a young woman of 36 bust and good figure. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts.

NURSE AND HOUSEKEEPER, to care for mother, confined bed, paralysis, ideal patient, and assist as member in home, young couple; kindness, cleanliness essential. Y 136 Times.

STENCIL CUTTERS.—Several wanted by large publishing house; steady position. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, salary expected. "Publishers," Station V, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant in doctor's office; should have some experience in medical dictation. State age, experience, and salary wanted. Medicus, H 73 Times.

SYDENHAM Hospital School for Nurses, 343 East 116th St., New York City.—General course of training for young women of education in the maternity, surgical, medical, and dispensary departments of the hospital; age limit, 20 to 35 years. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

TEACHERS.—Women, unemployed, may learn of a permanent and profitable position; guarantee and commission. Shuman & Co., Publishers, 156 5th Av.

TEACHER Isaac Pitman shorthand; day and evening sessions; state particulars. Y 126 Times.

WANTED.—Two refined, well-educated women to sol

SCHOOLBOYS LAUNCH A UNION AND STRIKE

300 Pupils of No. 19 Voice Protest Against Transfer of Principal Demarest.

AID FROM ANOTHER SCHOOL

But When Boys of No. 64 Learn of Catspaw Trick They Desert—Other Strike Collapses, Too.

W. D. Haywood, of the Industrial Workers of the World, and Samuel F. Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, have absolutely nothing on Louis Geitner, 16 years old of 177 First Avenue, the star athlete of Public School 19, in Fourteenth Street, near First Avenue, when it comes to organizing a labor union. For the brief space of a few hours yesterday, Louis was the recognized head of Local No. 1, Geography Union, composed of some 800 indignant pupils who had determined to protest against the contemplated transfer of Principal James B. T. Demarest from Public School 19 to 184, in Harlem. Mr. Damarest has been principal of No. 19 for ten years, and has won the affection of the boy pupils through his enthusiastic interest in interscholastic athletics. As a result of his encouragement, Public School 19 boasts the finest collection of silver cups and other trophies that can be found on the east side, and the boys are immensely proud of that fact.

When, therefore, the news spread among the pupils of the school that Principal Demarest was going to leave them, discontent was immediately rife. Louis Geitner, Captain of the basket ball team, was the one to organize the malcontents. This he did most effectively on Friday, according to all accounts. At his direction a number of Lieutenants elaborately chalked notices upon the sidewalk in front of the school to the effect that a "strike" had been declared. All day Saturday and throughout Sunday the pickets of the newly organized union preached the doctrine of a closed school on Monday throughout the district and when the pupils began to assemble yesterday morning the numbers of Local No. 1, Geography Union, had grown to such an extent that there was no difficulty in impressing the "scabs" with their importance.

800 Boys Stay Away.

As a result, about 800 boys were absent from the school when the morning session began. The girls remained loyal to the discipline of their teachers, and refused to lend their support to the strike, but, shucks, who cares for the Judies anyway? Out of the total registration of the school, numbering about 3,000 pupils, fully two-thirds are boys and of these almost one-half had cast their lot with the union.

"Huh!" commented Geitner, "what does Mr. Demarest care about the girls? They never won no relay races."

All might have gone smoothly for the union had it not been for the overzealous enthusiasm of some of its members. The great rival of Public School 19 in basket ball is Public School 64, at Ninth Street and Avenue B, and Principal William Grady is as popular with his charges as Mr. Demarest is with the pupils of the Fourteenth Street school. Missionaries from School 19 busied themselves Sunday spreading the gospel of discontent among their rivals of School 64.

"Mr. Grady is going to be transferred," whispered the youthful agitators. "He's going to take the place of Mr. Demarest in No. 19. We ain't going to stand for it. We've called a strike. You ain't got enough nerve to kick."

What? Ninth Street defied by Fourteenth? Not while the pupils of No. 64 knew it. The result was that Sunday evening a gang of strikers, composed of Local No. 1, Geography Union, and members of the newly organized Local No. 2, Arithmetic Union, of the Ninth Street school, gathered in front of the latter building and sent a shower of pebbles crashing through the windows.

Principals Find a Rebellion.

Thus it befell that when Principals Grady and Demarest came to their respective schools yesterday morning they were greeted by the unaccustomed sight of a full-fledged rebellion. Throngs of youngsters paraded up and down through the streets in front of the two schools with placards hung about their necks bearing inscriptions, "Demarest or No School," "We Want Grady," "Give Us Our Old Principal Back."

When school opened fully 1,300 boys had absented themselves from the two schools, and it was not until the pupils of the Ninth Street institution had learned that Principal Grady was not going to leave them and that they had been misled by their rivals in Fourteenth Street into that belief that the strike in Public School 64 was broken. Before the forenoon recess the number of absentees in School 64 had been diminished until the figures were about normal.

At School 19, however, the members of the new union continued their demonstration in the streets until a number of the strikers had been captured by Principal Demarest in person and brought into the building as prisoners. Before the close of the morning session Mr. Demarest paid a visit to all of the various classrooms and addressed the pupils. He assured them that he enjoyed the friendship of his scholars, but that they could best show their loyalty to him by remaining in school. When this word went forth to the strikers during the noon hour it effectually ended the strike, and when school convened for the afternoon the attendance was again normal.

During the demonstrations police from the Union Market and Fifth Street Stations were sent to the two schools to prevent the strikers from doing damage to the buildings or offering violence to the "scabs" among their schoolmates. Three boys from Public School 64 were arrested by Patrolman Weiner of the Fifth Street Station. They gave their names as Benjamin Dabue, 13 years old, of 211 Avenue A; Antonio Bronno, 11 years old, of the same address, and Joseph Mania, 8 years old, of 435 East Thirteenth Street. They were held on a charge of improper guardianship.

The proposed new Principalship for Mr. Demarest will be a promotion.

NO BACHMAN ANSWER NOW.

City Supt. Maxwell Won't Reply to His Criticisms at Present.

City Supt. William H. Maxwell said yesterday that he would make no reply at present to the criticisms of the age-grade figures in his annual report made by Dr. Frank P. Bachman, one of Prof. Paul H. Hanus's assistants in the public school inquiry of the Board of Estimate.

He referred inquirers to the article written by James M. Greenwood, head of the Kansas City school system, on the City Superintendent's thirteenth annual report, and published in The Educational Review of May, 1912. Mr. Greenwood in that article, speaking of overage pupils and retardation, says:

> Results are about what the statistics throughout the country would indicate in the best-organized schools, and the average percentage is almost as low as it can be reduced without promoting pupils who are not prepared to do more advanced work. The disturbing factors in a school system may be reduced to a minimum, but they can never be entirely eliminated. Whenever tardiness and non-attendance are eliminated, along with slowness, and idleness, and overage, and everything is "100," then it is a good time to send for help. The New York City schools are dealing in the fullest sense with the children as they are.

Mr. Greenwood's article contains a detailed study of Dr. Maxwell's methods in preparing his report, praises the manner in which it was done, and says that every Superintendent in the country would do well to take up those methods.

President Winthrop of the Board of Education expressed full confidence yesterday in Dr. Maxwell's ability to refute the criticisms.

MAY CLINCH GIBSON TO-DAY.

Kremer to Block Defense Before Surrogate in the Ouster Action.

Arpad A. Kremer, who with T. T. Wells is representing the Austro-Hungarian Consulate in the attempt being made to have Burton W. Gibson deposed as executor of the will of Mrs. Rosina Menschik Szabo, the woman he is accused of having murdered, spent nearly all yesterday afternoon preparing the memoranda to be submitted to Surrogate Fowler. When the case came up a few days ago Charles Goldzier, representing Gibson, charged that the Austro-Hungarian Consul General had no right to ask for Gibson's removal as executor. He set up the point that the code of civil procedure declares that only one personally interested in a will, or a creditor, can ask for the removal of an executor. The Consul General, he said, was not interested in Mrs. Szabo's will and had no rights under the law.

The Surrogate gave the lawyers until to-day to file memoranda on the subject. Mr. Kremer says he is prepared to establish that right under the favored Nation clause in the present treaty between Austro-Hungary and this country. To-day there will also be argued before the Surrogate the injunction obtained about ten days ago and served on Gibson in the county jail at Goshen, N. Y., restraining him from disposing of Mrs. Szabo's estate in any way. That injunction is returnable to-day, and Mr. Kremer will seek to have it made permanent.

District Attorney Rogers of Orange County, who is prosecuting Gibson on the criminal charge, will arrive in this city to-day. In the early morning there will be an important conference between those interested in the case. Mr. Rogers will also see Assistant District Attorney Wasservogel, who has been conducting investigations here that will have an important bearing on the case.

Following the visit of the strange woman to Mrs. Albert Stearn, the neighbor of Mrs. Szabo, and her suspicious actions in regard to the case, Dr. Franz Fischeraeuer, the Vice Consul, has received this letter:

> Dear Sir: I wish to state that I am the woman who lived in the A. W. (evidently Waldorf-Astoria) and posed as the mother of Countess Szabo. I am the one who received the money from Gibson. And I also wish to say that Gibson is innocent of crime, so far as money is concerned. When I heard of the death of Mrs. Szabo I went to Gibson and introduced myself as the mother of the Countess, and that I received the money that is missing now. I do not think he killed the woman. Now, you look for me. I am right here.

The letter is filled with mistakes in spelling, and is not signed. Acting Consul General Kirchknopf believes that it was written by a Russian and is merely a hoax.

The authorities here were not overcome by curiosity over its receipt, and nothing is being done to establish the identity of the writer.

It is said that District Attorney Rogers will receive to-day an affidavit which it is believed will clinch the case against the accused lawyer. This is an affidavit of a man who saw everything that happened in the boat on Greenwood Lake, and from no great distance. This man left Greenwood Lake after Mrs. Szabo's death, and he has only just been located by detectives working for the Orange County officials.

RAISE $20,000 FOR IRELAND.

Wm. H. K. Redmond Stirs Immense Home Rule Meeting in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23.—Ten thousand persons crowded into the Acadamy of Music to-night to hear William H. K. Redmond, brother of the Irish leader, who assured his hearers that Ireland was on the eve of realizing her dream of liberty and self-government.

When the call for funds was made more than $20,000 was subscribed for the support of the Home Rule bill, and the announcement was greeted with wild cheers that were taken up by the multitude that thronged the street outside of the building and had remained there in a drenching rain for three hours, waiting for the announcement of the total amount of the contributions.

The contributions came in checks of $1,000, then came donations of $50, $25, and finally the gallery passed the hat and produced a basketful of money in bills and silver.

Sir George Croydon Marks, Member of Parliament from Cornwall, and Sir George MacAlpine, one of the leaders of the English Liberal Party, addressed the meeting. Both paid a tribute to Ireland and her Nationalist Party.

Archbishop Prendergast, Mayor Blankenburg, and Congressman Michael Donohue were seated on the stage.

Michael J. Ryan, City Solicitor and President of the United Irish League, introduced the Governor, who delivered a short opening address and introduced Mr. Redmond as the first speaker.

FALLS DEAD IN STREET CAR.

Nothing to Show Identity of Woman Who Expires in the Bronx.

A well-dressed woman, some 40 years old, dropped dead in a north-bound Jerome Avenue surface car at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street at 6 o'clock last evening. The woman, who was carrying several bundles in her arms, suddenly fell to the floor. A policeman summoned Dr. Gillett from Fordham Hospital, who said her death was probably due to heart failure. Her body was later removed to the Fordham Morgue, where it now lies.

The woman wore large diamond earrings and a bar brooch studded with diamonds. She wore no other jewelry. She weighed some 170 pounds, had a light complexion and auburn hair. Her clothes were of excellent material. She had on a black skirt, a white shirtwaist trimmed with lace, a black velvet hat surmounted with white feathers, with a black veil attached, black stockings and low-cut shoes of the same color. She carried a handbag which contained a purse with $5.75 in it and a pair of white gloves, but nothing which would tell who she was.

Sent to Jail for Smuggling.

George B. Graff, a moving picture operator of Philadelphia; Sidney Reddington, chief steward of the American liner New York; Burt Lainson, James Odell, Ernest Platt, and James Crocker, members of the liner's crew, pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Hough in the criminal branch of the Federal Court to conspiring to smuggle into this country two moving picture films. Graff and Reddington were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, but the sailors were discharged. They have been locked up for ten days in the Tombs, and Judge Hough said they had been punished enough.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST QUITS MAYOR LUNN

Gives Up Socialism, Too, and Declares It Has Failed in Schenectady.

ONLY DREAMS AND DISCORD

Ben S. Henry, Manager of Mayor's Newspaper, Retires—Hillquit Out as Legal Adviser.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Sept. 23.—Local Socialists were surprised to-day by the resignation of Ben S. Henry as business manager of Mayor George R. Lunn's paper, The Citizen, and his further repudiation of the principles of the Socialist Party, of which he has been a member almost as long as Dr. Lunn himself.

The Socialists have always been proud of Henry, and have made him a conspicuous figure in Socialist affairs. He did not notify the paper or any of its officials of his action, and some of them clung to the belief, until late this morning, that there was some mistake. Mr. Henry became connected with The Citizen soon after Dr. Lunn founded it.

In his signed statement Mr. Henry said:

"The longer I stayed the more disgusted I became with the delusion and inconsistency of socialism as I beheld it. I resolved to follow my conscience and get out of this deluded rut, and to do so at once, lest I might get so filled with the 'dope' and become, like an opium fiend, unable to leave its dreamy atmosphere of self-hypnotism, making one's self believe the impossible ana impracticable.

"Personally, as individuals, I am on the best of terms with everybody in the party and every one connected with the newspaper. I was thoroughly disgusted with the wrangling and intense discontent among members at the party meetings, among an organized body whose teachings are comradeship, and the inconsistency of it all; for if they are so discordant among themselves as a small body, how can they for a moment figure out that the whole world would be such an ideal harmonious sphere under their theories—and they have every chance in the world to try out their theories at their own meetings; but what terrible discord reigns.

"Just let the rank and file want something; do the rank and file get it? Then tactics come in, and my observations showed me that the big fellows of the party usually get their way. Then where does this Democratic expression come in, and what effect has it as far as results go?

"Another important reason for my total disgust is that to study Socialism and become saturated with its teachings and follow out its doctrines leads absolutely to a disregard of the holy teachings of the churches and synagogues and those early religious teachings received from our mothers. I believe in God, and my experience and study with Socialism convince me absolutely that it is impossible for a person to be a sincere Christian or Jew and be a sincere Socialist. How anyone can be a sincere Catholic and a sincere Socialist is beyond my understanding. Socialists are opposed to religion on principle, and must necessarily place obstacles in the way of religious progress.

"I am disappointed in what I expected of Mayor Lunn and his associates in the administration of city affairs, after telling so strongly what they were going to do previous to their election."

Mr. Henry is the fifth prominent Socialist to abandon Mayor Lunn's administration this year.

Walter Lippman of New York, who accepted the appointment of Executive Secretary when Mayor Lunn took office Jan. 1, resigned May 1, giving as reason that he desired to devote his time to magazine work. John Macy of Wrentham, Mass., who succeeded, left suddenly last week, stating that his wife's health would require his presence at his home. His resignation was filed with but one day's notice, and has caused many rumors to circulate.

The Rev. Robert H. Bakeman, who accepted a call as assistant pastor of Lunn's United People's Church when Dr. Lunn became Mayor and could find no time to preach, resigned last week and denounced the ministry.

The formal resignation of Morris Hillquit of New York as legal adviser to the administration, announced some days ago, was received by Mayor Lunn today, and it is more than probable that it will have to be accepted, although the Mayor does not like to lose the services of the New York lawyer, who has been the legal mainstay of his administration.

The resignation gives poor health as Mr. Hillquit's reason for desiring to be relieved of official connection with Schenectady Socialism, and the representations in the letter are so strong that Mayor Lunn to-day said he thought he would be forced to let Mr. Hillquit have his way, although reluctantly.

TABLETS KILL BABY.

Autopsy to Determine Whether Druggist Made Mistake.

Martha Romeo, an eleven-months'-old baby of 1,142 First Avenue, died in convulsions at the Presbyterian Hospital last evening. The child had been taken there at the suggestion of a local physician who, early in the afternoon, had prescribed six calomel tablets, one-twentieth of a grain each, when he was called to the Romeo home. The prescription was filled at a neighborhood drug store, and five of the tablets were given to the baby.

The sixth tablet is in the hands of the Coroner. An autopsy will be held this morning. The tablets, the detectives say, were not compounded at the drug store, but were taken from a bottle filled with many already compounded.

Roosevelt Man Resigns as Elector.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 23.—Col. R. S. Harvey, Presidential Elector at Large for Missouri, has resigned, saying that he cannot conscientiously support Taft.

PETHICK LAWRENCES HERE.

Husband and Wife, Suffragettes, Entertained by Leaders in This City.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragette leaders who, with Mrs. Pankhurst, were imprisoned after the window-breaking in London, are being entertained on a short visit to New York by Mrs. John Winters Brannan, who gave a luncheon for them yesterday. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch and many persons connected with New York newspapers were present. After the luncheon Mrs. Arthur Townsend took Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence for an automobile tour of the city, and they returned to Mrs. Brannan's home to meet Miss Alice Perkins, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and other members of the Woman's Political Union of New York, which has adopted the colors and to some extent the methods of the militant suffragettes of England.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence arrived in the city Sunday from Canada, where they have been recuperating after their severe experience in England. They had their first extended view of New York Sunday, when they saw Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive from the top of an omnibus. This afternoon they will be guests at a reception at the headquarters of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, 505 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Lawrence is the treasurer of the English suffragettes and Mr. Lawrence the editor of their organ, Votes for Women. Mr. Lawrence compliments the American papers on their fairness in giving the news of the suffragette outbreaks in England which, he says, is practically ignored by the English papers.

GEN. SICKLES AGAIN SUED.

Bank of Metropolis Brings Action on Unpaid Note for $5,000.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles is in trouble again. Only two weeks ago Sheriff Harburger was almost forced to sell the General's household effects at auction because of an unpaid judgment of $8,000 obtained against him by the Lincoln Trust Company, and yesterday papers were filed in the Supreme Court by the Bank of the Metropolis in a suit for $5,000 on a promissory note.

According to the complaint Gen. Sickles borrowed $5,000 from the bank on June 4, executing a promissory note to be paid Sept. 4. It is stated that no part of the indebtedness has been paid.

The valuable personal belongings of Gen. Sickles were saved from the Sheriff's hammer by the action of his aged wife, who has been separated from the General for many years. At the eleventh hour Mrs. Sickles went to her safe deposit vaults, took from them some of her jewelry and pawned it for $11,000. It was hoped that this sacrifice would result in the speedy reconciliation of the couple, but this did not come to pass.

SWEENEY TO DIE IN PRISON.

Resort Keeper, Near End with Tuberculosis, Sent to Penitentiary.

Dying with tuberculosis and unable to speak above a whisper, Wallace W. Sweeney, the former keeper of a notorious Tenderloin resort, was arraigned before the Justices in Special Sessions yesterday and sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary on a conviction of keeping a disorderly house.

Sweeney was convicted last Winter of running a club called the Independent Reperia Young Manes Association at 111 West Thirty-first Street and sentenced as he was yesterday. He took his case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court and failed to appear when his appeal was decided against him. His $2,000 cash bail was forfeited, and nothing more was heard of him until Sunday night, when he was captured.

Sweeney was only a shadow of his former self when arraigned in court yesterday, and it was said that he would surely die before the expiration of his sentence.

MILK DEALER GOES TO JAIL.

Twenty Days in the Tombs for Man Who Used Water to Adulterate.

Adam Treuger, a wholesale milk dealer of 531 East Thirteenth Street, was sentenced to serve twenty days in the Tombs and to pay a fine of $150 in Special Sessions yesterday, after he had been convicted of selling watered milk.

Treuger was arrested by Inspector P. J. Toye of the Board of Health, who told the Justices that he had caught the defendant through the confession of some of his customers, who he found were using watered milk. The Inspector said that Treuger sold 2,500 quarts of milk a day, and that when arrested three cans containing water were found in his wagon, while the rest of the cans contained milk which was 15 per cent. below the standard. In urging that Trueger be sentenced, Assistant Corporation Counsel Stieffel said:

"This man has caused the arrest of many innocent persons by his greed, and a number of them had to pay heavy fines through no fault of their own."

JAILED FOR ANNOYING GIRL.

Court Unmoved by Prisoner's Plea That He Has a Wife to Care For.

When James Octobelli of 448 East 115th Street was found guilty in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday of having annoyed Veronica Loin, a young girl living at 50 Southern Boulevard, he supported his plea for mercy with the protest that he had a wife and three children to care for. At that, Magistrate Appleton, looking just a little more grim than he had all through the recital of Miss Loin's story, declared that he would put them in the care of some charity organization and pack Mr. Octobelli off to the Workhouse for three months.

The man was arrested by a patrolman whom the girl called to her assistance after Octobelli had followed her from a trolley car.

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The Guaranteed Hose of Quality for Men and Women.

THERE'S a special new Kno-tair silk hose for men, with a high spliced heel, that looks like $1.50 and costs but 50c. It's a hose that has made a quick appeal to the well-dressed men of New York because it *is* so good-looking and of such fine quality—guaranteed, too—like all Kno-tair hose.

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New styles in ARROW COLLARS out next month

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CIVIC CENTRE CALLED UP.

McAneny Going at It Again to Push Plan Through.

Borough President McAneny is about to take up the civic centre plan and press it to completion as fast as possible. As a first step he will in the next few days call a conference of the Court House Board, to which has been intrusted the erection of a new County Court House, and of the committee of the Board of Estimate on the same work, consisting of Controller Prendergast, President Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and himself.

The first thing to be considered will be the date on which it will be advisable for the city to take title to the Court House site, which is now under process of condemnation.

Mr. McAneny will suggest that architects should be asked to enter a competition for designs of the entire civic centre, and not alone the Court House. Before the end of the week Mr. McAneny hopes to have from his engineers the map which they have been preparing during the Summer for the new street layout in this section of the city, and he believes that in order to assure a design which wil make a really dignified use of the new centre not only should the Court House not be designed separately, but a general idea should be adopted which would take in as well the present Municipal Building and Hall of Records, the hoped-for Federal Building, and perhaps a new Criminal Court House and a remodeled and completed Tombs.

Mr. McAneny also has taken up again with Senator O'Gorman the probability of the Federal Government appropriating money for the erection of a new Federal Court House and a new Post Office. He found the Senator was quite hopeful that this would be done at the next session of Congress, even though it be the short session.

Mr. McAneny is prepared to suggest to his colleagues of the Board of Estimate the desirability of obtaining as soon as possible for the city itself the parcels to the north of the Municipal Building and to the east of the new Court House Square, which have been proposed for the new Federal Building, and are, at any rate, needed to preserve the lines and dignity of the civic centre.

To Resume Sugar Trust Hearings.

Hearings in the suit brought by the Government to dissolve the Sugar Trust will be resumed in the Federal Building to-morrow morning before Special Examiner Wilson B. Brice. During the Summer testimony had been taken at Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and other places on the Pacific Coast. The Government is represented at the hearings by Assistant United States District Attorneys James R. Knapp and Abel I. Smith.

A Week's Special

Smart Cheviot Suits Made to Order at $20

The smartest cheviot novelties we have seen this season were those shown us by one of the famous mills specializing on the finest cloths.

Now we have the surplus stock of this same mill at our price. We will tailor you a suit from your choice of these wonderful fabrics for $20—(usually sold at $40)—which is the sort of chance you don't get often.

Double-twist fancy cheviots in all novelty colors as well as staple blacks, blues and oxfords—tailored as carefully and correctly as if you paid the full price.

Don't neglect this opportunity—the values offered are such that they will be snapped up pretty quickly.

Of course, you get just the same attention from ourselves—as you do any other week. Clemons themselves see that you get what you want and as you want it.

Mail orders receive prompt attention. Samples sent on request.

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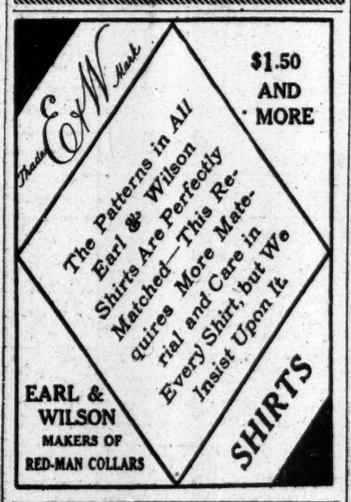

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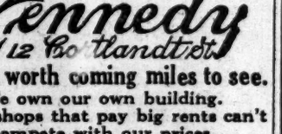

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On new English lasts, wide shank & low, broad heel.

A rare "find"

$4.00 Arch Support Shoes at $2.60

200 Pairs—Comfort for flat feet and weak ankles.

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UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St.	MARSHALL P. WILDER, Robbie Gordone, Night in Turkish Bath, 7 other big acts.	
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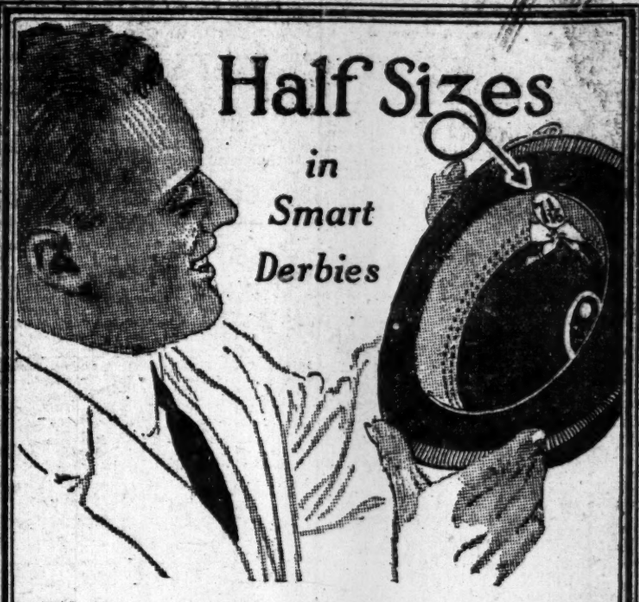
ALHAMBRA 7 Ave. & 126 St.	EDNA GOODRICH & CO., Cross & Josephine, Belle Baker, "Detective Keen," others.	
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c.	"Night Follies of San Francisco," Odiva, Mrs. Gardner Crane & Co., 7 other big acts.	
To-night	AMATEUR SWIMMING CONTESTS FOR MEN AND BOYS.	
HARLEM 125 ST. BO.	ALIAS JIMMIE VALENTINE. Nights 15-25-50-75c. Daily Mats.	

Half Sizes in Smart Derbies



THE arrow points to the superior points. For ease and comfort and insured style we're introducing half sizes in hats this year.

It means twice as many hats for us to carry but makes it doubly sure for you that you get the hat that fits just right. No need of stretching the hat out of its original stylish shape if a 7 is a bit too small and a 7 1/8 a trifle large. Try 7 1-16 and get style and comfort assured. Half sizes are exclusive here of course. The Price is $2.

42d St. and Fifth Av. | B'way below 12th St. | Nassau below Liberty
B'way below 38th St. | B'way below Bleecker | 38 Park Row
B'way below 28th St. | B'way at Duane St. | B'way below Fulton
NEWARK: 823 Broad St., South. BKLYN: 401 Fulton St. and 722 B'way

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DALY'S B'way & 30th. Beginning Mon., Sept. 30 Seats Now. LEWIS WALLER has the honor to submit Shakespeare's HENRY V

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. GRANVILLE BARKER'S LONDON CO. in Fanny's First Play. George Bernard Shaw's Latest Sparkler.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE NE'ER-DO-WELL

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:10. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow. THE MERRY COUNTESS

39TH ST. Thea., 39th, n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE MASTER OF THE HOUSE

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th bet. B'way & 6th Av. Ev. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-morrow 2:30. THE HIT OF NEW YORK AND LONDON READY MONEY

48th Street Theatre Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LITTLE MISS BROWN

BROADWAY THEATRE, cor. 41st St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 500 Orch. Seats $1. A CARNIVAL OF MIRTH. A FEAST OF BEAUTY. A RIOT OF FUN. The Laughing Hit of the Season. LEW FIELDS' MUSICAL SUCCESS. Hanky Panky. All-Star Cast includes:—MAX ROGERS, CARTER DE HAVEN, BOBBY NORTH, HARRY COOPER, HUGH CAMERON, CHRISTINE NIELSEN, MYRTLE GILBERT, VIRGINIA EVANS, FLO MAY. William—MONTGOMERY & MOORE—Florence. 50—SIRENIC BEAUTIES—50. 1,000—LAUGHS—1,000

MANHATTAN Op. Ho., 34th, 8th Av. STOCK CO. Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 10c, 20c, 30c. A MAN'S WORLD. Five Weeks, Beg. MONDAY, SEPT. 30TH. SOTHERN AND MARLOWE. 1st Week—Mon. & Tues. Nights & Wed. Mat., Taming of the Shrew; Wed. & Thurs. Nights, Hamlet; Fri. Night, Romeo and Juliet; Sat. Mat., As You Like It; Sat. Night, Twelfth Night. Seats Now On Sale.

Another COHAN & HARRIS Success Geo. M. Cohan AND HIS OWN COMPANY IN HIS LATEST PLAY, "BROADWAY" JONES FIRST MATINEE TO-MORROW GEO. M. Cohan's THEATRE B'WAY & 43D ST. NOW

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE WILLIAM ELLIOTT and DAVID BELASCO present GOVERNOR'S LADY

BELASCO West 44 St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. LAST 7 TIMES THE CONCERT with LEO DITRICHSTEIN. NEXT TUESDAY, (Oct. 1.) Seats Thursday. FRANCES STARR "THE CASE OF BECKY"

RUBBER PALACE SHOW New Grand Central Now Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GRAND OP. HO. 23 St., 8 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. THE TALKER

ELTINGE THEATRE W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW

JOE WEBER'S Theatre, B'y & 29 St. Next Thurs. Night, 8:30. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Weber & Fields Present A SCRAPE O' THE PEN by Graham Moffat, author of Bunty Pulls the Strings

MADISON SQ. ROOFGARDEN Big Mardi-Gras Carnival Week. 100 Clever Stunts. All Seats 50c.

WEST END Matinee Daily 10, 20 & 30c. COHEN PAYTON STOCK CO. in "THE CHARITY BALL"

Columbia B'way & 47th. Burlesque Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1. THE WORLD OF PLEASURE. Smoking Matinee To-day. 15c. 25c & 50c.

MURRAY HILL Mat. To-day. Evs. 8:15. Burlesque. The Golden Crook, with Billy Arlington.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-morrow & Sat. at 2:15. John Drew in "the Best of all Drew parts."—Herald. Alfred Sutro's comedy, THE PERPLEXED HUSBAND

LYCEUM W. 45th St. Eve. 8:10 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Miss Billie Burke "Everybody will go to see her."—Tribune. IN THE "MIND THE PAINT" GIRL.

PARK 59th St., Col. Circle. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. To-m'w Mat. 50c-$1.50. "FUNNIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN THE WORLD."—EVERYBODY. Clifton Crawford in MY BEST GIRL.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Eve. at 8:15. Last Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. Richard Carle—Hattie Williams LAST WEEK, the Rollicking Musical Farce, THE GIRL FROM MONTMARTRE. Including J. M. Barrie's "A Slice of Life." TUES., OCT. 1—Seats Next Thurs. A. H. WOODS Announces "Tantalizing Tommy" Three Acts of Music and Comedy.

GARRICK 35th St. near Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. "THE ATTACK." A SPLENDID VICTORY FOR JOHN MASON."—EVE. WORLD. John Mason in the new play, THE ATTACK by Henry Bernstein, author of The Thief.

HUDSON 44th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Sat. at 2:15. Last Week This Theatre. Next Week Wallack's. MR. TIM MURPHY in HONEST JIM BLUNT. NEXT MON. Seats Thurs. ROBERT LORAINE in Bernard Shaw's MAN and SUPERMAN.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Seats To-morrow Night 8:15. Now. JUNE MADNESS A Modern Play, with HEDWIG REICHER and Exceptional Cast.

HARRIS 42d St., West of B'way. Next Sat. Night, 8:15. Seats Thur. ARNOLD DALY in A New American Play by JOHN T. McINTYRE. "STEVE"

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. FRANZ LEHAR'S MUSICAL ROMANCE. THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. Milestones by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th St. LAST WEEK—Eve. 8:10. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. Robin Hood. To-m'w Mat. & Night, the 100th and 101st presentation of the revival with Grand Opera Cast. Mr. De Koven will direct the Orchestra and souvenirs will be given. NEXT MONDAY—Seats Next Thursday. KLAW & ERLANGER present OH! OH! DELPHINE New Musical Comedy. By C. M. S. McLellan and Ivan Caryll.

GAIETY B'way and 46th. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:30. Another Cohan & Harris Success, "The crook outwits the copper." OFFICER 666

GLOBE B'way & 46 St. FIRST & NIGHT. SEATS NOW SELLING— NEXT SAT'Y THE CHARITY GIRL. New Music Play With RALPH HERZ

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. GEORGE ARLISS LAST 7 TIMES DISRAELI. MON., SEPT. 30 (Seats Thurs.) Tim Murphy in "HONEST JIM BLUNT."

PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES. 5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. 23RD ST. Nr. 6th Av. 58 & 3d Av. 125TH ST. Lex. Av. THEODORE ROBERTS & CO., JOE WELCH, RYAN-RICHFIELD CO., Carrie Reynolds Avon Comedy Four, Phina & Picks, others. VAUDEVILLE THAT PLEASES. Changed Mon. & Thursdays. PHOTO PLAYS that grip and interest. Changed daily. CONTINUOUS 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. PRICES 5-10-15-20 and 25c.

MINER'S 8TH AVE. MAT. DAILY. Ladies, 10 cts. THE MERRY MAIDENS. AMATEUR NIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY.

MINER'S BOWERY MAT. DAILY. Ladies, 10 cts. GIRLS FROM JOYLAND. WRESTLING THURS. AMATEURS FRIDAY.

MINER'S BRONX MAT. DAILY. Ladies, 10 cts. THE PACEMAKERS. AMATEURS THURS. WRESTLING FRIDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat. & Mon. 25 & 50c. Smoking. THE BIG NEW MUSICAL SUCCESS. THE GIRL FROM BRIGHTON

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinee Every Day at 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Mats. 25 & 50c. McINTYRE & HEATH, Maude Hall Macy & Co., 12 other big acts.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Mat. Daily, 25c. BLANCHE WALSH & CO., Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, "The Trained Nurses," Honor Among Thieves, others.